

क ल क चा नि वा सी  
साधुचरित-श्रेष्ठिवर्य श्रीमद् डालचन्दजी सिंघी पुण्यस्मृतिनिमित्त  
प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

## सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

[ जैन आगमिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक—इत्यादि विविधविषयगुम्फित;  
प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नानाभाषाभिबद्ध; सार्वजनीन पुरातन  
वाङ्मय तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि. ]

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स्व० दानशील-साहित्यरसिक-संस्कृतिप्रिय

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विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

\*  
\* \*



सं पा द क

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच्. डी.

( प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत एवं प्राचीन गुजराती साहित्य, भारतीय विद्याभवन )



प्रथम भाग

( विद्याधरकाण्ड )

प्रकाशक

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भारतीय विद्या भवन

बंबई

विक्रमाब्द २००९ ]

प्रथमावृत्ति, पंचशत प्रति

[ ख्रिस्ताब्द १९५३ ]

ग्रन्थांक ३४ ]

भारतीय विद्या भवन द्वारा सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

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## ॥ सिंधीजैनग्रन्थमालासम्पादकप्रशस्तिः ॥

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>१ खरतरगण्डवृहद्गुर्वावलि.</li> <li>२ कुमारपालचरित्रसंग्रह.</li> <li>३ विविधगण्डीपपट्टावलि-संग्रह.</li> <li>४ जैनपुस्तक प्रशस्तिसंग्रह, भाग २.</li> <li>५ विज्ञप्तिसंग्रह - विज्ञप्ति महालेख - विज्ञप्ति त्रिवेणी<br/>आदि अनेक विज्ञप्तिलेख समुच्चय.</li> <li>६ उद्योतनसूरिकृत कुवलयमालाकथा.</li> <li>७ कीर्तिकौमुदी आदि वस्तुपालप्रशस्तिसंग्रह.</li> <li>८ दामोदरकृत उक्तिव्यक्ति प्रकरण.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>९ महामुनिगुणपालविरचित जंबूचरित्र (प्राकृत)</li> <li>१० जयपाहुडनाम निमित्तशास्त्र. (प्राकृत)</li> <li>११ गुणचन्द्रविरचित मंत्रीकर्मचन्द्रवंशप्रबन्ध.</li> <li>१२ नयचन्द्रविरचित हम्मीरमहाकान्य.</li> <li>१३ महेन्द्रसूरिकृत नर्मदासुन्दरीकथा. (प्रा०)</li> <li>१४ सिद्धिचन्द्रकृत काव्यप्रकाशखण्डन.</li> <li>१५ कौटिल्यकृत अर्थशास्त्र - सटीक.</li> <li>१६ गुणप्रभाचार्यकृत विनयसूत्र.</li> </ol> |
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Shri Bahadur Singh Singhi Memoirs

- १ स्व. बाबू श्रीबहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी स्मृतिग्रन्थ [भारतीय विद्या, भाग ३] सन १९४४.
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BHARATIYA VIDYA [Volume V] A. D. 1945.
- ३ Literary Circle of Mahāmātya Vastupāla and its Contribution  
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By Prof. P. K. Gode, M. A.

# SHRI BAHADUR SINGHI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhi Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their 'pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhi was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhi's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhi joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhi was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhi was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shwetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non-Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs. 10,000/-, when Mahatmajai had been to his place for the collection of funds, to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs. 15,000/-, to the Taraqi-Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jagann High School 5000/-, to the Jagann London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Manbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15,000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3,500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballyganj residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs. 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May-June 1944 he again spent Rs. 59,000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coms for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhi began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhi to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhi casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he persuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health. But while I was stepping out of his room, my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal habitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Warendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During



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## GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Today I am placing in the hands of scholars the first part of Svayambhūdeva's great Apabhramśa epic *Paumacariu* as the Thirty-fourth Volume of the Singhi Jain Series, and it is but natural for me to feel a sense of joy at seeing my long-cherished hope fulfilled at last in this form.

It is commonly known among earnest scholars of Apabhramśa that among the very few precious jewels preserved to us from the vast literary treasures of Apabhramśa language, the present epic of Svayambhū occupies the foremost place. My attention was drawn to the existence of this poem for the first time in 1919-1920 A.D. when, during my stay at Poona, I got the most pleasant opportunity of examining the rich Bombay Government collection of ancient MSS. which was formerly kept at the Deccan College and was shifted afterwards to the famous Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. At that time late Dr. P. D. Gune, who was among the chief founder-members of the Institute and who eventually became one of my most affectionate friends, was working as a very enthusiastic secretary of the B.O.R.I. He was also a keen student of Indian philology and hence one of the results of our contact was that his interest in the study and investigation of Apabhramśa became greatly sharpened. Once he read with me a few Sandhis from the beginning and end of the *Paumacariu* and also took down some notes with a view to prepare a short article on the subject, for the *Annals* of the B.O.R.I. During those days at Poona my learned Digambar Jain friend Pandit Nathuram Premi also used to visit me now and then and give me the pleasure of his company for several days, during which I received his enthusiastic co-operation in the research and publication of Jain literature. I drew his attention also to the important Apabhramśa work of Svayambhū and he wrote a few informative lines on the *Paumacariu* too in his article '*Mahākavi Puṣpadanta aur un-kā Mahāpurāṇa*' which was published in the *Jain Sāhitya Samśodhak* (July, 1923), then freshly started by me from Poona as a quarterly for bringing to light researches on Jain literature.

In my Gujarati Foreword to the *Paumasuricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi, jointly edited by Professors M. C. Modi and H. C. Bhayani and published as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the present series, I have already outlined in short the course of progress achieved so far in the field of Apabhramśa studies, and it need not be repeated here. During the course of last forty years hundreds of Apabhramśa works, big and small, have been traced and many of them either have been or are being edited and made known to the public by various scholars, Indian as well as foreign.

Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form. These three poets are Svayambhū Puspādanta and Haribhadra. Of these, Svayambhū belonged most probably to the Yāpaniya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name, once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects) and Puspādanta was a Digambara and their literary activity flourished in the Mahārāṣṭra-Karnāṭaka region. Haribhadra, on the other hand was a Śvetāmbara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rājasthāna-Gujarāṭa region. Chronologically Svayambhū comes first Puspādanta next and after him appears Haribhadra. Svayambhū's date is not fixed with definiteness, but as shown in the Introduction by Dr. Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the ninth century. Puspādanta's date is fixed as his *Mahāpurāṇa* was composed between 959 and 965 A.D. Similarly Haribhadra's date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D. Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhraṃśa letters Svayambhū's two extensive works are the *Pāumacariu* and the *Riṅgaṇemicariu*, Puspādanta's big work is *Tisatthimahāpurisa-guṇālakāra* or *Mahāpurāṇa*, while *Yemiṇāhacariu* is the corresponding epic of Haribhadra. Of these *Mahāpurāṇa* has been already properly edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in three parts in the *Maṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā*. A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of Harivaṃśa has been also separately published by that eminent German scholar Dr. L. Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University.

As suggested at the outset, the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhū as also the *Yemiṇāhacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long. When I was working as the Director of Gujarāt Purātattva Maṇḍir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarāt Rāṣṭriya Vidyāpīṭh (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedabad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name 'Purātattva Granthāvalī' I had intended to include along with many Sanskrit, Pāli, Prakrit Apabhraṃśa and Old Gujarati works, the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Puspādanta and the present work of Svayambhū. With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS. But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out. Afterwards in A.D. 1930, when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force. In the meanwhile, through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the *Māṇikyacandra Dīgambar Jain Granthmālā*. The remaining work, the *Paṇimacariu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṃśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṃśa literature.

Already Prof. (now Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṃśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṃśa poem, *Samdeśarāsaka* of Abdala Rahamāna, then being edited by me. This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the Singhi Jain Series. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumavaricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph D thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paṇimacariu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṃśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṃśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paṇimacariu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paṇimacariu* is nearing completion.

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singh Jan Series.

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati. For instance in his Apabhramśa selections called '*Apabhramśa-pāṭhāvalī*' the Gujarati scholar Prof. M C Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū. Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paumacariu* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā*. In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkrityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhramśa literature that was with me. He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc., which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhramśa reader for the Hindi students. In his introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkrityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject. He says "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताने पाँचो युगोके जितने कवियोको हमने यहाँ संग्रहित किया है, उनमें यह निस्सर्कोब कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयम् सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और क्रोध दोनों होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भूला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhū was the greatest. In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India. It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet.)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets. Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhramśa poets. Apabhramśa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi, Rajasthani, Bengali, etc. Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also.

I also earnestly hope to bring out, circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kāndas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the *Paumacarvu*, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhraṃśa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,  
15th July, 1953

JINA VIJAYA MUNI.

## PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaji to take up study of some Apabhramśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purāṇic epic in Apabhramśa, available till then only in the MS form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniji's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paumacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss of the *Paumacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhramśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhramśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhraṃśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhraṃśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puspadanta, the only Apabhraṃśa epic poet whose works are published so far. And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puspadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paṇḍitarī* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph D degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss. down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the Singhi Jain Series that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the Singhi Jain Series, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.



I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series. Though Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi, the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us, his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi and Babu Narendra Singh Singhi, and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. Hiralal Jain, to Pandit Nathuram Premi, the General Secretary of the Māṅkyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā, to Prof. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar, Oriental Institute, Poona, to Pandit Ambalal P. Shah, to Pandit Chamsukhdasji Nyāyatīrtha, Adhyakṣa, Śrī Digambar Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and to the Secretary, Śrī Digambar Atiśay Ksetr Śrī Mahāvīrji Prabandhkārīṇī Committee, Jaipur, for getting the information and loan of the various Mss. of the *Paumacariu*, to the Manager, Nirnaya-sagar Press and to late Shri Dhurubhai Dalal, Secretary, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., for their co-operation while the work was under print. Without the special attention given by the latter, whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted, the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly.

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhraṃśa language and literature.

Bombay.  
1st July, 1953

H. C. BHAYANI.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

[The abbreviations of grammatical terms etc., are given in the  
beginning of the Index Verborum]

Bh —	<i>Bhavisattakaha</i> of Dhanapāla.
Ch.—	<i>Chandonuśāsana</i> of Hemacandra.
HP.—	L Alsdorf's edition of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāṇa</i> .
Jas —	<i>Jasaharacarū</i> of Puṣpadanta
MP.—	<i>Mahāpurāṇa</i> of Puṣpadanta.
Ñāy —	<i>Nāyakumaracarū</i> of Puṣpadanta
PC —	<i>Paumacarīya</i> of Svayambhū
PSM —	<i>Pārasaddamahannavo</i>
Rāj —	<i>Chandaśśekhara</i> of Rājaśekhara Kavi
RC —	<i>Ratṭhanemacarū</i> of Svayambhū
RP —	<i>Padmacarita</i> of Raviṣena
SC.—	<i>Svayambhūcchandas</i> of Svayambhū.
VP.—	<i>Paumacarīya</i> of Vimalasūri

For want of requisite types, nasalized *e* and *o* have been represented by *em* and *om* and short *e* and short *o* have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters

## INTRODUCTION









सिंधी जैन ग्रन्थमाला]

Concluding page (100)







# INTRODUCTION

## 1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Dīgambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purāṇic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṃśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puspadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṃśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk. and Ap. Held in high respect by Puspadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paumacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paumacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijāhara-Kāṇḍa, Sk. Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa alone.

## 2 CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

### Critical Apparatus.

The *Jīnaratnakośa*<sup>1</sup> records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*:

by Caturmukha<sup>2</sup> Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṃśa language. It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis . . . . (Bhandarkar) V Report No 1120.

Since the *Jīnaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss. collections of many Jain Bhaṇḍārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.

(2) This is an error. Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC, scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373.

and description of these three Mss utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa are as follows—

- 1 Ms P From the Government Mss collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. This Ms is No 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the 'Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr R G Bhandarkar' Paper Ms size  $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$  226 folios, of which folios No 19, 24, 34, 164-172, 189-192 (16 in all) are missing. About 13 to 16 lines per side. About 46 to 56 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 226 recto. Jain Devanāgarī script. Corrected at several places in a different hand, which casually notes variant readings also. Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit, which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms. On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराण (बालभाषायाम्). Colophon of P ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे (added marginally) जेष्ठमासे सुदि १० बुद्धवारे ॥ श्रीगोपाचलदुर्गे श्रीमलसधे बला-त्कारणं गरुडतीगच्छे । श्रीनदिसधे । म० द्दारक श्रीकुदकुदाचार्यन्ये । म० १ श्रीप्रभाचन्द्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे । श्रीपद्मनदिदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीशुभचन्द्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीजिनचन्द्रदेवा । तत्र श्रीपद्मनदि-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा । तत्-सिष्य-श्रीनेत्रानदिदेवा । तन्निमित्ते षडेलवालान्वये । लुहाडचागोत्रे । म० गही धामा तद्भार्या धनश्री तयो पुत्रौ म० ईल्हा-वीक्षा तत्र म० ईल्हा-भार्या साध्वी सवीरी तयो पुत्रा म० बोहिय-भरहा । म० ईस्वर-पुत्री सूवा । एतन्निज-न्यान्वावरणीय कर्म-व्यगर्थ इदं पुस्तकं लिप्या पित ॥ ज्ञानवा ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानत । अन (the rest is illegible, as the edge of the folio is damaged)

Thus the Ms is dated 1521 V S or 1464-5 A D and was copied at Gopācala-durga, i.e., Gwalior Fort. The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years, as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model. Its Sanskrit is careless, incorrect and considerably vulgarized. At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text.

- 2 Ms S This Ms belongs to the Mss. collection of the Jain Bhandār at the Godikā temple in Sāmgāner situated in Jaipur State. Paper Ms. size  $12'' \times 5-2\frac{1}{5}''$  358 folios, of which Nos 149 and 150 are missing. About 13 lines per side. About 40 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 358 verso. Jain Devanāgarī script. Bold hand.

Colophon of S ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराण समाप्त ॥ चतुर्गलमित्यादि सदा ॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand संवत् १७७५ आसीज (illegible) दि २ (illegible) प० दयाराम-लछीरामान्या रामायनाभिधान शास्त्र भागानेरिन्ध्ये गोदीका के देहुरे सास्त्र वृत ॥ १ ॥

Thus 1775 V S is the date of presenting the Ms to the Bhandār. The date of copying may be much earlier. On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms, many folios had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged.

- 3 Ms A This Ms is from the Mss collection in the Bhandār at Amer, Jaipur in the management of Śrī Digambar Jain Atiśay Ksetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandh-Kārmī Committee, Jaipur. Paper Ms size  $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ . 357 folios. About 13 lines per side. About 39 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on

folio 357 Jain Devanāgarī script. Colophon of A. ॥ॐ॥ सवत् १५४१ वर्षे वैशाख सुदि १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे षटिका ६० सुरिताण-वहलोल-राज्ये. (marginally: न० सख्या १२०२५<sup>1</sup>.)

Thus the copying date of A. is 1541 V.S. i.e. 1484-45 A.D.

### Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa of PC., I could secure only two Mss, viz, P. and S. The information relating to the Jaipur Ms. was of an indefinite character. Of the two Mss the Poona Ms. was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss. Compared with it the Ms. from Sāmgāner indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it. Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P. in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S. exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it. In the light of this comparison, I accepted P. as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P. and S.

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms. became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it. On examining that Ms. it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P., in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms. and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A. was based on an original which was older than the original of either P. or S. The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent. I should constitute the text taking A., and not P., as the basis. Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis. This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P., S., A., though A. is accepted as the basis.

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P. and S. mostly agree against A., that in a very few cases there is agreement between S. and A., and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P. agree for the most part with the readings of A. As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A. and P. they being earlier than S. The scribe of A. appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A. drops one or more letters or lines.

The superiority of A. over P. and S. can be established on the following grounds:

- 1 In many a case A. preserves e (short), o (short). Anunāsika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence.

(1) Kashval, 1950, 232 describes this Ms. as follows—

उमचरिय—रचयिता महाकवि स्वयम्, विभुवन-स्वयम्। भाषा अपभ्रंश पत्र-संख्या ३७५, नाइज ११५४॥ इच्छ। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तिया तथा प्रति पंक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर। लिपि सवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५। Then follows the colophon; reproduced above



- 2 In numerous cases where the text in P and S is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective, A has a corresponding better reading, which removes these defects
- 3 At times a word or letter omitted in P and S. is found intact in A
- 4 Occasionally when the reading in P and S does not make good or any sense, A presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection. As stated above, in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss P and S only, as Ms A was not available at that time. The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective. I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases. Later on when I could secure the Ms A I found that in almost all cases in which P and S had a reading which spoiled the metre, A had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre, and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A. The table below gives such readings of P and S. which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text<sup>1</sup>. In several of these cases A's reading is found superior to that of P and S on other grounds also.

A				P. S.
1	2	12	c jəṇa	jana
1	4	9	a tahiṃ tam pattanū	tahi paṭṭaṇu ṇāmem
1	5	9	c -vammīyahim	-vimaḥiēna
1	16	9	d sai	ṇam saṃp (P), nam sai (S)
2	6	10	a tihuanaho	tuhu aṇṇaho
3	7	1	d hetthāmuham	ṇam hetthāmuham (P). nam hetthāmuhaṃ (S)
3	8	1	c sapparivārim	saparivārem
3	12	1	c bhava-bhava-	bhava-
3	12	1	d savva-	savvaho
3	8	10	d hontena	huntaeṇa (P), hontaeṇa (S)
3	8	10	e pavahantenā	pavahantaena
3	13	8	b māhappeṇa	mahappeṇa
4	9	9	f kulavahu	kulavahua
4	10	4	b mahīharāsu	mahīharāsu
4	12	9	c -vammīyahim	-vammīyahim
5	1	9	a pavanuddhuu	pavanadhuu
5	6	9	a Toyadavāhaṇu deva	Toyadavāhanu
6	1	3	b Rayaṇauraho	Rahaneuraho (P), Rahaneuraho (S)
6	2	9	a ṇisunēvi	taṃ nisunevi (P). taṃ ṇisunīvi (S)
7	1	9	b sa(u?)pavanahau	pavanahau
7	8	8	b jīevāho	jīevahao

(1) Short *e* and short *o* in open syllables, the Vargānūnāsika and the Anunāsika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not orthographically distinguished in the original.

7	12	3	a	taju	tajju
8	3	9	c	Viñjha-	Viñjhairi-
8	10	9	d	vāsāratu	varisantu
9	2	4	a	suṇevi	ṇisunivi
9	4	1	b	Toyadavāhaṇa-	Toyadavāhaṇaho
9	4	6	a	samutṭhiyaṃ	samutṭhiyāṃ
9	4	6	b	-paritṭhiyaṃ	-paritṭhiyāṃ
9	9	9	b	orumbhevi	ruṇjivi
					visālaṃ (P.),
11	1	b		visālaṃ	visālaṃ (S.)
11	1	d		jñālāṃ	jñālāṃ
11	2	9	c	va	vāla
11	5	9	c	majjhu	mahu
12	6	9	d	viyaṭṭāho	viyaḍḍhaho
12	6	9	e	abbhūṭāho	abbhiṭṭāho (P.),
					abbhiṭṭāho (S.)
12	10	8	b	kaidhaya-	kaiddhaya-
12	11	9	f	Vāli	Vāhuvali
13	6	1	a	-paripphuḍa-	-paripphuḍa-
13	7	10	b	uddhariu	paccuddhariu
13	10	1	b	-thāya-	-thāhi-
13	10	6	a	Suggiuttamāsu	Suggiṇasahoyarāsu
13	10	10	a	paṣarivi	paṣārevi
14	4	9	f	paṭṭhu	paṭṭhu
14	6	9	a	-maragaya-	-maragayaṃ
14	6	9	b	-saya-	-sayam
14	6	9	c	cāmiyara-	cāmiyara-
14	1	9	f	pāyaṃ	payaṃ
14	11	9	a	pahavantaṇa	pavahantaṇa (P.)
					evahantaṇa (S.)
14	13	9	f	vaddhiu	vaḍḍhiyau
15	2	7	a	-mottiyaṃ	-mottiyāṃ
15	2	7	b	nārattiyam	hārattiyāṃ
15	4	9	a	bhanantaṇa	bhaṇantaṇa
15	4	9	b	vindhantaṇa	viddhantaṇa
15	4	9	f	jasu	naṃ jasu
15	5	9	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
16	6	8	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
15	10	2	b	Dullaṅgha-	Dullaṅghaṇa-
15	11	2	b	dūsiddhahum	duṣiddhahum
15	15	9	f	bhuñjāviu	bhuñjāviyau
16	12	5	b	cauthau	cautthau
16	13	9	d	-pahārā-bhoyanaṃ	-pahāru raṇabhoyanaṃ
17	2	1	b	-dhūsarāṃ	-dhūsarāṃ
17	3	5	a	utthallantāṃ	unallamvai
17	6	1	a	suravāṃ	suravai
17	7	2	b	cukkau	cukku
17	7	10	a	vacchatthale	vacchayale
17	8	1	a	pādiu	pādiu
17	8	1	b	padhāvio	padhāiu
17	9	1	a	bhiuḍi-	ārādi-bhiuḍi-
17	9	1	b	vedhio surehūṃ	vedhīu suravarehūṃ
17	10	1	b	viruddhepaṃ	viruddhena
17	16	1	b	sama-uttharanta	samuttharanta
18	12	9	d	ikkam piva	ekkam-iva
19	1	c		taṃ marusejjahi	taṃ mmārusejjāhe (P.),
					taṃ mmārusejjāhe (S.)

19	1	10	a	parihanaum	parihāṇaum
19	2	10	a	dūre varantareṇa	dūravantarena
19	8	10	c	ihu	jai yaho
19	10	8	b	attillu	atillu
19	13	10	c	-pura-	-puravara-
20	4	9	f	tau	taahā (P), taryaha (S)

When, therefore, the readings were of equal merits, A's reading is accepted in the text. In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc. Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below.

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few. For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss. In other words the variation in readings is orthographical, not textual in the strict sense of the word. This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms or between different Mss of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization. But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms, the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted. If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC with the extent of twelve thousand Granthāgras. It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism. Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text. Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kadavaka of the 7 Sandhi all the variants are noted. For the following portion upto the end of the 11 Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted. For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view. But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss, the readings of the Mss, are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline. For such cases as also for nasalized extended forms, see under 'Orthography' in Section 6.

Where text was found uncertain or obscure, it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required. Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis, while additions unsupported by the Mss. are indicated by square brackets. All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anunāsika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position. The Anusvāra is given as the class-nasal. The gloss found in the Ms P is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgarī numerals. As stated above (p. 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized. To give the idea of the vernacular influence, little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding. In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation. Such places are indicated by a query.

## 3 DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ

## S v a y a m b h ū ' s   D a t e .

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data loose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleanng bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the introductions<sup>1</sup> to PC. and RC are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāṇa, Śrī-Harsa, Bhāmaha, Dandin, Raviśeṇa figure there. Of these Raviśeṇa, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Padmācarita* served as the basis for his PC is the latest. Raviśeṇa completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvira i.e. in 677-678 A.D.<sup>2</sup> This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puṣpadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāṇa* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa, Caturmukha, Drona, Iśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puṣpadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets.<sup>3</sup> Second time he is aptly remembered<sup>4</sup> (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhraṃśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāṇa* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished.

Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyaṇa through the favour of Ācārya Raviśeṇa this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Raviśeṇa's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC. 1, 2-3, Appendix I 57.

(2) Premi, 1942 386

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhū's PC. This is acknowledged by the latter<sup>1</sup>. It should be also remembered that Raviseṇa was a staunch Digambara while Svayambhū was a Yāpaniya.

In this connection Premī emphasizes the fact that Svayambhū does not refer to Jinaseṇa, the author of the *Harivamśa* (784 A.D.) though he mentions many non-Jain authors. He considers it likely that the *Harivamśa* might have been composed later than PC. On this view Svayambhū can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century. But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful. So long as no fresh, decisive evidence is forthcoming to support this, Premī's suggestion remains just a likely inference<sup>2</sup>.

The Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC is complete with the 77 Sandhi and the Uttarakāṇḍa begins with the 78 Sandhi. But due to some confusion we find at the end of the 78 Sandhi also a statement saying that the Yuddhakāṇḍa was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyestha<sup>3</sup>. Similarly at the end of the 92 Sandhi of RC that completes the Yuddhakāṇḍa, the date of completion is given as Wednesday, the third day<sup>4</sup>, Phālguna Nakṣatra, Śiva Yoga. We are also informed<sup>5</sup> that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhis of RC. And then the date of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa is given<sup>6</sup> as Sunday the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra and 'the eleventh moon'. It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three places. Now from a stanza<sup>7</sup> at the beginning of the 100 Sandhi of RC (written, according to our interpretation, by Svayambhū) we gather that Svayambhū wrote PC and another work *Suddhaya-caru* before RC. Further, as shall be shown in Section 4, RC was Svayambhū's last work and therefore the *Sri-pañcamikāhā* and the *Svayambhūcchandās* also were written before RC. Therefore the date given in PC should precede both the dates given in RC and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC and the first date in RC. There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC, for in the case of PC, we know that the composition was twice interrupted<sup>8</sup>.

A reference to Pillai's Ephemeris has given the following dates between 700 A.D. and 850 A.D., that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data.

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, and Sunday, the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra, which are given respectively for the completion of the Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC and the beginning of its Uttarakāṇḍa, only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them. The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable.

(1) Cf. the words *punu ārambhīya Rāma-kaha*, Ārisu *joeppinu*, PC I, 1b.

(2) The first half of the Prāsasti stanza at the end of the 20 Sandhi (Appendix I 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhuarāya* Sankrityayan (1945, 23) thinks that Svayambhū flourished in 780-794 A.D. during the reign of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Dhruva Dhārāvārsa. But this is a mere guess.

(3) Appendix I, 18.

(4) Appendix I, 60.

(5) Appendix I, 61.

(6) Appendix I, 62.

(7) Appendix I, 65.

(8) See Section 5.

Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyēṣṭha. which fell on	Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on	Uttarakāṇḍa of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on
1) May 31, 717	(i) Jan 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P, Māgha, Bahula).	Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula)
	(ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P, Śrāvana, Sūkla)	
2) May 27, 720	July 27, 735 (Uttarā P, Nija Śrāvana, Sūkla)	August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Sūkla)
3) May 29, 747	July 28, 762 (Uttarā P, Adhika Bhādra°, Sūkla).	(i) Feb. 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvā-śādhā, Māgha, Bahula) (ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Sūkla)
4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd)	Jan. 17, 781 (Pūrvā P, Māgha, Bahula).	August 1, 784 (Śrāvana, Sūkla)
(ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika)		
(iii) June 12, 771.		

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

#### Personal account of Svayambhūdeva<sup>1</sup>

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhrāmśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that he scattered in the opening portions of PC and RC, in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana<sup>2</sup> we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family. Māuraeva (or Mārūyaeva)<sup>3</sup> and Paumiṇi (Padmini) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māuraeva quoted at Sc IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māuraeva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

(1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935, Tippani, 3-4, 15, 23-24, 35-38, 1940, 157-178, Jain, 1935, Velankar, 1935, 18-23, 1936, 69-71, 1946, 2-4, Premi, 1942, 370-395; Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23, Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings.

(2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I

(3) In PC 1 2 10 we have Mārūyeva (P.), Mārūyeyeva (S), Mārueva (A), but the metre requires something like Mārūyeva. One of the colophon stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has Māura (A. Motara). SC IV 9 is given under the evṭion tñāḥ a Māuraḍeṭassa, Mārūya can well be a metathetical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar Māura.

ness, repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammar and scriptures, he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svayambhū came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhū's literary work.<sup>1</sup> Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kaviṛāja, Kaviṛāja-Cakravartin, Vidyān and Chandaścūdāmanī<sup>2</sup> ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic. He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhū and not merely Tribhuvana. From his reference to himself as Svayambhū's younger son (*lahu-taṇao*, *lahu-angajāya*, *lahua-jāya*)<sup>3</sup> it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons. He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours.<sup>4</sup> Of them Amiavvā (Sk Amrtāmbā)<sup>5</sup> dictated to Svayambhū the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa, while Aiccamvā (a diminutive of Aiccamvā, Sk Ādityāmbā)<sup>6</sup>, dictated Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa, the second book of PC. And though in describing himself Svayambhū gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention, a funny picture—extremely slim frame, flat nose, sparse teeth and elongated limbs<sup>7</sup>, when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives, he is far from sparing in compliments. Aiccamvā was a veritable image of Ratnādevī, the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high-spirited Amiavvā remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalizing corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza<sup>8</sup>.

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhū had also a third wife. In one of the colophon stanzas of PC Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality<sup>9</sup> declares: All sons (*sua*) in general, like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught, the son of Kaviṛāja (i.e. Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana) on the other hand, was born of the pure womb of Suyavva (or Suyamva), just as the Śruti (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures). This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavva su-gabbha-sambhūo* if taken as parano-mastically applying to Tribhuvana and *Śruti Suyamva* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavva* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound, *suyamva-su-gabbha-sambhūo*. On this interpretation Suyavvā or Suyamvā would be Svayambhū's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother. Premi favours<sup>10</sup> this interpretation. But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact.

(1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhū's three works PC, RC and the Sri-Paṇcan and himself composed a Paṇcamacariu. He also enjoys the title *Maññeṇa*. (See Appendix I, 19, 37, 50, 66, 47, 45)

(2) Appendix I, 19, 21, 31, 33, 47, 84 (3) Appendix I, 25, 33, 27

(4) Appendix I, 13-14, 15

(5) Premi, 1942, 274 understands the name as *Sāmanvā*. But Ms P inserts a half stanza between 27 and 28 which suggests *vā + Amiavvā*

(6) The line containing this name is metrically defective. Miss read *Aiccamvā* which is to be corrected as *Aiccamvā(vā-mā)*

(7) Appendix I, 17

(8) PC 1 2 11

(9) Appendix I, 16

(10) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I 45) too brings out this fondness of Tribhuvana. Therein he tells us, of his having composed a highly wonderful *Paṇcamacariu* quite independently of the works of Caturmukha and Śaṅkara.

(11) Premi 1942, 27

Unlike Puspadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jain magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles' and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention' to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition. As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanañjaya', while during the composition of RC, Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaiya'. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC under the patronage of Vandaiya'. Who was his patron when he completed RC, is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaiya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose. Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanañjaya, Dhavalaiya and Vandaiya we simply do not know. From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Ammaiya, Dañgaiya, Santaiya and Silaiya mentioned by Puspadanta' and from the -avvā- ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amlavvā, Svayambhū's wife) and Puspadanta' (Kundavvā, the mother of Puspadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that avve, abbe are Kannada words meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in -aiya and feminine proper names ending in -abbe, -avvā were common in old Kannada, and that Puspadanta lived and wrote at Mānya-kheṭa modern Malkhed in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannada-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

(1) In a simile in RC the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

- (1) Appendix I, 1-5, 13-15, 49, Puspadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (*Mahāpurāṇa*, 69/1/7). At PC, 1 3 86, according to the reading *rayadēvuttu* in P, S and the gloss therein in P, Svayambhū undertook to compose PC at the instance of some merchant-prince (*raṇḍasēṭhi*).
- (2) Appendix I, 46, 48, 49, 68, 84
- (3) Appendix I, 7, 8, 9 etc
- (4) Appendix I, 53, 66, 68 etc
- (5) Appendix I, 20, 25 etc
- (6) *Mahāpurāṇa*, 1 4 7a, 102 13 7, *Nāyakaśāstram* 1 3 12, from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. of Atavannayyana, Kannayana, Kolgaivariyaya, Govannayyana, Govandayyana, Chahayya, Devayyana etc (Gai, 1946, 230) and Charengayya, Chavundayya, Viddepayya etc. (Narasimhachar, 1923, Inscription Nos 4, 36, 42).
- (7) *Nāyakaśāstram*, 112, stanza 2
- (8) Kittel gives *abbe* 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love, 2 a grandmother, 3 any elderly woman' and *abbe* 'mother'
- (9) *Kāl-abbe* *Kāṭṭu-chbe* *Nāgabbe* are attested from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 24) and *Gummati-abbe* (C 700 A.D.), *Savayabbe* *Vavayabbe* (C 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannada inscriptions (Narasimhachar, 1923, inscriptions Nos 112, 133, 68). -abbe is a later development of *avve*, the change of *v* to *b* was in a transitional stage in the 8th century A.D. (Gai, 1946, 16)



Kuntā are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godāvāri

Samcallai satta-i puravaraho

Goyāvāri-muhaim va sāyarahō RC. 21 18 5

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godāvāri going towards the ocean"

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a South-erner

- (2) At PC. 78 4 6 the months of the year are referred to as

Phagguṇa-avasāṇa caitta-pamuha

'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'

This suggests a region where the Caitrādī year was current

- (3) Yāpanīya Saṃgha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhū belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Karnātaka region

- (4) The graphic description of the Godāvāri and the Narmadā in Svayambhū's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first-hand observation

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap as a literary medium in the Kannaḍa-speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Karnātaka from some northern region like Berar. From the history of the Rāstrakūtas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Karnātaka. The main line of the Rāstrakūtas ruled at Mānyakheta, modern Mālkhed in Hyderabad. But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāstrakūta king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Rāstrakūta king Nannarāja Yudhāsura, who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A.D.<sup>1</sup> But Altekar thinks, 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar. Canarese was their mother-tongue'. Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly, have been a Rathī family holding local sway at Lātūr (=Lattalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State. This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannarāja was ruling in 631-632 A.D.<sup>2</sup>

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannaḍa territory continuing for centuries

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puṣpadanta, another great Apabhramśa poet. Puṣpadanta composed his Apabhramśa Purāṇa at Mānyakheta under the patronage of the Rāstrakūta minister Bharata in 959-963. It is very likely that Svayambhū's case also was analogous. He and his patrons, though residing in a Kannaḍa-speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar. Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current.

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibhā) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar, 1934: 11

(2) P. 11, 2

abhiyoga) Real poets were required to be miniature pundits. Hence it is no wonder to find a good amount of learning and erudition in a poet of Svayambhū's eminence. His works and reputation both show that he occupied a lofty position as a poet as well as a scholar. Attention has been already drawn to the big titles like Kāvīrāja, Chandaścūdāmanī etc., enjoyed by Svayambhū. His reference to 'five spics', to Bāṇa and Harṣa, to Bhāmaha and Daṇḍin, to Bharata, Piṅgala and Indragomin is indicative of his familiarity with various disciplines like Rhetorics, Metrics, Dramaturgy, Music and Grammar as also with the Sk. Kāvya and Nāṭaka. Citations from about three scores of Pk and Ap. poets in his *Svayambhūcchandas* provide a concrete evidence of his comprehensive and critical knowledge of both these literatures. It is therefore quite natural that numerous later poets and authors have paid glowing tributes to Svayambhū.

The Tīppana on MP 1.9.5 gives a note on Svayambhū as *pāṇthāḍi-baddha-Rāmāyana-kartā Apāṭisaṅghīyah*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpaniya sect. Premī and Upādhye have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpaniya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South and about the Kāṇṭāṭaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Śvetāmbara and the Digambara sects. It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either.

In this case also we do not have any direct or indirect statement from Svayambhū. But in one point, I think, this can be supported from his voluminous epics. The Yāpaniya sect was comparatively tolerant of other religious beliefs and held that not absolutely giving up all possessions (*sugrantha*) and allegiance to a non-Jain denomination did not disqualify one from attaining salvation. Such a catholic outlook on religious matters is found to be characteristic of Svayambhū from what we gather from several passages occurring in his three extant works.

The following passage is taken from the *Rīṭhanemicariy*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battle-grounds.

तदहं एण एम चवन्तएण, सो सुमरिउ देउ मरन्तएण ॥  
 जो सव्वहं देवहं अणलउ, तइलोक-सिंहरे जसु यावेलउ ॥  
 जे अटठ वि कम्मइ गिज्जवई, जे पच्चेन्द्रियई परज्जियई ॥  
 जं धरिवि महारिसि मोक्खु नय, जसु तणएँ धम्मो पिय जीव-दस ॥  
 जे णासिउ जाइ-जरा-मरण, सो सव्वहो तिहुयणहो जे सरणु ॥  
 जो बहइ शिरस्सण परम छवि, जसु सोउ (वि)ओउ विणामु णवि ॥  
 जो णा इल णउंसउ गहव तिय, ण पयट्ट एक-वि जामु किय ॥  
 जो णिककलु सन्तु पराहिर ॥  
 णारायणु विणयस वडसवणु, सिउ वरुणु हुवासणु ससि पवणु ॥  
 जो होउ सु होउ वुण्णु पिय, एकलं करेपिणु कालु किउ ॥

—*Rīṭhanemicariy* 55.30.1-10

While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

(1) Premī, 1942, 41-60

(2) Upādhye, 1933, 224-231

(3) para-*ḥisare sa-granthānām mokṣam ca*

(4) cf. Sūgata's prayer to Ajita in Vimalasūri's *Paumacariy*.

ṛiṭha' tumam Bāmbhāno, Tiloyano, Samkaro, Savambuddho  
 Nīṛiṇṇano, Ananto, Tiloy-pujārīho Aruṇi V. 122

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the eight (types of) Karmas, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyaṇa, Sun, Vaiśravaṇa, Śiva, Varuṇa, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanyu was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death.

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyaṇa or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC :

क्रिय वन्द्यं सुहृद्गङ्गासामिहो, भावे चन्द्रपहन्नामिहो ॥  
जय तुह्ये मङ्ग तुह्ये गङ्ग तुह्ये सरणु, तुह्ये माय व'पु त्वह्ये वन्दु-जगु ॥  
तुह्ये परम-पद्म परमति-हृत्, तुह्ये सत्त्वह्ये परतुह्ये पराहिपर ॥  
तुह्ये वंसणे पाणे चरिते यिज, तुह्ये सयल-नुरासुरेहिं णमिज ॥  
सिद्धन्ते मते तुह्ये वायरणे, सज्जाए ज्ञाणे तुह्ये तवचरणे ॥  
॥ धत्ता ॥

अरहन्तु बुद्ध तुह्ये हरि हरं वि, तुह्ये कण्ठाण-तमोह-रिज ।  
तुह्ये सुहृद्गङ्गासामिहो पद्म-पद्म, तुह्ये रवि वन्दु नयन्तु सिज ॥

PC 43 19 4-9

“(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) ‘You are the thought-principle, you are the goal and the refuge, you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief, you are the highest of the high; it is you who are found in Darśana, Jñāna and Caritra; you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities, you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance, you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode, you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva.’”

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandas*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the Adillā that can begin a Sandhi. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū's pen. It is as follows—

अक-मलास-विल्लु अङ्गुलस,   
वम्मिज(उ) एम ए(जंम ?) महम्मर त्सज ।  
बुद्धाङ्गव वम्ह हरि सकर,   
ज मेराउ देज हरिसकर ॥ SC. VIII 39

‘Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Bilva and Aṭarūsa. Let the Buddha, Aditya, Brahman, Hari and Saṅkara, causing delight give... (?)’ (the last line is a bit obscure)

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

sents a welcome contrast to narrow sectarianism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū to regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpaniya belief.

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paumacarīu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Paḍmacarīta*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements. In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paumacarīya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference. The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131: 'dvyātinām samudbhavaḥ', Vimalasūri, IV 64-87 'māhanābhūro') Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Harisena the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 286-293, 397-398; Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151; 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahā-ṛaḥ-kāraṇe, jāṇevi jantūni-dulckha* (PC. 11 2 2). The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yajña-dhvaṁsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri. This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words: *jāgu pañṣevi, ru tāsevi* 15 8 9 *b* and *Ṇārau dhirevi, Maru vasi-karevi* 15 9 1 *a*.

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit, drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim. Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Paḍmacarīta* and the *Paumacarīu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing, refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance, as is done here.

#### 4 SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

##### The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the Ms or printed form. Two Purāṇas, viz., *Paumacarīu* or *Rāmāyaṇa-purāṇa* and *Rūṭhaṇemīcarīu* or *Harivāṁsapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṁśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*

(1) For previous accounts of Svayambhū's literary activity see the sources mentioned in n 1 p. 9

## The Pāumacariu.

This is described in Section 5.

## The Ritthanemicariu

The *Ritthanemicariu* (*Aṣṭanemī-caritām*) or *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa* is the most voluminous of Svayambhū's works. Its extent is given as 18,000 Granthāgras. It has 1,937 Kaṇḍavakas<sup>1</sup>. Its 112 Sandhis are distributed over four Books or Kāṇḍas as follows: Jāyava-kāṇḍa (Yādava-kāṇḍa), 13 Sandhis, Kuru-Kāṇḍa, 19 Sandhis, Jujjha-kāṇḍa (Yuddha-kāṇḍa), 60 Sandhis, Uttara-kāṇḍa, 20 Sandhis. Its external form and structure closely resemble those of PC. As the latter is a Rāma-epic, the *Ritthanemicariu* is a Kṛṣṇa-epic. It deals with the life-story of the twenty-second Tirthaṅkara Aristanemi and the narrative of Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas in its Jain version. The life-story of Rāma and that of Kṛṣṇa along with the Pāṇḍavas appear to have been very popular religious themes, and besides Svayambhū several Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhramśa poets, before and during his times, became interested in them, employing their literary talent in composing epics on one or both of the sacred themes. This is to be largely inferred from literary allusions and citations in other works, since only a few of such epics have survived to our days. The available information on this point can be tabulated as under.

Author	Theme	Work	Language
Vimalasūri (1st or 3rd Cent)	Rāmāyana	<i>Paumacarīya</i> <sup>2</sup>	Prakrit
Kittihara <sup>3</sup> (Kīrtidhara)	Harivaṃśa <sup>4</sup> Rāmāyana	—	Prakrit or Apabhramśa
Anuttaravāya <sup>5</sup> or Anuttaravāgmin	"	"	"
Raviṣena (677-8 A D)	"	<i>Padmacarita</i>	Sanskrit

(1) Jan, 1935, 70

(2) Appendix I, st 59.

(3) Jacobi, 1914.

(4) Uddyotanaśūri in his *Kuvalayamālā* (778-779) refers paranomastically to Vimalasūri as the first author of *Harivaṃśa*  
*bhayaṇa-saḥassa-dayam Harivaṃsuppatti-kārayam padhamān*  
*vandāmi vandīyam pi hu Harivaṃsam ceva Vimalapāyām ||*

See Premī, 1942, 571-572

(5) See PC 1 2 8, which is taken from Raviṣena. The latter in the introduction to his *Padmacarita*, while giving the tradition says that the sacred theme of the Rāma-narrative was handed down to Kīrti and from Kīrti, to Anuttaravāgmin, the written work of the latter was seen by Raviṣena and hence his present attempt (viz *Padmacarita*)

*Prabhavam kramatah kīrtim tato'nuttaravāgminam |*

*likhitaṃ tasya sampṛēpya Raver yatno'yam udyatah ||*

*Padmacarita* I 42

Now we know that Raviṣena's *Padmacarita* is hardly anything more than an elaborated Sanskrit recast of Vimalasūri's *Paumacarīya* (cf Premī, 'Padmacarita Aur Paumacarīya' (1942, 272-292). On this account can we identify Anuttaravāgmin with Vimalasūri? But the latter does not say that he has inherited the tradition from any Kīrti or Kīrtidhara. He seems to be the pioneer in composing a Rāma epic, as well as a Kṛṣṇa epic, for the latter we have got the above quoted authority of Uddyotana

Viaddha <sup>2</sup> (Vidagdha)	Harivaṁśo	—	Prakrit
Bhadda (Bhadra) <sup>2</sup> and/or	"	—	Apabhraṁśa
Dantibhadda (Dantibhādṛa) and/or			
Bhaddāsa (Bhaḍ- rāśva)	Kṛṣṇabālaca- rita	—	
Goinda (Govinda) <sup>2</sup>		—	Apabhraṁśa
Nāgaha <sup>2</sup>	Rāmāyaṇa	—	Prakrit
Caūmuha (Caṭur- mukha) <sup>2</sup>	"	—	Apabhraṁśa

- (1) See *Svayambhūcchandas* III 17:

Vattaṁ Viaddhaṣa—

savva-viggaha-neṛā, pattā Kaṇḍ'(?nḥ')Ajjunā Kaṇṭam |  
dheriā tena te devī eam tammanam jānam ||

Here b mentions Arjuna, Karna and possibly Kṛṣṇa.

- (2) See Appendix I, st 1, 2 and 3, wherein the Go-grahana and Matsya-vedha episodes are mentioned
- (3) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 23, 24, 26 cited under Goinda's name relate to the loves of Kṛṣṇa, Rādhā and Gopis. The poem must have been composed throughout in the Mātrā or Raddā metre like Haribhadra's *Ṇemināhacariu*.
- (4) *Svayambhūcchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Nāgaha, where d reads *dhūam pavamgamāna rakkhāsanda-sennam* 'the army of the Lord of the Rākṣasas rushed on to the Monkeys'
- (5) Premi, op cit. p 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2, VI 83, 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caūmuha pertain to the theme of Rāmāyaṇa and hence they establish Caūmuha as the author of a *Paṭuma-carīu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmāyaṇa narrative. IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivaṁśa-narrative; 2 (b) is *ko muha jvatahuṁ neī dhenū* 'who, while I am alive, can take away the bow?' 2 (c) is *ma-nāma-pāśahā surahā sāśahā* 'from Gods announcing their own names', VI 86 is *sasi uggau tāma, jena naha-angana mandiau | nam rai-raha-cakka, disai arune(m) chaddau* || 'Then rose the moon, whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned (She appeared) as if Aruna had left behind, a wheel of the Sun-chariot'; VI 112 is *doha na kiya ahisesau vipihasamubbhā-cin(h)ndh* aum | *vagghasamarāvesam, volam ve-ri sannaddha* (a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma-story, the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies, with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced, became equipped'. These passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Rāmāyaṇa. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhūcchandas* with an emendation. It reads *nam pararu palāsu, vana-samecāma phullā | te coddaha lakkhāṇi (ṇi)misaddhem sara-sallā |*

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding *ni* before *misaddhem*. The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited. For it is cited to illustrate the metre Koilarācholi having the measure 10/13 (SC. VI 82). But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half. This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre. The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, *te coddaha lakkhā, mmisaddhem sara-sallā* || The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties. But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear, 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

Caumuha	Harivamśa <sup>1</sup>	---	Apabhramśa
Jinasena (783-84)	Harivamśa <sup>2</sup>	<i>Harivamśa-</i>	Sanskrit
	Rāmāyaṇa	<i>purāṇa</i>	
Guṇabhadra (c. 850)	and	<i>Uttarapurāṇa</i>	„
	Harivamśa		

Among the Apabhramśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems. Svayambhū too follows it. But in the *Ritthanemicariu* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās* those of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśah-kīrti (Jasakitti). Upto 99 Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kaṭavaka of each Sandhi. Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Ritthanemicariu* are given in the colophon of the 92 Sandhi<sup>3</sup>. Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇḍas composed so far, the date of completing the Yudhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicariu*. The colophon of the 99 Sandhi states 'Finished Sandhi ninety-ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Ritthanemicariu* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates'. On the other hand colophon of the 100 Sandhi says: 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Ritthanemicariu* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū'. And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104. Further, in the Ghattās of the last Kaṭavaka of 105 and 106 Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhū and one Jasakitti or Jasukitti (Yaśah-

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with arrows. They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Palāśas blooming in a forest<sup>4</sup>.

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premī, has any definite reference to the Rāma-story. But on the grounds (1) that Puṣpadanta at the beginning of the episode of Rāma in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tributes to Caturmukha and Svayambhū and (2) that the Prāsasti stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* praise Caumuha, it is plausible to ascribe a *Paumacariu* to Caturmukha.

1 This is to be assumed on the following grounds

(a) Dhavala (c. 11th cent.) in his *Harivamśa-purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pāṇḍavas composed by Caumuha  
*Harī-Paṇḍarāṇa kahā Caumuha-vāsehim bhāsīyam janhā |*  
*taha vīryam loya-pīyā jena nā nāser dāsanam paṇam ||*  
 (quoted by Premī 1942, 372, note 2)

(b) Appendix I, st. 3 praises the Gograhana episode of Caturmukha which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa

(c) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2 (quoted as from Caumuha mentions Arjuna

(2) MDJG, 32, 33

(3) Appendix I, st. 59-62. Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit subhāṣita and it is not clear how it got in here. But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found elsewhere too in the Prāsasti stanzas found in Svayambhū's works. Cf. the *Rudrāṣṭaka* of Iśānaśayana interpolated in the opening Prāsasti stanzas of PC and two Sanskrit stanzas (Appendix I, st. 51, 52) from Ravīśena's *Padma-carita* found in the colophon of PC

(4) Appendix I, st. 64

(6) Appendix I, st. 69, 71

(5) Appendix I, st. 66

(7) Premī, 1942, 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105. They missed it apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kaṭavaka of 105 Sandhi.

(kīrti) together in one stanza. In the colophons<sup>1</sup> of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū is not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain<sup>2</sup>, somewhere in the body of the last Kaḍavaka, in the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmanudrās* or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work<sup>3</sup>. Tribhuvana Svayambhū<sup>4</sup> and Yaśahkīrti<sup>5</sup> both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as a magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112. Sandhi the following information is given<sup>6</sup>: This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṁśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhādī metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*sunṇam*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. Whatever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddhariu*) i.e. made good by Yaśahkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the *Harivaṁśa* and at the instance of his Guru Śrī-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi. Yaśahkīrti came to Kumara-nayari (Kumāra-nagari) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jain temple near Gopagiri (Gwalior).

The requisite information regarding this Yaśahkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works<sup>7</sup>. Yaśahkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka belonged to the Kāsthā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puskara Gaṇa. He to the Kāsthā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puskara Gaṇa. He was a pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kirtisīmha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Guṇabhadra Paṇḍita Rādhū<sup>8</sup>, who composed numerous Apabhraṁśa works like *Padma-purāṇa* (or *Balabhadrapurāṇa*), *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pāśvacarita*, *Vardhamānacarita*, *Dhanakumāracarita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśahkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṁśa works of Yaśahkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*<sup>9</sup>, a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.<sup>10</sup> for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla.

Now two questions arise. First, what were the contributions

(1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72 Premī, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana in their colophons'.

(2) Appendix I, st. 73-88 Premī and Jain again do not include here the 107. Sandhi because they missed the *nāmanudrās* that occurs in the 2. line before the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka.

(3) Appendix I, passage No. 87, lines 6-25

(4) Appendix I, st. 68, 84.

(5) Appendix I, st. 81.

(6) This colophon is considered below

(7) Kasīval, 1950, 98-99, 122-127, Premī, 1942, 380 footnote 6

(8) Kasīval, 1950, 105-116

(9) *ya Pāṇḍupurāṇe siri Guṇakīrti-sa-muṇi-Jaśah-kīrti viraṇya(e) sāhu-Vihā. putta-Hemarāja-nāmanuk caṭṭisamo saṅgyo samatto, itī Pāṇḍavapurāṇaṁ samāptam*!

Kasīval, 1950, 125.

(10) *vikrama rāyaho varagaya(e) kālāe mahi-sāyara-gaha-rata-anhālāe* | Kasīval, 1950, 125.



of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Ritthanemīcariu* which bear their *nāmamud-rās*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one, but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhū had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yaśahkīrti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaṭavaka of the 112 Sandhi of RC giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśahkīrti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhū's *Ritthanemīcariu* is taken up below under Section 5, because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Paūmacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Ritthanemī-cariu*. In the colophon of 109. Sandhi it is called *Ritthanemī-purāṇa*. In the colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśahkīrti) the work is referred to in view of its theme, as *Bhāraka-purāṇa*, *Nemīcariya* and *Harivamsa*. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC. as *Harivamsa*.

### The Svayambhūcchandās

The *Svayambhūcchandās* (SC.) has been published by Velankar from the only known Ms in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres. The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three dealing with the Pk section, the remaining comprising the Ap section. The first twenty-two folios of the Ms of SC. are lost. Thus the text of SC. that is available to us is incomplete.

### Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhūcchandās*, 'Svayambhū's metrics' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhū's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations, the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these, there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustra-

- (1) Lines 1-7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*. Kāśīval, 1950, 124. Only instead of *nuṣe sayambhū mahī-vitthāru* there is *muṣu-Jasakūti(1) mahī vitthāru*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words, while lines 17-19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* (ibid, 123).
- (2) At least three Mss of the *Ritthanemīcariu* have been reported by Premi (1942, 376 footnotes 2-3). One from the Government MS collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No 1117 of 1891-1895), another from the Aśak Pannālāl Sarasvatibhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sāmgāner.
- (3) Appendix I, passage 87, line 1.
- (4) Appendix I, passage 57, line 2, 13.
- (5) Velankar, 1935, 1936.
- (6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandās* of Jayadeva (Velankar, 1949, 1-40) cf also the *Chandas-sekhara* of Rājasekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced' to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza 'Śrī-Harṣo nipuṇaḥ kaviḥ', etc in SC. (I 144 a) and the reference<sup>2</sup> to Śrī-Harṣa in RC. as making a present of *nipuṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion<sup>3</sup>. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcāṁśa-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch III states: *pāṇa-sāro paṇsamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated'. The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch V.

### Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtaśāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk. *Mātrāvṛttas*<sup>4</sup>. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Uktā to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Daṇḍakas), Ardhasama and Visama divisions. In the fragment of SC preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Aryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka and Śiṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were *Mātrāvṛttas*. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta*, etc), but by using a special terminology of *Mātragaṇas*, such as *ta, tāra*, etc., for a Tri-mātra, *ca, cagaṇa*, *caṁsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in SC. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk and Ap. literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap. literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

### Its Apabhraṁśa Section

The Ap. section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

(1) Modi, 1940, 172, Prem, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.

(2) 'Śrī-Harṣem niya-ṇunattanau'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 a.

(3) Premi, 1942, 384.

(4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premi, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājasekhara's *Chandaśśekhara*, 1916, 1-14.

*Chandonuśāsana* was the only work to which we glanced with some hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap. And we know well how often it failed us. Under the circumstances, a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap metres from the pen, not of a mere theoretician, but of an epic poet recognised as Kaviśāha and Mahākavi, deserves, in spite of its briefness, to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source, a short analysis of the Ap section of SC. will not be here out of place.

### Analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII

- Ch IV. Utsāhādi (Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres):
- A Introductory (1-4)
    - Introductory stanza (1), metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4).
  - B. The Mātrā-prakarāṇa (5-28).
    - Utsāha (5-6), Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e., Dohā) with its varieties (7-13), Mātrā with its varieties (14-28)
  - C The Vadanaka-prakarāṇa (29-32).
    - Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32)
  - D. Miscellaneous (33-42).
    - Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33); *Prahe-lkā* (34); *Hrdyālikā* (35); *Dhavalā* (36-39); *Mangalā* (40-41); the concluding stanza (42).
- Ch V The Ṣaṭpada-jāti
- Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1); quantity of the pāda-ending syllable (2); definition of the Ṣaṭpada Dhruvaka (3), its varieties. Ṣaṭpada Jāti (4-5), S Upajāti (6-7) and S Avajāti (8-9), total of these varieties (10), the concluding stanza (11).
- Ch V Catuspadis and Dvīpadis
- A The Antarasamā Catuspadī (1-148).
    - Types of the Catuspadī (1), 110 Antarasamā Catuspadis beginning with the Campakakusumā and ending with the Śaśibimbaka described (2-148)
  - B The mixed type of the Catuspadī (149-150)
  - C The Ardhasamā Catuspadī (151-152)
  - D The Sarvasamā Catuspadī (153-161).
  - E The Dvīpadī (162-203)
  - The concluding stanza (204).
- Ch. VII The Shorter Dvīpadis.
- Their province and general character (1-2), 10 such Dvīpadis defined (3-12), the concluding stanza (13)
- Ch. VIII The Sandhi-bandha and the Rāsā-bandha
- A Some common Ap. metres (1-6)
    - Utthakka (1-2), Madanāvatāra (3-4), Dhruvaka (5-6)
  - B The Sandhi-bandha (7-45)
    - The Chhaḍḍaniā and other structural units (7); seven Chhaḍḍaniās (8-23), three Ghattās (24-29). The terms Paddhadiā, Pada, Yamaka, Kadavaka, Sandhi, etc explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45).

(1) In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk prosody like the *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* of Virahāṅka, *Kavīdarpaṇa*, *Gāthālakṣana* of Nanditādhya, *Chandaḥkosa* of Ratnaśekhara and *Chandaśekhara* of Rājaśekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

- C. The varieties of Tāla (46-47).  
 D. Some structural terms (48).  
 E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).  
 The concluding stanza (53).

### Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk. section, 81 in the Ap. section. Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk section, seven for the Ap section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māuradeva, Dhanadeva, Āryadeva, Chailla, Govinda, Śuddhaśīla, Jinadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name prefaced to them. The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modī<sup>1</sup> and Premī<sup>2</sup> by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

SC.	V	9	=	PC.	14	7	9
	VI	42	=	"	65	1	1
"	VI	71	=	"	77	1	1
"	VI	74	=	"	77	13	13
"	VIII	27	=	"	5	1	1

A further examination of PC. has enabled me to make the following identifications:

SC.	V	5	=	PC.	3	3	11
"	VIII	4	=	"	24	2	1-2
"	"	6	=	"	33	3	9
"	"	17	=	"	3	1	1
"	"	21	=	"	31	1	1
"	"	25	=	"	41	1	1

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC. I 6 to Vijā and of SC. I 78 to Śuddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nūṇa respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC. makes a wrong ascription. SC. VI 71 is reproduced from PC. (77 1 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caumuha.<sup>3</sup> Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions.

(1) Modī, 1940, 172.

(2) Premī, 1942, 383.

(3) *Caumuha* is a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC that could be identified have been traced to PC alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme<sup>1</sup> and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivaṃśa citations in SC, I casually examined RC, but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us, what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivaṃśa theme?

The Pk section of SC in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

### The lost portion of SC

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC, consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakrit metres proper are left, according to him, untouched by Svayambhū. He observes: "Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Samskrita metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātrāvṛttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* Chs III-IV". Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājasekhara Kavī's *Chandaśekhara*<sup>2</sup> he says, "unlike Svayambhū, however, they (*Prākṛta Paṅgala* and *Chandaḥkośa*) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta metres."

Now it would be strange that though SC claimed to contain all that was important in Pk and Ap prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaś-cūdāmani* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk metres (commonly used in Ap also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them<sup>3</sup>, when he actually employs in his epics some of them<sup>4</sup> and when he himself has written a work on Pk and Ap prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

(1) See for example, SC VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152, VIII 2, 9. Premī, 1942, 383 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.

(2) Velankar, 1935, 23

(3) Velankar, 1946, 4

(4) Cakkalāheṃ Kulāheṃ Khandhaheṃ,  
Pavanuddhūa-Rāsāluddhaheṃ |  
Mañjariya-Vilāsini-Nakkudeṃ,  
suha-chandheṃ saddeṃ Khadaḥaḍeṃ | PC 23 1 6-7

Of these Cakkalā and Kulā are defined at SC VIII 48, Khandhaya (Skandhaka) at Ch IV 5, Pavanoddhuta at Ch IV 84, Khadaḥaḍaya at *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74)

(5) Helā-dvipadī is used in PC 17 and 25 Sandhus, Mañjari in PC 19, and 45 Sandhus, Dvipadī in PC 13 Sandhi, Sālabhanṭikā in PC 46 Sandhi and Vilāsini in PC 17, 12, 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kadavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in MP see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC. contained only the wanting Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagati division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it.

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms, we have to take resort to inference. Each side of the folios of the Ms. of SC contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average. This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side. Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagati or Śakvari class with their definitions and illustrations. On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios. Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio. To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres, we should know their number according to Svayambhū.

The extant portion of the Varnavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa* or the *Vṛttaratnākara*. The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres. On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate. Thus *Svayambhūccchand* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter.

Now among the missing Varnavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether. Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagati class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛttaratnākara* has 59. Accordingly SC could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most. Counting six metres per side the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios. Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharsinī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagati class, could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC.

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too. In any treatment of the Varnavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Dāṇḍakas, the Ardhasama Vṛttas and the Visama Vṛttas. Now this latter portion in SC occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44). Hence the missing Varnavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most.

If the missing Varnavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only, what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter. The Āryā, Galitaka and Khaṇḍaka Prakaraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres. Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana*, we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70. Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios. Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC, about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatī and part of the Atijagatī classes of the Varnavrttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khānjaka classes.

Fortunately there are some positive indications<sup>1</sup> to believe that Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk metres. In the commentary<sup>2</sup> on the fourth stanza (īśiśi cumbāim etc.) Act I of the *Abhijñāna-śākuntala*, Rāghavabhatta, while explaining the metre of the stanza makes the following remarks:

iyam ca Gītiḥ Tallakṣaṇaṁ Śambhu- — 'cāccaravādha-addhe udāsthaddhammi na visame masta guru sattaddha Gī-addhe' Atra pūrvārdhe pūrvayor imkāra-humkārayor laghutvam jñeyam tad uktam *tatraya*—'iha ārābindu-juāe osuddhā-pā vasānaṁ mīlahu' iti

Here two quotations are given by Rāghavabhatta. The first is hopelessly corrupt. Excepting the last two syllables *Gī* all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original. It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense, but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre *Gīti* quoted from one Śambhu. The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt. Its correct form is as under

īha(1)-ārā bindu-juā, e-o suddhā paāvasānammi lahu

In the commentary on *Śākuntala* V 16 also occurs, 'e-o suddhā paāvasānammi lahu'. These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final *m* and *him* in a Pk. metre. It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on *Śākuntala* I 4 is taken from the same source (*tatraya*) as the first i.e., from Śambhu according to the text as we have it. Now this second citation is obviously taken from the *Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhū wherein IV 2 reads:

i-hi-ārā bindu-juā paāvasānammi jaha huvanti lahu |  
taha tattha-v- chanda-vasā kāavvā u-hu-ārā ||

and further IV 3 reads

bmni-vi e-o suddhā paāvasānammi jaha huvanti lahu || etc.

Rāghavabhatta has apparently combined SC IV 2 and 3 in his citation. But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Rāghavabhatta's source. Two results follow from this first, although the name of the authority is given as Śambhu, it is but a corruption of the correct name Svayambhū, second, Svayambhū had also to his credit the treatment of at least the Āryā class of Prakrit metres.

Svayambhū and *Svayambhūcchandas* have been quoted by two other late metricians also in the incorrect forms *Śambhu* and *Śambhu chanda*. Nācāyanabhatta in his commentary (1544 A.D.) on Kedarābhatta's *Vatavānākara* mentions *Śambhucchandas* along with the *Prākṛtapāṅgala* and *Cūdāmaṇi* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakrit metres<sup>3</sup>. His words are: *Prākṛtādi-u piāyah paridrśāni chandānsi Prākṛtapāṅgala-*

1. 'Prakrit Metres', BV ns 8, 9-10, Sept.-Oct. 1916, 127-129. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovery of fresh evidence.

2. *Śākuntala* I 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

3. The author has had examined the above three works, in the portions referred to, and has found that the quotations are from the *Prākṛta-pāṅgala*.

Śambhucchandasa- Cūdāmanyādi-grantha- paryālocanayā vyutpitsuvyutpatty-arthaṁ asmābhir ucyante

Similarly the *Chandomañjarī* of Gangādasa Kavi thrice quotes Śambhu. The metres Bhujagaśisubhrtā, Mañjubhāsinī and Rsabhagajavilasita are given by Śambhu, according to Gangādasa Kavi, under the respective names of Bhujagaśisusr̥tā, Sunandinī and Gajaturagavilasita. If we refer to SC, we find that the first of these three metres could have been in that portion of SC which is lost and hence we are not in a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhū to the Bhujagaśisubhrtā. The Mañjubhāsinī is given as *Nandinī* by Svayambhū (SC I 3-4; which designation is very near to *Sunandinī*, and the Rsabhagajavilasita is given as *Guavaravilasita* (i.e. *Gajavaravilasitaka*) at SC I 47-48, which is comparable to *Gajaturagavilasita* cited by Gangādasa Kavi. This makes it probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name *Śambhu* is nobody else than Svayambhū, the author of SC. It is like that both Nārāyanabhaṭṭa and Gangādasa Kavi knew SC. at second hand. Moreover by their time the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhū had become half-legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form. Under the circumstances, Svayambhū is transformed into Śambhu and Sevala or Saitava (whose opinion on Yati is quoted by Svayambhū, who is known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavidarpaṇa* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatilakā* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metricians) undergoes metamorphosis as Śveta. Hence it is not difficult to explain how *Svayambhū* was cited as *Śambhu* by Rāghavabhaṭṭa, Nārāyanabhaṭṭa and Gangādasa Kavi.

All these considerations lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC. contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka etc that preceded the section on the Varṇavṛttas.

### The Chandaśśekhara and SC

Velankar has published the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi, who most probably flourished in the first quarter of the eleventh century. This is the only available portion of the text, the portion of the Ms. dealing with the Sk and Pk metres being at present untraceable. If we compare this fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* with SC. IV-VIII, we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk translation of SC IV-VIII. The slight difference in the arrangement, order of treatment and names of the metres indicates that Rājaśekhara Kavi had occasionally consulted other sources also. The earlier portion being lost, we do not know if Rājaśekhara Kavi admitted his debt to Svayambhū. That portion could have also thrown some indirect light on the real Pk metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandaśśekhara* deviates from SC are shared by the *Chandonuśāsana* also. This shows that Hemacandra has used both SC as well as the *Chandaśśekhara*.

(1) Parāb 1902 108, 114, 119

(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandopopinda* of his Guru Bhaṭṭa Puruṣottama given by Gangādasa Kavi Śveta-Māndavya-mukhyāstu necchant munayo yatim Chandomañjarī p 105

(3) Velankar, 1946, 1-14



## The Lost Works

The *Suddhayacariya*.

The colophon stanza<sup>1</sup> at the beginning of the 100 *Sandhi* of RC. is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhū's pen. It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Paumacariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Ratthanemicariu*. Premī suggests<sup>2</sup> that *Suddhayacariu* is a scribal error for *Suvvayacariu* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Paūmacariu* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Lakṣmana according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariyam ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable. Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhramśa, called *Suddhaya-vīra-kahā* written by one Mahākavi Devadatta<sup>3</sup>, who is significantly compared by his son Vira with Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta. Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhū composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya*. This poem was probably in Apabhramśa, since we do not know of any Pk work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning.

The *Siri-Paṇcamikāhā*.

In one<sup>4</sup> of the Prāsaṣṭi stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Paṇcamicariu* without having tasted (i.e. independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhū. In another place<sup>5</sup> he says: Had Tribhuvana Svayambhū not been the younger son of 'the crest-jewel of metrics' (? i.e. Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*samāreu*, i.e. redacted) *Siri-Paṇcamī* the poem composed in the *Paddhādī*?"

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Paṇcamicariu*, but Svayambhū also had composed a poem in the *Paddhādī* metres called *Siri-paṇcamī-kahā*, dealing with the *māhātmya* of the *Jñānapaṇcāmī*<sup>6</sup> or *Śrutapaṇcamī* similar to, say, the *Bhaviṣṭattakaha* of Dhanapāla.

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over.

## Other works.

In the very beginning of PC, while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *Kavirīja*<sup>7</sup>. This shows that at the time

(1) Appendix II, stanza 65, For its discussion see Section 5

(2) Premī, 1942 378 footnote

(3) "(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका उल्लेख किया है। उनमेंसे प्रथम 'वरागचरित' तो पड़डियावंध कहा गया है, जो 'मुद्दयवीर कहा', 'सा (?) नितचच्चरिया' और 'अवादेवीरास' भी अपभ्रंशकी रचनाएँ हो सकती हैं। एक अधिक आदिपद्यमें कविने कहा है कि जब स्वयंभूका जन्म हुआ तब एक कवि हुए, पुषपदन्तके होने में दो और देवदत्तके होने से तीन।" Jain 1946, 120

(4) Appendix I, stanza 45.

(5) Appendix I stanza 47

(6) *buddhiḥ atagāhiye* *kaṇṇam* PC 1 2 96

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC, Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Sri-pañcamī-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-carriya* written before PC? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of Svayambhū over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhramśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose<sup>1</sup> that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhramśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Ālankāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes<sup>2</sup> himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tīrtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

### Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS of PC, are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra), celebrated names in the field of Apabhramśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports (*jalakridī*) in PC (Śandhi 14) was acknowledged as a masterpiece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognised as an all-round master<sup>3</sup>.

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puspadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhramśa

(1) Jan, 1936, 74-75 1946, 113. Premi, 19:2, 385-86.

(2) Appendix I, stanza 34.

(3) Appendix I stanzas 1-6.

poetry, mentions<sup>1</sup> him besides Caturmukha, Harsa and Bāna and speaks reverently of him as a great Ācārya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives<sup>2</sup>. Harīṣena in his *Dhammaparikkhā* (A D 987) raises Svayambhū to the pedestal of a god and praises his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narratives. Kanakāmara, the author of *Karakanducariu* (11th century) remembers<sup>3</sup> him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*visāla-cittu*). Hemacandra (1089-1172) considers<sup>4</sup> him as an important metrical authority like Bharata, Kāśyapa, Pingala, Sārtava, and Jayadeva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Svayambhū-cchandās*. Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhū as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below

Author	Work	Date
Nayanandi <sup>5</sup>	Sayalavīhivihāna (in Ap)	11th Cent.
Vīra <sup>6</sup>	Jambūsāmīcarīu ( „ )	1020 A D
Śricandra <sup>7</sup>	Rayanakarandū ( „ )	1064 A D
—	Kavidarpanachandovrtti <sup>8</sup>	13th Cent
Dhanapāla <sup>9</sup>	Bāhubalicariu (in Ap)	1398 A D
Śimhasena alias Raidhu <sup>10</sup>	Mehesaracariu ( „ )	15th Cent
Nārāyanabhāta	Com on Vrttaratnākara <sup>11</sup>	1544 A D
Cintāmanimīśra	Vāñmayaviveka <sup>12</sup>	16th Cent
Rāghavabhāta	Com on Śākuntala	
Gangādāsakavi	Chandomañjeri <sup>13</sup>	

Among the later writers, Rājasekhara Kavī appears to be the most indebted to Svayambhū. For, as pointed out earlier (pp 46-47) the Ap section of his *Chandaśekhara* is but a Sanskrit recast

- 
- (1) Caumuhu Sayambhu Sīri-Harīsu Donu  
n'āloiu kai Isānu Vānu/ *Mahāpurāna* 1 1 5
  - (2) Kairāu sayambhu mahāyariu  
so sayana-sahāsahum pariariu/ *Mahāpurāna* 69 1 7  
Is this an echo of Svayambhu's own words  
kai atthi aneya bhaya-bhāriya je suyana-sahāsehum-āyariya/ (PC 23 1 5)?  
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from the  
*Mahāpurāna* is quoted *dihara-samāsa-pāṭam*, etc, the second introduc-  
tory stanza of PC Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayam-  
bhū had numerous pupils
  - (3) Caumuhu kavva-virayani Savambhu vi,  
Pupphayantu annānu nūmbhūvi/  
jo sayambhu so deu pāhānu,  
ahī kaha-loyaloya-viyānu/  
Kasīval, 1950, 108, Premi, 1942, 371, n 4
  - (4) Jain, *Karakanducariu* 1934
  - (5) *Chandonuśāsana*, p 14 a, 16 *Rambheti Svayambhūh* For the borrowings  
see further below
  - (6) Bhammaha Bhārāhi Bharahu vi mahantu,  
Caumuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kasīval, 1950 287
  - (7) rasa-bhāvahim rañjiya viusa-janu,  
so muyavi Sayambhu annu kavānu/Jain, 1935, 75, Kasīval, 1950, 100
  - (8) Caumuhu caumuhu va pesiddhu bhāi,  
kaurāya-Sayambhu sayambhu nāi/  
taha Pupphayantu nūmmukka-dāsu,  
vannijai kum suyaeva-kosu//Kasīval, 1950, 165
  - (9) Velankar, *Kavidarpanam*, 61, it quotes SC I 144
  - (10) vara Paumacariu kīu sukai-seḍhi  
iva avara jāya dhara-valaya-vidhu/  
Caumuhu Donu Sayambhu-kai,  
Pupphayantu punu Viru bhanu//Kasīval 1950, 142
  - (11) Jain 1935, 75
  - (12) Parab, 1902, 68
  - (13) Kar, 2, 299
  - (14) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhraṃśa metres Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājasekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works.

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhraṃśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhraṃśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics. These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paumacariu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

### Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta

For a poet of Puṣpadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhraṃśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhraṃśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purāṇic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhraṃśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details. The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhraṃśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puṣpadanta from Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāṇa* since that portion along with the section dealing with the Rāmāyana (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paumacariu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāṇa* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work. Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters.

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc. between PC (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāṇa* are given below:

PC.

MP.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| १. तिहुङण-लगण-खम्भु । १ १ १  | १. जग-लगण-खम्भु । ३ ६ १४<br>लगण-खम्भु । ५ १९ ६   |
| २. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,<br>पुणु पणिय रस-सलिलडै पियन्ति ॥ १ ४ ८                              | २. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-यलि मुयन्ति,<br>पहिँ पणिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ॥<br>८ १२ १२                       |
| ३. तहिँ त पट्टण रायगिहु,<br>घण-कणय-समिद्ध ।<br>ण पिहिँविणै णव-जोव्वणै,<br>सिरै सेहुर आड्डव ॥ १ ४ ९ | ३. तहिँ . . . णयह रायगिहु रिद्ध ।<br>कुलमहिहर-यणहारिणै, वसुमड-णारिणै,<br>भूसण ण आड्डव ॥ १ १२ १२-१३ |

(1) Compare Vaidya's remarks on this point in *Mahāpurāṇa* of puṣpadanta, Vol II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21

- ४ हसड व मुत्ताङ्गल-ववल-दन्तु । १ ५ १ ४. ण मुत्तावलि-दन्तहिं हसन्ति । *etc.*  
*etc* २० ६ ८
- ५ अणुहरड पुणु वि जड सो ज्जे तासु । १ ६ ८ ५ तासु सरिच्छड ७ जि भणिज्जड ।  
 २८ १३ ५
- ६ चडसट्ठि-वामरुद्धमाणु । १ ७ ५ ६ चडसट्ठि-वमर-विज्जिज्जमाणु । १० ७ ४
- ७ देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १ ८ ३ ७ देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १० ६ १६
- ८ दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु,  
 किहु आसण-संठिउ ।  
 तिहुअण-मत्थएँ सुह-णिलएँ  
 णं मोक्ख परिट्ठिउ ॥ १ ८ १३ ८ संठिउ मन्दर-सिद्धिग ।  
 जिणु सामय-सोक्खु,  
 णावड मोक्खु, णिउ तेलोक्कहु सीसे ।  
 ३ १३ ९-१०
- ९ माणववेसे आडउ देविउ,  
 ससिवयणउ कन्दोउट-दलच्छिउ,  
 सप्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहँ,  
 सा मग्गवि भडारो जेतहँ ॥  
 १ १४ १-३ ९. छण-ससि मुहि । ३ १ ७  
 इन्दीवर-वीहर-णी नयउ । ३ १ १०  
 एयउ अण्णाउ, सुर-कण्णाउ,  
 घरिवि णि कामिणि-वेसु ॥  
 आयाउ, सिरिमग्गविहि पासु ॥  
 ३ २ ९-१०
१०. का वि विणोउ कि पि उप्पायड,  
 पड्डि पणच्चड गायड वायड ॥ १ १४ ८ १०. क वि णच्चड गायड महर-सर,  
 क वि पारम्भड विणोउ अवस ॥ ३ ४ ३
- ११ समुज्जलु दप्पणु दोवड । १ १४ ९ ११. चेलिउ उज्जलु दोयड । ३ ४ ७
१२. का वि कि पि अक्खाणउ अक्खड ।  
 १ १४ ७ १२. अक्खाणउँ का वि कि पि कहड । ३ ४ ५
- १३ पहु-पडगणएँ वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।  
 १ १४ ९ १३. घर-प्रडगणि वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।  
 १ ११ ३
- १४ जिण-सूर समुट्ठिउ नेय-पिण्ड,  
 कोहन्तु भव्व-अण-कमल-सण्डु ॥  
 मोहन्तार-विणास-यर,  
 केवल-किरणायर ।  
 उडउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु  
 सई भवण-दिवाय ॥ १ १६ ८-९ १४. खर-किरणु,  
 त मोहन्तार-विणास-यर,  
 भव्व-यण-गल्लिण-वण-दिवमयर ॥  
 ३ ६ ६-७  
 जण-तम जिण्णामु । ३ ८ ९  
 उडउ जिणाहि-व-वन्तु । ३ ८ १०
- १५ कण्ण-वमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पएँ । २ १ ७ १५. कण्ण-वमर-विणिवारिय-भिग्गो ॥  
 ३ ९ ११
- कण्ण-वमर-हय-महुयरउ । ३ ६ १
१६. लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खँ,  
 परियञ्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खँ ॥ २ २ ५ १६. अउज्ज, परियञ्चेवि ति-वार,  
 भण्ड सुदिनु ॥ ३ १० १७-१८
- १७ थोत्तई पारद्वड । २ ४ ६ १७. थोत्तई पारद्वड । ३ १८ ४
- १८ कुडल-जुअन्तु क्षति आडज्जड ।  
 सेहुरु सीसँ हार वच्छत्थले,  
 करे कडकण कडिसुत्तउ कडि-यले ॥  
 २ ६ ३-४ १८. कण्णहिं वुण्डलाई आडद्वड ।  
 करि कडकणु गलि हार विलम्बिउ  
 सिरि सेहुरु,  
 कडियलि, वडउ कडिसुत्तउ ॥  
 ७ २१ १४-१६
१९. अरुहु वुत्तु पुणु क्होँ उवमिज्जहि । २ ६ ९ १९. कन्दप्पु जि पुणु कहु उवमिज्जड । १५ १७ ३  
 मिन्नु वुत्तु पुणु क्होँ उवमिज्जड । ११ १० ८
२०. दुव्वल डोरई पडकेँ व खुत्तई । २ ७ ३ २०. जर कसरा इव कहुवि खुत्तई ।  
 दुव्वल-डोरिव पडके,  
 पडिय ण उट्ठिवि सक्कड । RC. 1 7 Ghattā ७ २० ३

- २१ भुक्खा-मारे । २ ८ २  
 २२. पुण्णाउस कोविकय गीलञ्जण । २ ९ ५  
 २३ तं जि हूउ वडरायहो कारणु । २ १० ३  
 २४ चार देव जं सई उम्मोहिउ । २ १० ४  
 २५ उवहिहिं णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ,  
 णट्ठउ घम्मु सत्थु परिवाडिउ ॥  
 णट्ठइ दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइ,  
 दाण-झाण-संजम-सम्मत्तइ ॥  
 पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय,  
 तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥  
 २ १० ५-७  
 २६ घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । २ १२ ५  
 २७ हो हो केण विट्ठु परमप्पउ । २ १२ ६  
 २८ जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो ।  
 २ १३ ४  
 २९ अण्हुं देसु विहज्जे वि दिण्णउ,  
 अम्हहु कि पडु णिहासिण्णउ ॥ २ १४ २  
 ३० तहिं अवसरे,  
 महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहहो ॥ २ १६ १  
 ३१ 'बाहु' भणन्तु । २ १६ ११  
 ३२ अक्खय-दाणु भणे वि सेयंसहो,  
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ किउ दिवसहो ॥ २ १७ ८  
 ३३ अइपसण्ण-मुहयन्वहो । ३ २ ११  
 ३४ दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण,  
 गगड-मराल वसह-वरवारण ॥  
 एककेकए धए अहिणव-छायहुं,  
 सउ अट्ठोत्तर चित्त-पडायहुं ॥ ३ ४ ५-७  
 ३५ तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं,  
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ तावहिं ॥ ३ ४ ८  
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावेहिं,  
 धणए किउ कञ्चणमउ तावेहिं,  
 पट्ठणु ॥ २ २ १-२  
 ३६ परिवड्ढिउ । ३ ६ १  
 ३७ वीयउ मन्दर णाउँ समुट्ठिउ । ३ ६  
 ३८ ताव विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि । ३ ११ १  
 ३९ जो ज मग्गइ तं तवो देइ । ३ १२ ५  
 ४० सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं,  
 भरहु अउज्ज पईसरइ ।  
 णव-णिसियर-धारउ,  
 चक्करयण ण पईसरइ ॥ ४ १  
 ४१ पडसरइ ण पट्ठणे चक्करयणु,  
 जिह अयुडभन्तरे मुकड-वयणु ॥ ४ १ २  
 ४१ भुक्खा-मारुह । ५ १९ ३  
 ४२. पुण्णाउस गीलंजस णडइ । ६ ४ ११  
 ४३. ता होइ विरायहु कारणउ । ६ ४ १२  
 ४४ चार चार जं सई पडिबुद्धउ । ७ १९ १४  
 ४५. सर-णिहि-समाहं पयडियउ,  
 अट्ठारह कोडाकोडियउ ॥  
 णट्ठाइ घम्म-कम्मन्तरइ,  
 दसण-णाणइ चरियइ वरइ ॥  
 आयारइ पञ्च महव्वयइ,  
 अणुवय-गुणवय-सिक्खावयइ ॥  
 ६ ४ ५-७  
 ४६. घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । ७ १४ ११  
 ४७. पर-लोय-कहाणी केण विट्ठ । ८ ३ ११  
 ४८. मा लुणह तरं मा घुणह मरं ।  
 ८ ४ २७-२९  
 ४९ गिय-सुयहं विहज्जिवि पुहइ देव,  
 दिण्णो, अम्हहु दिण्णउ ण किण्णि ॥ ८ ५ ११-१२  
 ५०. एत्तहि महि-विहरन्तु जिणेरु । ९ १२ ३  
 ५१. ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७  
 ठा भणिउ । ९ ९ ९  
 ५२. अक्खय-दाणु भणिउँ परमेजे,  
 वहु दिवसहु अत्थेण समायउ,  
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ सजयउ ॥ ९ ११ ८-९  
 ५३ अइपसण्ण-मुहु । ९ ५ १३  
 ५४. दह धय,  
 भाला-वत्थ-मोर-कमलउकहिं  
 हंस-गरुड-हरि-विस-करि-चक्कहि ॥  
 भूसिय-पडिधय-पह-पडरिक्कहु  
 अट्ठोत्तर-सउ सउ एककेक्कहु ९ २४ १०-१२  
 ५५. एम देव सचल्लिय जावहिं,  
 धणए समवसरणु किउ तावहिं ॥ ९ २० १४  
 ५६ परिवड्ढिओ । ९ १७ १३  
 ५७ ण आयउ वीयउ मन्दर । ९ १७ १६  
 ५८. ता णिग्गन्त-वीर-दिव्व-झुणि । १० ९ १  
 ५९ जो ज मग्गइ तं तामु दिण्णु । ४ १९ १२  
 ४० उज्झहि भरहाहिउ पडसरइ,  
 सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ॥  
 णउ पडसरइ पुरवरे । १६ १ १९  
 णिसिय-धारयं राइणो रहउण ॥ १६ २ १-२  
 ४१. धक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परितक्कइ,  
 कुकडहि कव्वु व णउ चिम्मक्कइ ॥ १६ २ ३

४२. जइ मो कह वि विवट्टड,  
तो सहु खन्वावारे, एक-पहारें ।  
पइ मि देव दलवट्टड ॥ ४ २ ९

४३. को तुहु को भरहु ण भेंड को वि । ४ ३ ६

४४ (a) परम-विणोसरेण, ज कि पि  
विहज्जे वि दिण्ण । ४ ४ १

(b) इम् मण्डल,

आसि समप्पिड वप्पे । ४ ४ ९

४५. कि वहिएण वराए, भडमघाए । ४ ८ ९

४६. उवरिल्लियेँ, हेदिठम दिट्ठि परज्जिय ।  
४ ९ ९

४७. उज्झहे दणु-मुगे ज्झहे । ४ १४ ९

४८. मो पट्ट मुअउ अवारे णिज्जड

निह मज्जाएँ एउ पडकय-वणु,

निह जराएँ घाउज्जड जोव्वणु ।

जीविउ जमेण सरीरे हुआसे,

मत्तएँ नाले रिद्धि विपासे ॥ ५ २ ५-७

४९. आगए लच्छिउँ बहु जुज्जाविय  
पाहुपाया श्य बहु बोलाविय । ५ १३ ८

५०. जो जो धो-उ जुवाणु, तामु तामु कुल-उत्ती ॥  
भेजि ठेज्जरे जेम, कवण परेण भुत्ती ॥  
५ १३ ९

५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-गेह । ५ ७ ११

५२ (a) महु-पिडगलो-येणु । ११ ४ ४

(b) चाववणु । ११ ४ ८

५३. मे जण-असि-कुम्भ गोहिल्ला,  
मे जि पादे कण अट्ठम्मिन्ना ॥ १४ ३ ६

५४. पट्ट गगान्ठ ण चालउ निमिणु,  
ए जमेवउ मज्जावि पिट्ठोवणु ॥

ताम-मगणु पयपलणु,

उज्जाणु ममम-मिणानु ॥

इणु इणु परम-मगणु,

पट्ट-मगणु मुत्ता-मगणु ॥

एउ पिडगलो इरे मज्जावउ,

मज्जावउ मज्जावउ ॥

४२. जइ राणि कह वि वियम्मड,  
तो सहु चक्के सहु साहणेँण,  
पइ मि णरिन्द णिसुम्मड ॥ १६ ५ १२-१३

४३. को तुहु भरहु कवणु फिर  
वुच्चड । १६ १६ ४

४४. (a) ज दिण्ण महेसिणा .णयर-वेस-  
मेत्त । १६ १९ १

(b) तहु मेइणि महु पोयणणयह

आइजिणियेँ दिण्णउ । १६ १९ ११

४५. कि किडकर-णियरे मारिएण,  
फिर काई वराए दण्डिएण । १७ ९ ९-१०

४६. हेदिठल दिट्ठि उवरिल्लियाड, णिज्जिय  
१७ ११ ५

४७. अउज्झहि वहरि-दुसज्झहि  
( v. l. दुगेज्झहि ) ७ २६ २५  
अउज्झ परम ( v l पर- ) दुगेज्झ ।  
३ १० १७

४८. सो मुउ घर-दारेण ण णिज्जड

तणु लायणु वणु खणि खिज्जड,

कालालि मयरन्दु व पिज्जड ॥ १९ ११ २

४९. एयइ वसुमह-भुत्तियड,  
बोलाविय के के णउ णिवइ । १५ ६ ३-४  
महँ पइ जेहा बहु वहाविय,  
पुहइ पुहइ-पाल बोलाविय ॥ १८ २ २  
ताए भुत्त चिर, पुत्तेँ सहुँ अच्छइ ।  
वसुमह-भेन्दुलिय, जणि केण-वि  
समउ ण गच्छड । १५ ६ १४-१५  
महि-पुण्णालि व केण ण भुत्ती ।  
१८ १ ७

५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-गेह ९ ५ १४

५२ (a) णयणेहिँ महु-पिडगलो । ९ १७ ६

(b) चाववणो । ९ १७ १०

५३. काहि वि विट्ठल पयट्ट धणत्थलु,  
णारे णिरुग-कुम्भ-कुम्भत्थलु ॥  
२ १ १४

५४. पट्ट-अगण मेवा-दुमणउँ,  
णिट्ठोवणु जिम्भणु पहमणउँ ॥

कम-कमणु अट्ठ-णिट्ठालणउँ,

दितागणु भवेहा-चालणउँ ॥

तामणु धम्मिल्लमेलणउँ,

कर-मोदि परागण-मेलणउँ ॥

जयट्ठमणु दण्ण-मेलणउँ,

जयगणु मणु-मेलणउँ ॥

अगल-पच्छल परिहरिणी,  
जिह तूसइ तिह सेव करेवी ॥

८१ ११ ५-१

आयई लहुयाई ण कारणई,  
गिट्ठीवण-मायपसारणई ॥  
कहर-मोडण-जिम्भामेल्लणई ॥  
कन्तेकहण-परासण-पेल्लणई ॥  
अवहर-रूप-णिहालणई,  
उायसियई हत्थुप्फालणई ॥  
अई सव्वई वञ्चेवाई,  
इन्दियई पञ्च खञ्जेवाई ॥

RC. २८ १ ७-१०

५५. मे हरिअम्माहीप (र) ऐण,  
परिय दइ हल्लह पाहु ।  
गोउले पई अवइण ऐण  
हउं हइय जि सणाह ॥ RC 5 1 Ghattā

सवियासु काय-णियच्छणउं,  
इट्ठागम-देव-दुग्गच्छणउं ॥

सकेय-वयण-अवयारणउं,  
पर-णिन्दणु पाय-पसारणउं ॥  
अवर वि जं विणएं विरहियउं,  
न म करह गुरुयण-गारहियउं ॥  
६ २ ४-१०

५५. परियन्दइ अम्माहीरण ।  
हो हल्लर जो जो सुहं सुअहि,  
पई पणवन्तउ भूयणु ॥  
४ ४ १३-१४

Besides there are several passages which have common contents and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP. For instance,

- (1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevi by Śrī, Hri, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.
- (2) The passage in PC. describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Rṣabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehu m* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *kepa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6).
- (3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar. The sentences in PC. giving the similes begin with *jīha* and those in MP. end with *va*.
- (4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahāpurāṇa*:

जिण-णामें मअगल सुअइ दप्पु,  
केसरि वस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥  
जिण-णामें ण डहइ घअअअन्त,  
हुअवह जाला-अअ-पञ्जलन्त ॥

जिण णामें जलणिहि देइ थाहु,  
आरण्णे वण्णु ण वण्ड वाहु ॥  
जिण-णामें भव-सअ-सत्तलाइ,  
टुटन्ति होन्ति खण मोक्कलाइ ॥  
जिण-णामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,  
डुम्मइ-पिसाउ ओसरइ सो-वि

जिण-णाम-यवित्ते, दिवसुवन्ते

तुह णामें णउ भवखड अहि वि ॥  
तुह णामें णासइ मत्त-करि,  
कमु देतु वि थक्कइ गारहु हरि ॥  
तुह णामें हुयवहु णउ डहइ,

पर-वल्लु गय-महरणु भउ वहुइ ॥  
तुह णामें संतोसिय-खलउ  
तुट्टेवि जति पय-सखलउ ॥  
तुह णामें साहरि तरइ गरु,  
ओसरइ कोह-कंदप्प-जर ॥  
तुह णामें केवल-किरण-रवि  
णीरोय होति रोयाउर वि ॥  
पूरति मणोरह, गह माणुगह,



पाउ अमेसु वि छज्जइ ॥  
ज ज मणे भावइ, त सुह पावइ  
दीणु ण कासु वि किज्जइ ॥  
(स्व छ ८—४१, ४२, ४३, ४५)

होति देव पइ दिंइइ ॥

(म पृ १९ ८ ७—१२, १४).

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC and MP. used in the same context. With the common mythological subject-matter allowing little variation even in details, and with the style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is natural that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas, phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC. and MP. The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works

## PC

- १ देवाहिदेव ।  
किय-गाग-गरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ ९ २.
- २ सुविणावलि . . . मरुदेविऐं दीसइ  
णराहिवहो . . . सीसइ ॥ १ १५ ९
- ३ जसु मेरु महागिरि ष्ठवण-वीढु  
. . . महिहर-खम्म-गोढु ॥ १ १६ २.
- ४ ०सारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ ६ १.
- ५ भडालगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १.
- ६ पेवसणाई पारद्धाई  
०तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ ६ ३
- ७ त णिसुणेवि भय-भीसे  
वाहुवलीसे ॥ ४ ३ ९.
- ८ मण्डलु — चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ४ ९

## MP.

- १ कय-सुर-गर-खपर-सेव  
. . . देव ॥ ४ ८ ३
- २ मुद्ध . . . सिविणइ ज . विट्ठु  
पन्नुहे . रायहु त सिट्ठु ॥ ५ ३ ३-३४
- ३ जो सुरगिरि सो तहु ष्ठवण-वीढु  
ज महिमण्डलु त तेण गीढु ॥ ४ ३ ५.
- ४ ०सारियहे — भडारियहे ॥ ३ ६ १.
- ५ सपयगारउ — भडारउ ॥ ६ १
- ६ थोतई पारद्धाई  
तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ १८ ४
- ७ त णिसुणेपिण वाहुवलीसे  
भ-मडग-भीसे ॥ १६ १८ १४.
- ८ मण्डलु — चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ५ १२ ७

## Svayambhū and Dhanapāla

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapāla* (probably 10th Cent. A.D. Ed. Jacobi, 1918, Dala-Gune, 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*, as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works.

## Paumacariu

१. पणवेप्पिणु १ १ २
- २ ससारसमुद्धत्तारहो १ १ २
- ३ दुज्जयकदप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३
- ४ परमेठि १ १ १
- ५ भवियायणसजणकप्पतरहो १ १ ९
- ६ तइलोकमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७
७. इयच्चवीस वि परमजिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावे ॥  
पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि । रामायण-कावे ॥  
१ १ २०
- ८ णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२
- ९ ०पचित्तकहकित्तणु १ २ १२
- १० बृहयण १ ३ १

## Bhavisattakaha

- १ पणवेप्पिणु १ १ ३
- २ ससारसमुद्धत्तारणसेउ १ १ ७
- ३ कन्दप्पदप्पदलणकमल्लु १ १ ६
४. परमिदिठ १ १ १०
- ५ भवययणवयणपकयपयगु १ १ ४
- ६ पवरमहासिरिकुलहरहो १ १ ११
- ७ सो हियइ बरेवि । परममहासिरिकुलहरहो ॥  
वित्थारमि लोड । कित्तणु भविसणराहि-  
वहो ॥ १ १ १२
- ८ णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कहु १ २ १२
९. कित्तणु भविसणराहिवहो १ १ १२
- १० बृहयण १ २ २

- ११ एहं सज्जणल्लोयहोँ किउ विणउ १ ३ १२ ११. इहं सज्जणल्लोयहोँ विणउ सिट्ठु १ ३  
 १२. अवहृत्यवि खल्लयणु १ ४ १ १२. अच्छउ खल्लयणु १ ४ १  
 १३. गणहुरदेवाहिँ दिट्ठ १ २ ६ १३. गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २  
 १४ थिउ विउल्लमहीहरेँ वद्धमाणु १ ७ ६ १४. विउल्लइरि परिट्ठिउ वद्धमाणु १ ४ ६  
 १५. समसरणु वि जसु जौयणपमाणु १ ७ ६ १५. जसु समवसरणु जौयणपमाणु १ ४ ६  
 १६ जहिँ पक्ककलमं १ ४ २ १६. परिपक्ककलमि १ ५ ३  
 १७ The story begins with the १७ The story begins with the  
 description of the भगवदेश, description of the कुरुजाडगलदेश,  
 most of the lines beginning most of the lines beginning  
 with जहिँ, १ ४ with जहिँ, १ ५  
 १८. पुणु पथिय रससल्लिहँ पियति १ ४ ८ १८. पुँडुच्छुरसहँ लीलहँ पियति १ ५ १०  
 १९ तहिट पट्टणु रायगिहू, धणकणयसमिद्धउ। १९. तहिँ गयउरु णाउँ । पट्टणु जणजणियच्छ-  
 रिउ ॥  
 २० ण पुइहएँ १ ४ ९ २०. ण गमणु १ ५ ११-१२  
 २० णं सग्गखण्डु अवयएँ वि थिय ९ १३ ६ २०. णं गमणु मुएवि । सग्गखण्डु महि अवयरिउ  
 जहिँ १ ४ २०. जहिँ १ ५ १२  
 २१. ण पिहिविएँ णवजोव्वणएँ सिरेँ सेहरु आइड्डउ। २१ ज पुइहहिँ मडणु ण पसत्तु १ ६ १  
 १ ४ ९  
 २२. The patterns of PC. 1 14  
 4-8 and Bh 1 10 9-13 are  
 quite similar.  
 २३ जक्खकद्धमे ण १ १४ ८ २३. जक्खकद्धमयववकु १ १० १३  
 २४. णउ सामण्णु णरु ९ ५ ५ २४. सावणू एहू णउ दीसइ २ ३ ५  
 एहू कोवि सामणु न दीसइ २ १४ २  
 २५ आलावेण वि ससउ १ १४ ४ २५. आलावेण ससउ २ ४ ६  
 २६. उप्पाइउ भत्तिउ १ १० १ २६. उप्पाइय केण वि भत्ति २ ७ १०  
 २७ णीसहउ हूयउ किउकिणीउ २७. सोहइ रणझणन्तु किउकिणिरउ ।  
 धघरयहिँ धवघव-धोसु चत्तु १३ १ ६-७ धवघवन्तु धघरयमहारउ ९ ४ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few *Kaḍavakas* of his *Bhavisattakaha* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of Svayambhū's *Paṇḍaravāra*.

### Svayambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhramśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence. Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk and Ap. metres. More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chandonaśāsana*. It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Sātavā and Jayadeva, and we actually find these names cited several times in Ch Svayambhū is also found quoted along with these great names. This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrist.

We have seen that Rājasekhara Kavi had made a Sk rendering of at least the Ap section of SC. Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC. directly as also through the *Chandasekhara* of Rājasekhara.

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read *Rambheta Svayambhūh* (Ch 14 a, 1 16) If we refer to SC we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjitā. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*. SC. I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation Nandimūhi Ch II 28 8 deals with the Vamsāpatrapatita (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vamsādalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre Vamsaala and at the end there is a note: *ko va a Vamsavattalālam tr pabhanau*, while in the next stanza (I 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vamsavattavadiam* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छन्वीसवखरखद्विज ज दीसइ किपि ख्वज दीहं ।  
त दण्डजतिमण्ड पिपीडिआइ पमोचण ॥  
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।  
शेषजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥ Ch 18a, 1 17.
- (2) धवलणिहेण अ पुरिसो वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।  
धवलो वि होइ ति विहो अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ ॥ SC. IV 36  
= Ch. V 32 (I), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants, *supuriso* and *so dhavalo*.
- (3) गुप्तओ च्चिअ एकलहू विरामविसअम्मि विसमसखाए ।  
जमलहू लहुओ च्चिअ समसखासट्ठिओ होइ ॥ SC V 2  
= Ch. 1b, 1 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.
- (4) विण्णवण सविहाणअ- मगलसीहावलोइअत्यम्मि ।  
तत्थ णिवज्जइ धुवज तत्सोवरि सव्वदुवईओ ॥ SC VII 1  
सिहावलोकितार्थेषु विज्ञात्तो सविधानके ।  
मडगले च्च ऋवा प्रोवत्ता द्विपदान्यत्र कीर्त्यते ॥ Ch VII 57 (1)
- (5) दोप्पाअसज्जुआओ एआणेअखरत्तजमिआओ ।  
ताओ च्चिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥ SC VI 2  
चतुर्मात्रादिकं त्रिंशत् प्रान्तेरहं युगे पुन ।  
एकानेकैरन्तवर्णै- यमके द्विपदो विदुः ॥ Ch VII 72 (1),

preceded by *yadāha*

Lastly, Ch borrows from SC several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form SC itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिदिहि अङ्गारगणस्स-  
विलुअचिउरमहरअलकअवण-  
मविरलपुलअभरिअथणजुअमवि ।  
रइरससणिअमणिअमुहलिअमिह  
सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥ SC I 53

विलुलितचिकुरमधरनिहितदशन—  
मविरलपुलकनिचितकुचयुगमयि ।  
रतिरसरमसमणितमुखरितमिह  
विलसति तव सखि सुरतमचलधृति ॥ Ch. 11b, l. 11-12.

- ( 2 ) भमरपञ्च सुदकइस्स ( किंवा णिउणस्स )—  
मेघकबाहिसेअजलपसमिअरअणिअरा  
णच्चिरचञ्चरीअरवमुहल्लिअकुमुअसरा ।  
उगअचन्दविम्बकरधवल्लिअसअलदिसा  
कस्स दिहि ण देइ मण मणहरसरअणिसा ॥ SC I 78.  
वारिदमुक्तावारिअरपरिशमितधनरजा  
उदुत्तरोहिणीअकरधवल्लितसकलकुपु ।  
कस्य धृति ददाति न हि शरदुत्तुरजनिरियं  
चुम्बनलालसभ्रमरपदविदलितकुमुदा ॥ Ch. p. 13b, l. 5-7.

Here the order of the lines of the original stanza is changed and some of the words are paraphrased.

- ( 3 ) पणवो सुदसहावस्स—

सन्दो रुन्दो कुन्दच्छायो सरअघणतुहिणकमलवणकुमुअहरहसिअसिअतणु ससडककरुज्जलो  
तारो पारावारप्पारो धवल्लिअजलधलअणजणसअभुअणअलपरिसरप्पसाहिअदिम्महो ॥  
लोअलोअच्छेअ गन्तु ददकहिणविअडकलअलधणपडिअडणवलइओ नरेन्द तुह जसो ।  
उत्तुङ्गो सेअप्पाआरो उअ हरइ परमतिहुअणसिरिमणहरविरइअरडमान्दरस्सवा  
संदुठिओ ।

SC. I 138.

रुन्दोऽमन्दः कुन्दच्छायः शरदमलघनतुहिनविकचकुमुदवनहरहसितसित. शशाङक-  
करोज्ज्वलः ।  
तार. पारावारापारः स्थलजलगनतलसकलभुवनपयववलनपरिचित. प्रसाधित-  
विड्मुख. ॥  
लोकालोकच्छेदं गत्या दृढकठिनविकटदिगवधितटघटनविवलनचलयितो विशुद्धयशश्चयः ।  
प्रोत्तुङ्ग. श्वेतप्राकारो ध्वनितगुणपणव तव जयति नृपवर नवललितवसतेर्जगन्नि-  
यत्रिय. ॥

Ch. p. 18b, l. 10-13.

- ( 4 ) अणवो तस्सेव ( सुदसीलस्स )—

पसरिअखरमाअन्दोअलासत्यक्षिज्जन्तपत्तोहसहालवाआरिपूरिज्जमाणम्वरे ।  
दिणअरकरतत्तत्तोल्लिचिअल्ललोलोन्तकोलादिअकुअअक्खोणिमुत्थाकसाइल्लए ॥  
घणवणदवदाहडज्जन्तवप्पच्छभल्लुअभडोरल्लिसन्तत्यणासन्तमाअडगज्जहाउल्ल ।  
पिअअम इअ एरितो गिम्हआलमि मा वच्च माणसु थोरत्थणाळिङ्गणुद्दामसोक्खाई मे ॥

SC. I 148.

प्रसूतनिविडमारतान्दं लितास्वत्यसंशीर्षणैर्विस्फारवातोऽलिकापूर्यमाणम्वरे ।  
धनवनदवदह्ममाणाखिलकूरुषादूलपोतोद्भटोद्भादसन्नस्तमातङ्गायूथाकुले ॥  
दिनकरकरतत्तत्कोलावलीश्रीयभाणाद्रैतल्ले लसल्लोलकल्लोलावाचालमाद्यमहा— ।  
र्षवपयसि ननु प्रिय ग्रीष्मकालेऽधुना मा स्म गा मानय त्वं हि पीनस्तना—

श्लेषसौल्यानि मे ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 4-6.

- ( 5 ) अणज्जसेहुरो सुदसीलस्स—

विसालमालघोलमाणकज्जलुज्जलालआलमालिआकुलोवसोहिण ।  
विउदमुदुदुदिणिदपहमसामल्लममन्ततारदीहरच्छिरत्तकन्तए ॥  
विसट्ठसन्धकुन्दगोच्छसच्छकोमलुल्लसन्तदित्तिदन्तकन्तिवैसरालए ।  
इमंमि एरिते मुहारविन्दए पिण्ड जो पिआहर महु व्व सो सउण्णओ ॥ SC. I 167.

विशालमाललोलपूर्णमानकज्जलोज्ज्वलालकिरेफमालिकोपशोभिते ।  
 विबुद्धहावमुद्धचारुपधमलालसभ्रमत्सुतारदीर्घनेत्रपत्रमुन्दरे ॥  
 अमन्दकुन्दकुडमलाग्रकोमोल्लसद्द्युतीदृशुद्धदन्तपङ्क्तिरालये ।  
 प्रियामुखाम्बुजेऽधरचिराय मध्विवापिवन्नारत भवेदनङ्गशेखर ॥

Ch. p 19b, l 12-13.

(6) भुजङ्गविलासो तस्तेषां (मुद्धसहावस्स) —

वासहरम्मि वरे कसपाअरुद्धद्विअधूवसुअधमणीहरए कमणीए ।  
 पोणघणुणअचवकलयोरधणीअ सअ परिपेल्लिअवच्छअलो रमणीए ॥  
 कोमलवाहुकलआदद्वेद्विअओ पडिवट्टसुणेत्तविअंसिअए सअणीए ।  
 पावड पिडिअअ ह्विअइच्छिअअ सहि जो िअअ पुण्णजुओ स गरो रअणीए ॥

SC I 173.

पीनधनोद्यतवृत्तविशालतरस्तनमण्डलगाढनिपीडनकण्टकिताङ्गा ।  
 कोमलपङ्कजमृणाललतादृढवेष्टितकण्ठतट परिचुम्बनविभ्रमपात्रम् ॥  
 वासगृहे बहलौच्वलितगुरुधूमलतानिचिते शयने मृदुनि क्षणदाया ।  
 यो दयिता रमयत्यतिसभ्रममानजुप स भुजङ्गविलासधुरामिह धत्ते ॥

Ch p 20b, l 1-3.

(7) Echoes from Sc I 29 are found in Ch p. 21b, st 31

(8) अवदुवहउ अज्जदेवस्स —

काइ करउ हउ माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥  
 मण्णु धरन्ते हो जाइ । कडिण उत्तरङ्ग भणाइ ॥ SC IV 13  
 एत्थु करिमि भणि काइ । भिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥  
 छड्डविणु हउ मुक्की । अवदोहप जिम्ब किर गावि ॥ Ch VI 19, 45

(9) बीअचलणे मत्तबालिआ गोइन्दस्स —

कमलकुमुअह एक उप्पत्ति ।  
 ससि तो वि कुमुआअरह । देइ सोक्ख कमलह दिवाअर ॥  
 पाविज्जइ अवस फलु । जेण जस्स पासे ठवेइउ ॥ SC IV 17  
 कुमुअकमलह एक उप्पत्ति ।  
 मउलेइ तु वि कमलवणु । कुमुअसंइ निच्चु वि विआसइ ॥  
 सच्छन्दविआरिणिय । चइजोणु कि मत्तबालिआ ॥ Ch V 18, 18

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch are different

(10) बाआला फरसा विन्धणा । गुणेहि विमुक्का प्राणहरा ॥

जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि । तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC VI 150  
 बाआला फरसा विन्धणा । गुणिहि विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥  
 जह दुज्जण सज्जणजणउवरि । तेम्ब पसर न लहति सर ॥ Ch VI 21, 118

(11) किर कण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ णवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥

नहु कोवि अहिट्ठइ मणिअवहे । कहि धरइ जअइह कण्ह कहे ॥ SC VI 152  
 ऊवकण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ नरवड माणविवज्जिआ ॥  
 नहु कोड अभिट्टइ अणिअवहि । कहि वइरि जयइह कण्ह कहे ॥ Ch VI 20, 116

(12) मत्तकरिणी जहा तसेअ (गोइन्दस्स) —

सव्व गोविउ जइवि जोस्एइ  
 हरि सुट्ठवि आअरेण । देइ विट्ठि जहि कहि वि राही ॥  
 को सक्कइ सवरेवि । डद्धणअण गेहे पलोट्टउ ॥  
 एकमेवकउ जइवि जोएदि ।  
 हरि दुट्ठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि ट्रेहि जहि कहि वि राही ॥  
 को सक्कइ सवरेवि । दद्धणअण गेहे पल्लुटा ॥

Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 422 (6)

(13) With बोल्लिज्जइ ज तं णिव्वहइ<sup>1</sup> Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* 80, 4, 2a and बोल्लिज्जइ ज णिव्वहइ वक्कु।को अत्तरे (रु) जइ विहिं मरइ एकु(क्कु) Svayambhū's *Ruṭṭhaṇemacariu* 24, 7, 4 cf. तं बोल्लिज्जइ ( v.l. बोल्लिज्जइ) ज निव्वहइ Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar 4 360 (2).

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhū himself has taken from others, Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra's works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhūcchandas*.

## 5. THE PAUMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

### The Paumacariu

The narrative of Rāma, who is also known as Padma (Pk. Pāuma) in Jain mythology and who along with Lakṣmaṇa and Rāvana makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva, Vāsudeva and Prativāsudeva<sup>1</sup> respectively was related by many Jain poets Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* is such a Rāma-epic in Apabhraṃśa

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC the title appears alternatively as *Paumacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk *Padmocaritam*. At the end of the work it is called *Rāmāyanapurāṇa*. The donor's colophon at the end of MS S refers to the work as "the Śāstra called Rāmāyana" The *Jinaratnakosā* describes the work under the name of *Rāmāyananurāṇa* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88, 89 of PC. it is called simply Rāmāyana. In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS S we find स्वयम्भुक्त १ पुराणे २०० In the colophon stanza of the 18 and the 84 Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Rāmaevacariya*, Sk. *Rāmadevacarita*, and once, in the colophon of the 86 Sandhi it is referred to as *Rāmācariya*, Sk. *Rāmācarita*. In the body of the work Svayambhū mentions it as *Rāmāyanakāvya* (1 1 19) 'The Rāmāyana Poem', *Rāmāyana* (23 1b) or *Rāghavacariya* (23 1 9b, 40 1b), Sk. *Rāghava-carita*, while the subject-matter is generally called *Rāma-kāha* (1 1, 1 2 1), Sk. *Rāma-kathā*. Of these titles *Paumacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet

PC has a roundly estimated extent of 12 000 Granthāgras. It contains a total of 1,269 Kaṇḍavakas distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kaṇḍa, Sk. Kāṇḍa) in the following manner<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Vijiāhara-Kanda (Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa) 20 Sandhis.
- 2 Ujjhā-K° (Ayodhyā-K°): 22 Sandhis.
- 3 Sundara-K° 14 Sandhis
- 4 Jujjhā-K° (Yuddha-K°) 21 Sandhis
- 5 Uttara-K° 13 Sandhis

According to this account and also according to the actual contents, the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished with the 77 Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

(1) According to Jain mythology these flourished in past sixty-three great persons, Śalākāpuruṣas which included twenty-four Tīrthankaras, twelve Cakras and Vāsudevas nine Baladevas and nine Prativāsudevas. Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Jarāśardha make up the ninth group

(2) The extent in Kāṇḍas is given in the colophon stanzas 37-38 (Appendix I)

telling us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS read: *Siri-muni-suvaya-tittham namāmi, Jugga-Kaṇḍam nisāmeḥa* 'I bow down to the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kāṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i.e., 78 Sandhi, it is stated: *Jugga-kaṇḍam samattam, Jyestha Vadi* 'Some finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyestha'. This is clearly an error. The words *Sirimunisuvaya* etc. should be found in the beginning of the 57 Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78 Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77 Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13 Sandhi the MSS read *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kāṇḍa is completed with the 20 Sandhi. The 13 Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13 Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puspadanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahāpurāṇa* Svayambhū only casually assigns a title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83-90, which were not written by Svayambhū, we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa at the end of the 20 Sandhi Svayambhū records that his high-spirited wife Amiavvā (= Amrāmbā) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42 Sandhi that his second wife named Aiccamvā (Ādityāmbā) dictated to him the Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.

Onwards from the 83 Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the Paumacariu (*Paumacariya-sesa*) that was somehow left out by (or that escaped, *uvvavariya*) Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandariya'. This means that Sandhis 83-90 of PC. were written by Tribhuvana.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Rutthanemacariu* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśahkīrti. Here in the PC too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhū and

- (1) That the name is Amiavvā and not Sāmiavva has been shown on p 10
- (2) Appendix I, Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective *Aiccamvā(ya-nā)mae* is the most probable emendation
- (3) Premi, 1942, 377, thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83 Sandhi, excepting possibly some closing Kadavakas, must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference to the Rāma-Story as *satta-mahā-sagg'angi* (Appendix I, stanza 56) 'having the seven great Sargas as limbs' imply seven Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyana mentioned by both Vimalasūri *thū-vamsa-samuppatti, patthāna-rānam Lavanakusuppatti/ nūvānam-aneyabhavā, sat'a purāṇettha ahigārā/ / (Paumacariya I 31)* and Raviṣeṇa *sithur vamsa-samutpatti prasthānam samyugam tatah/ Lavanānkuṣa-sambhūti bhavoktiḥ parinirvṛti/ Yuktāḥ septa Purāṇesamun-adhikāra ime smṛtāḥ/ (Padmacarita I 43-44)*

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them. This naturally poses a problem for us. How is it that both the epics of Svayambhū stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhū forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i.e., the subject-matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhū, were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics, in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars. Jain<sup>1</sup> thinks that PC was complete from Svayambhū's viewpoint, so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation. On the other hand he considers RC in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhū's unexpected death, so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC was necessary to bring the work to completion. The additions, on the other hand, made to RC by Yaśahkīrti are considered by Jain as interpolations.

Premi<sup>2</sup>, on the other hand, takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhū's plan. The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC as well as RC were not desired by Svayambhū to be included in them. The additions made by Yaśahkīrti might have been designed, according to Premi, to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS. of RC in his possession.

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Praśasti and colophon stanzas.

In this connection the Stanza<sup>3</sup> given in the beginning of the 100. Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99 Sandhi) of RC is very important. It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi. Jain just gives the purport of the stanza. He says, "At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivamśapurāṇa*, we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivamśapurāṇa* after having finished the *Pāṇinīyama* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhaya-carīya*. This information precludes us from imagining that his *Pāṇinīyama* was interrupted by any calamity like death".

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhū as Jain is inclined to think. He says<sup>4</sup>,

"इस (९९ वीं) सन्धिके अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पद्मचरित या मुक्वयचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनामें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ, सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवे। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयंभूका लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पद्मचरित की अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ, उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न माने तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ सन्धियों बना चुकने पर स्वयंभुदेव यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पद्मचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।"

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

(1) Jain, 1935 71-72

(2) Premi, 1942, 376-377, 380-382

(3) Appendix I, 65. It reads

Kāuna Pāṇinīyam, Suddhaya-carīyam ca guṇa-gaṇ' agghaṇīyam;  
Harivamśa-moha-haraṇe Sarassai sūdhaya-deha vva.

(4) Jain, 1935, 71

(5) Premi, 1942, 378.



*moha* and *sudhaya-deha* in the stanza correctly. Works on *Paṇḍita* and *Harivaṃśa* in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Śrēṇika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in *Svayambhū's Paumacariu*

paramesara para-sāsaneḥuṃ, suvvaṃ vivarerī |  
 kaḥ jma-sāsane kema thiya, kaḥ Rāhava-kerī ||  
 jage loeḥuṃ dhakkarivantaehiṃ, uppāu bhantu  
 bhantaehiṃ |  
 (1 9 9-1 10 1)

"The narrative of Rāghava, O Great Lord, is heard in other faiths in a topsy-turvy form (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith 'Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative)'"

Similarly *Svayambhū* describes his *Harivaṃśa* narrative as *sa-samaya-parasamaya-viyāra-sahā* 'capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others' The word used in PC is *bhanti*, Sk *Bhrānti*. It is synonymous with *moha* in the expression *Harivaṃśa-moha-haraṇe* occurring in the stanza under discussion Accordingly it means 'in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the *Harivaṃśa* (narrative)'

Again, *sudhaya* means *śrānta* (*Deśināmamālā* VIII 36), *thakā huā* (PSM) 'exhausted' So *sudhaya-deha* means 'exhausted in body' The whole stanza can be rendered as, "Having composed the *Paumacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* replete with merits, (my) Muse (*Sarassai*) in removing the deluded view about the *Harivaṃśa* narrative, has become as it were exhausted in body" In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how *Svayambhū* can say, when most of RC was actually composed, that he proceeds to compose the *Harivaṃśa* Similarly *Premi's* interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties Firstly we have to understand *Paumacariu* in the sense of 'Supplement to the *Paumacariu*' even though *Tribhuvana* makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC with the special name of *Paumacariyasesa* Secondly, it would be inconceivable that *Tribhuvana* who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him, would describe his proposed additions to RC as 'designed to remove wrong notions about the *Harivaṃśa*', for it would imply indirect censure of his father's performance Lastly *Tribhuvana's* confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by *Svayambhū* himself After completing 99 Sandhis of RC *Svayambhū* says that with the blessings of *Sarasvatī* he has already completed the two works, the *Paumacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* But as he proceeded with the composition of the *Harivaṃśa* that was intended to dispel false versions, his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained Already in the introduction to RC *Svayambhū* talks of his

feeling highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the *Harivaṁśa*. But then Sarasvatī reassures him 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC, up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paumacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* were written before RC and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the *Harivaṁśa* narrative and their absence in RC of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśahkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in *Puspadanta's Jāṣaḥarariu*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC was complete at 82 Sandhis and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC incomplete. Secondly, PC and RC were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC was composed before RC, how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Paumacariu* by a special name, *Paumacariya-sesa* 'Supplement to the *Paumacariya*'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Sayambhuevassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anīpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva'. This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the *Rāmāyana*. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one work incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-pañcamikahā*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC, Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalāya before completing PC under the patronage of Dhanāñjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC later on. And the meanings *anīpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68, 84 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū and of carrying the paternal burden, *pū-bhāra-mūlakaṇa*

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Deśināmamālā* are rather special. For in literature 'left behind', 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3, 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved', 'left as a remainder'. We need not, therefore, understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhū.

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paumacariya-sesa* to his supplement to PC appears to have some weight. Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84 Sandhi where the general title *Rāmaevacariya* is used, in all the Sandhis composed by him, Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name, *Paumacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83-90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times. As contrasted with this his additions to RC are not given any special name. Again it is significant that this *Paumacariya-sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest-jewel of the *Paumacariya*' while in another stanza<sup>1</sup> it is stated "Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paumacariya*, the same, when completed by Tribhuvana, is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)" where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional.

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC could not have been considered by Svayambhū also as complete with the 82 Sandhi. Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhū's PC. The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC, so far as its subject-matter or contents are concerned, are cast after those of the *Padmacarita*. As noted previously, the *Padmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikāras*) of the Rāmāyana narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition. They are<sup>2</sup> *Stūti*, *Vamśa-samutpatti*, *Prasthāna*, *Samyuga*, *Lavanāṅkuśa-sambhūti*, *Bhavokti*, *Parinirvṛti*. These are enumerated by Vimalasūri,<sup>3</sup> and Tribhuvana too refers<sup>4</sup> to this fact. And the Rāma-story as narrated by Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri actually bears this out. But the 82 Sandhis of PC—the portion composed by Svayambhū—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics. The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premī because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source-work of PC. No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhū. Secondly, if PC was according to Svayambhū complete with 82 Sandhi, where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhū? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts, it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC was complete as it was left by Svayambhū.

From the fresh mangala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23 and the 43 Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC was twice interrupted. The fresh mangala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption.

(1) In two colophon stanzas of RC (Appendix I, 66-67) *samāṇiya* 'completed' and not something like *īsta* or *ādṛta* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*.

(2) Appendix I, 23

(3) Appendix I, 31

(4) Appendix I, 50

(5) *Padmacarita*, I 43

(6) *Paumacariya*, I 32

(7) Appendix I, 56

Sources of the *Paumacariu*.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhi of PC Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hand to narrate the Rāma-tory after keeping in view the *Ārsa*. The colophons of all the Parvans of Ravisena's *Padmacarita* begins with *iti Ārse Ravisenācārya-prokte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work. And this is endorsed by PC 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Ravisena. In the same Kaṣavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Ravisena, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kirtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Ravisena. Ravisena gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kīrti and Anuttaravāgmin. Ravisena, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*luchitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin. Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* with Ravisena's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premī, to Vimalasūri. Ravisena's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paumacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Śvetāmbara, but Ravisena, a Digāmbara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions. In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Ravisena 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Ravisena's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Ravisena and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paumacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers. As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Ravisena, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense. Parallel passages of PC, RP. and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

(1) Premī, 1942, 272-292

modating nature of the epic-form in view Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy. The 18,000 granthāgras of the *Padmacarita* have been brought down to 12,000 in the *Paumacariu* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic.

First we take up the omissions and abridgements. Part of RP. IV (topic, *sūtrakanthānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP XI (*Maṇutta-yaṣṇā-dhvamsana-padānugābhadhānam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP XIV are totally cut out by Svayambhū, excepting the two lines (PC 15 5 9 b and 15 9 1), passingly referring to the topic of RP XI and one Kaḍavaka (PC. 17 18) summing up RP XIII. Svayambhū has also omitted the table of contents given in RP I and has treated the topics of Ksetra-varnana and Kāla-varnana (RP II) quite briefly. Similarly the Harisena episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kadavakas (PC 11 1-2) and almost everywhere the topic of *pūrva-bhava-kathana* is skipped over. The account of the previous existences (1) of Toyadavāhana and Sahasrākṣa and their father Pūrṇaghana and Sulocana (RP. V 96-141), (2) of Bhīma and Bhagīrathī (RP V 286-294), (3) of Mahārakṣas (RP V 343-359), (4) of Madhu (RP XII 22-69), (5) of Indra (RP XIII 54-66). Only in two cases (PC 6 15=RP VI 314-328 and P.C. 19 4-5=RP XVII 140-198) Svayambhū chooses to relate the *pūrvabhavas*.

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP have been considerably shortened by Svayambhū and most of the sermons omitted.

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhū which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above. It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paumacariu* being primarily religious, there was no question of taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story. As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject-matter was concerned. The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments, descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for. The whole of PC XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasāstra is not found in the same context in the RP and is thus an innovation. But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration. Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Ravisena, but the development and the presentation are quite original. Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) demonstrate Ravisena's work forms the basis for Svayambhū's work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous, but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings, and even when the suggestion is taken from Ravisena, its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet. Part of the descriptions of nature and water-sport in PC XIV, description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC VIII 4-8), depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC XVIII-XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bāhubali (in PC V) etc. can be cited as illustrations. In short it can be said that of the high poetic merits

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviṣeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviṣeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (I) *the episode of Bharateśvara and Bāhubali*. (1) In RP (IV 70) and VP (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC (4 8 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP IV 72, VP IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel<sup>1</sup>. (3) In RP and VP there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vāli*. According to RP IX 73-90 and VP IX 39-46) Vāli went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vāli and Rāvaṇa in which ultimately Vāli lifts up Rāvaṇa together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvaṇa was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vāli over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vāli himself, according to RP (IX 145-158) and VP (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Jina shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodari to spare Rāvaṇa's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC is different. There (XIII) Dharanendra, coming to know of the *upasarga* caused to Vāli by Rāvaṇa appears before Vāli and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodari's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP (IX 96) Dharanendra appears after Rāvaṇa comes out shattered and prays to Vāli. But from PC XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvaṇa believed it was Vāli's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists*. PC gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss of PC have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP V 378-398 and VP V 251-266<sup>2</sup>. PC. has *Mrgavega* (*v l* *Mrgavesa*) for *Amṛta-vega*, omits *Cintāgati* (RP V 393, but not in VP), gives *Simha-*

(1) In the *Vasudevahindī* (1-187) also only the *ditthi-jugga* and the *mutthi-jugga* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Rābha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.

(2) There are discrepancies between RP and VP also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that they represent different attempts at reproducing the Prakrit original. Thus, from an original *Sihadavamna* or *Mayāridavamna* we get (1) directly *Mrgāridavanana* and (2) by metathesis of *va* and *da*, *Simhavadana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mrgavega* or (*Mrgavesa*) and *Amṛta-vega* can be derived from *maya* or *mīya*. In Purāṇic lists also we find similar corruptions and transformations.

vadana for Mrgāridamana, Indravitu for Indrajit; adds Mahābhīma after Bhīma, has Bhātaka for Mārana (though both have the same metrical value), Dvīpavāhu for Dvīpavāha (VP Bhayavāha), Gatyuttama for Gatabhūma (VP Gaṭuttamo, wrongly divided in the text as *Pavanuttaragāi, uttamo*)

In the list of Islands given at PC 6 4 5-9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP (V 371-373, VI 67-69) or in VP (V 246-248, VI 31-33). The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC 9 12, RP VII 324-332, VP VII 135-142)

IV There are some minor details which we find in PC, but which are either absent or in a different form in RP (1) When Sagarā's sons visit Kailāsa, PC (5 10 6-7) mentions the fact that the Jina-shrines there had been erected by Bharata Bhagīrathu proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines. RP does not give these details, but VP (V 107) mentions them, though there the proposal comes from the minister. (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailāsa is styled Ganga in PC (5 10 8a) (cf. VP. V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP (3) When all the sons of Sagarā except two are burnt to death RP (V 254 b) says that Bhīma and Bhagīratha went to Sagarā, but PC (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Saketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds with VP V 175b. (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagarā, he swoons, according to PC 5 13 4b (*taṁ nṛṣṇevī rāu mucchamgau*) and VP V 192 b (*rāyā taṁ cya sōṣṭa nṛyaya-suyamaranāṁ mucchāṇasa-vem-bhalo padāo*). RP does not mention this. (5) The bewailing king says in PC 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army' (*kim so(bho?)eṁ kim khandhāvāreṁ* 5 13 7 a) as in VP (*kim majjha ṇasumaṇe, navahī nīhī va rayana-sahvehim*, V 199 a). (6) The adjective 'long-tailed' (*dīha-langūla*) is given to the monkeys in PC 6 9 2a) and VP (*dīha-nangūle*, VI 70b, not in RP. in the corresponding context (VI 167-169). (7) They are called *kula-devayam* in PC (6 9 8b) and *devabbhūyā* in VP (VI 75b). RP does not use any equivalent expression. (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkāra-ghora-ghagghara-saraṁ* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth, the ocean or the sky *jale thale āyāse na māyāṁ*, 6 11 6b). The wordings correspond to VP VI 107 b (*māhā-ghore*) and 108 b (*bukkāravaṁ karentā and pavangame jala-thalāyāse*). In the same context in RP (VI 246) the wording is different. (9) In PC Tadūkeśa and the Udadhikūmarā go to the monk request him to expound religion (*punu pucchū maharisi 'dhammu kahe'* 6 13 7a); VP also says like this (*sāhum pucchanti jma-dhammam*, VI 112b). RP does not mention this. (10) PC gives *Harikesa* as the name of Indra's commander-in-chief (8 1 4b), RP gives *Harinakeśin* (VII 29b), VP *Harinigamesī* (VII 11b). (11) The name of Dhanada's father is *Visāvasu* in PC (9 6 3a), *Viśravas* in RP. (VII 127), *Visasena* in VP (VII 55a). (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anāvṛta Yakṣa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Rāvana and his brothers, PC includes elephants, ghosts, goblins and demons (*gaya-bhūya-pisāheṁ rak-khaseṁ* 9 9 8a) also, as is done by VP (*veyāla-vānamantara-ga-ha-bhuubbhāda-karāla-muḥa-danta*, VII 117a). There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu saḷḷeya-nayari sampattā* PC 5 11 4b

*Bhairavi-Bhīmena samam Sācyapurim samanupatto* VP V 175b

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvana are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvana having found Svayamprabha city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP or VP knows nothing of this. (15) In PC. Khara and Dūsana are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyana* of Valmiki (see PC. 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūsana* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūsana against Cittaṅga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP (see IX 10, 12, X 17) know Kharadūsana as one person. (16) The name of the princess from Nityāloka city married by Rāvana was Rayanāvali according to PC (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvali according to RP (IX 102b). (17) Vāli engaged in meditation is described in PC as *Meru va akampu* (13 2 8a); so also in VP (IX 62b) as *Meruṁ piva nccalam*. But RP. simply says *sunīcalam* (IX 128a). (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvana while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-lankā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūsana flares up and wants to punish them. But Maya pacifies him. RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this. They simply say that as Rāvana reached Pātāla-lanka, Kharadūsana and Rāvana greeted each other cordially (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18). (19) Sahasrakirana's city is called Māhesara in PC (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhismatī in RP (X 65a). (20) In PC the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjana reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC. 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjana is dead, he will not live. In RP. and VP. there is no mention of becoming a recluse. There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts. Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the *Rāmāyana* literature available to Svayambhū. Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Ravisena and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also.

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paumacariu*, quotations from which are found in SC<sup>1</sup>. Of course no Ms. of this work has yet come to light. But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Riṭthanemicariu*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhadiyā 'studded' with the Chadḍaniyā, Dvipadi and Dhruvaka. In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of *Rāmāyana*, *Harivaṁśa* and *Pañcamicarita*. This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4

(2) Appendix I, page 57, line 10



cation SC quotes the following lines under the name of Caturmukha to illustrate the non-position making character of an Anusvāra appearing on the end syllable of a word

haum Ajjunu, tumha, eum ranu/SC IV 2 (a)

Compare with this the second Pāda in the following Ghattā found in the 11 Kadavaka of the 67 Sandhi (*Jayadrathavadha*) of RC kuru paccāru Ajjunena te tumhaim, so haum, eu ranu

rakkaho sīsu Jayaddahaho, lai dharahu savvu maum ekku kharu

The resemblance of *b* in the above with the line cited in SC is unmistakable. A close study of the two epics of Svayambhū may reveal some more such resemblances

## 6 GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC I-XX

### I Orthography

§1 Manuscripts of Apabhramśa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography. Not only different Mss. of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same Ms. is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word. Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhramśa orthography: defective alphabet, defective calligraphy, dialectal variation, modernization and scribal ignorance. Short *e* and *o*, the Anunāsika, nasalized *v* and *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* are characteristic of the Apabhramśa sound system, while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit. No new characters, however, are developed to represent them. They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents. Short *e* and *o* are represented either by *ē* and *ō* thus sacrificing the quantity, or by *i* and *u*, thus sacrificing the quality, of the original sounds. The Anunāsika is written either as an Anusvāra, or is omitted altogether. *m*, *mv* and *v* with or without the nasalization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized *v*, *y* and *v* serve to express *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* or the latter are not expressed at all.

§2 Secondly, we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried, careless or obscure handwriting prove, when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations. This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their Mss. On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text, if he claims some literary interest. The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day, which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the original form, a developed or dialectal form which but slightly varied from the original. This substitution was hardly a conscious process, so that the modernization worked in a random fashion, and as in most cases we possess the MSS. whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition.

(1) Critical description and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap. will be found in Jacoby 1918, 1921, Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937, Bhayani, 1945, Tagare, 1948.

of the text, we find, in the language of one and the same text, an admixture of old and developed features. And with regard to some features like the *ya-śrut* and the cerebralization of an initial *n* or a medial *nn*, different practices prevailed since the 'Prakrit stage'.

§3 These factors in short are responsible for the great divergence and inconsistency of spelling in the Apabhramśa MSS. It raises knotty problems for the editor of Apabhramśa texts. His difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the manuscript material at his disposal is as a rule meagre and of a considerably late date. Under these circumstances, in some cases the original spelling can be determined with the help of metre (if such help is forthcoming) and by a consideration of the prevalent orthographic tendencies of particular MSS (the value whereof will depend upon the age and tradition of the MSS). But with all this help, he cannot succeed in determining the original spelling with precision. At the best he can hope to point out probabilities consequent upon a critical examination of the orthographic data before him.

With these general remarks, we take up for consideration the chief orthographic peculiarities of the three MSS utilized for constituting the text of the *Paumacariu*.

§4 Confusion between the following characters is usual in Apabhramśa MSS: *र* and *ळ*, *प* and *ख*; *ज* and *झ*, *च*, *त्त* and *त्त*, *ड* and *ढ*, *ड*, *ढ* and *ड*, *य*, *प* and *ए*. S has a strong tendency to consider the Daṇḍa marking the end of a Pāda as a part of the final syllable and hence words in this position which end in *-a* in other MSS are found in S ending in *-ā*. Casually writing *ये* for *ए* is another tendency of S. Writing single consonants for the conjuncts *ज्झ*, *च*, *ण*, *ह*, *क्ख* or vice versa, writing *उ* for *ओ* metathesis, repetition of a word or longer portion of the text, omission of a portion of text (haplographic or otherwise), tagging the *-u* of the Nom. sing. to a prior member of a compound, omission of Anusvāra are the results of scribal carelessness. On the other hand confusing medial *ड* and *य*, *उ* and *व*, or *ए* and *य* has a phonetic basis and rare omission of the *-u* of the Nom. sing., substitution of *-hu*, *hi* and *-hā* in P, S for the Gen. Loc. endings *-ho*, *hum* and *hum* are the traits that reveal the modernizing influence. The oft-recurring spellings *पुक्क* and *सिहासन* are explicable under the influence of Sanskrit.

Apart from these stray features there are some more prevalent and significant tendencies of Apabhramśa orthography:

### 1. Short e

#### a) in open syllables.

§5 Short *e* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables. 1. I sing. of masc./neut. A stems in *-em*, *epa*. 2. I L plur. masc. neut. A stems in *-eṇim*. 3. L sing. in short *e*. 4. I sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in *-ae*, *-e*, *ue*. 5. All G sings. of all I Ū stems and of fem. A stems, and L sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in *-ihe*, *-uhe*, *ahe*. 6. V. sing. of fem. A stems in short *-e*. 7. The pronominal forms *amhe*, *tumhe*, *te*, *ehu*, *e*, *ee*, *ke*, *je*. 8. Imper. 2 sing. in short *e*. 9. Abs. in *evu*. 10. Indeclinables *je*, *jje*, *jema*, *tema*, *ema*, *kema*, *jetiahe* etc., *an-  
vettake*. None of our three MSS has either *e* alone or only *i* instead in these forms consistently throughout. They occur in all the MSS now with *i*, now with *e*. But in all the MSS the spelling

with *e* prevails, and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, *A*, *P* and *S* would be the order of the Mss. In other words *A* has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with *P* or *S*, while *S* has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with *P* or *S*. Regarding *-e* of *L* sing. and *-he* of *Abl G.*, *Ms. A* and to a lesser degree *P* tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *-hi* of *S*. In all the above cases short *e* is given in the constituted text. Even in those few places where all the three Mss have *-i*, I have given *-e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle (*j*)*e* and *jema*, etc., the alternative forms (*j*)*i* and *juma*, etc., are accepted in the text when none of the Mss had the former. Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, *i* its later development.

§6. These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and *Anunāsika*. In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

#### b) in closed syllables.

§7. In closed syllables, *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of *MIA* phonetics. Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text. Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the Mss is to write them as *i* and *u* (*gainda* = *gajendra*-, *Manusuttara* = *Manusyottara*-) I have followed this practice unless my best Mss. spell otherwise.

### 2 Short *o*.

#### a) in open syllables.

§8. Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. *G* sing of masc/neut *A* and *U* stems in *-aho*, *-uho* 2. *V* pl of masc. neut *A* stems in *-aho* 3. Imper 2 pl in *-aho* 4. The pronominal forms *so*, *ko*, *ohu* 5. Indeclinables *ho*, *aho*, *tatthaho*, etc.

§9. What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also. In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o*. The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss has *o*. The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

### 3 The *Anunāsika* or Nasalization

§10. The *Anunāsika* is found in the following forms and vocables: 1. *N* Sing of enlarged neut *A* stems in *-aum* 2. *NA* plur. of neut *A* stems in *-aiṃ* 3. *I* plur and *L* plur of all stems and *L* sing of fem *A* stems and all *I* and *U* stems with the ending *-iṃ* 4. *G* plur of *A* stems in *-ahum*, *-ahā* 5. *G* plur. of *I* stems and feminine stems with the ending *-iṃ* 6. *-ahum* of the first person plural 7. Pronominal forms *haum*, *amham*, *maiṃ*, *tuhum*, *tumham*, *paum*, *kāim* 8. Indeclinables *naiṃ*, *nāiṃ*, *saṃ*, *sahum*, *nahum*, *nāhum*, *ghaiṃ*, *jahum*, etc., *jāyāhum*, etc., *jāvehim*, etc., *evaiṃ*.

§11. The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also. *P*. more than *S* and *A* more than *P*.

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṇarm, ṇāim, sahum, nahim* and *ṇāhim* the nasalisation is inorganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss of the *Paumacarui* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12. Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged A stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC. IV 354). Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indiscriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ui* at the end of pres 3 person sing forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-am*. By way of examples can be cited *pryāmahum, vammahum, muhum, bhāim* from P., and *dunduhim, upṇum, dharaim, harum* from S. Even the Instr. sing form of masc/neut A stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*murumbe, bimbe, āe, nṇisaddhe, samudde*).. Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut forms in *-um* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

#### 4 Ya-Śruti and Va-Śruti

§13. Apabhraṃśa Mss like Prakrit Mss. are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss P. and S have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel. In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti*. In one or two stray stems like *pari-āṇca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss. For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṃśa. With regard to it also the Mss have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms spells a vocable with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text. For examples see §31.

#### 5 Initial *n*- and Medial *-nn*-

§15. Some Prakrit Mss follow the practice of using *n* in the initial position, *nn* in the medial position and *n* for the rest. But many Apabhraṃśa Mss do not know *n* at all. They have *n* or *nn* under all conditions. Among our three Mss P (and A to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n*- or medial *-nn*-. In the constituted text dental *n* is strictly eschewed.

#### 6. *b* and *b b h*.

§16. Many Apabhraṃśa Mss use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *v b h* for *b b h*. The Mss of PC have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *v b h* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *b b h* throughout.

## 7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apabhramśa was pronounced by some as nasalized *v*. Some Ap Mss also give some indications to this effect. Words like *karama*, *jema* are casually written as *karavm*, *jeva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jevva*. Barring a few stray words our Mss preserve *m*. Only twice the pres. I. sing. is found ending in -*vi* in all the three Mss and P and S as contrasted with A have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc for *jema*, *tema*. In the latter case I have retained *m* whenever I found it even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing *v*, I have not changed it to *m*.

§18. Quite casually -*v*- is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmaṇu*, *Rāmvānu* written for *Rāvanu*. In such cases, unless there is the support of A and P I have not accepted such a nasalized *v* as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P. have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *m* and omitting the preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhramśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivamśapurāṇa*.

## 8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobī (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhramśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānunāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *saṃ*- which are retained with *saṃ*.

§21. The Mss of Puspadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving *r* in groups of conjuncts having *r* as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Contrasted with this, the Mss. of the *Paumacariu* assimilate such groups without exception.

## II Sporadic phonetic changes

§22. Shortening of vowels. a) General tendency to shorten the final syllable. Hence fem A stems of the earlier stage occur in Apa as A stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding *i* of the *cvi*-forms is shortened as in *vasikṛya*- (*vaśikṛta*-) 4 5 3, *kannuppalikarev*. (*karnotpālikṛtya*) 1 8 1 etc. c) Shortening in stray cases *atṛya*- (*atika-enl*) 8 3 6, *qahua*- (*gabhira*-) 1 5 3, *cāmīyara*- (*cāmīkara*-) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha*- (*pīṭha*-) 4 5 9, *Bhāirahi*- (*Bhagīrāhi*-) 5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhāirahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3 *pariṣālanīya*- (*pariṣālanīya*-) 6 16 7.

23. Lengthening of vowels. a) compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct. This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvālī*-4 7 7, 4 8, *nalini*-6 3 6, *kodiyau* and *payadīyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu*-1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paśai* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paśarai* (connected with *praviś*-) 4 1 as against *paśarai* 4 1 1. *joisiya*- (*jyautisika*-) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appaṇu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appunu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *nirurumva* (*nikuramba*-) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa*- (*ksurapra*-) 15 5 3 against *khurappa*- 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *mauda*- (*mukūṭa*-) 3 5 1 and *maula*- (*mukula*-) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation, *ya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *liha*- 17 7 8 and *liha*- 15 12 7 from *lekhā*- and *iḥā*- 11 4 5 from *rekhā*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact a) contraction of the *-aya*- at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā*- e.g. *bhadārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā*- 1 1 7, *bhavyā*- 1 1 8, *mahisā*- 1 10 8, *kusumā*- 14 2 5, *davaṇā*- 14 2 5, *pahārā*- 16 13 9, *padīvā*, 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavanañ-jayā*- 19 10 4, *Suloyanā*- 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya*- resulting from the *-aka*- of the agentive to *-ā*- as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā*- (*kāraka*-) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya*- at the end of a stem to *-ā*- as in *jñālā-jñālāya*- 6 2 5 d) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andhānaya*- (*andhakāra*- enl) 10 1 9, *akkhādaya*- (*akṣavātaka*-) 4 11 2, *vāma*- (*vyāyāma*-) 4 11 5, *thera*- (*sthavira*-) 1 4 2, *janera*- (*jana-kara*-) 4 13 2, *mora*- (*mayūra*-) 3 4 5, *Ujjha*- (*Ayodhyā*-) 4 14 9 against *Aujjha*- 4 1, *pādhira*- (*prāthīrāya*-) 3 3 10, *-keraya*- (*-kārya*- enl), various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava*- to *o*-.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating *Kumbhī-pāka*- 11 9 7, *Kaikasi*- 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaiḥkaseyah*) 10 10 7, *Kausiki* (*Kausikī*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuḥka*- 5 8 3, *Ikḥhukka*- (*Ikṣvuka*?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya*- (*Sāketa*-) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkudī*- (*lakuti*-) 11 6 4, *-gārāya*- (*-kāra*-) 5 1 5 against *-kāri*- 4 5 9 and *-yāri*- 6 9 6, *Bhugu* (*Bhrgu*) 16 6 6, *naga*- 1 9 2, *āgara*- (*ākara*-) 4 2 3, *maragaya*- (*marakata*-) 1 4 3, *mayagala*- (*mada-kala*-) 1 15 1, *varyā-garana*- (*varyālcarana*-) 7 14 4, *Payāga*- (*Prayāga*-) 2 11 4, *jogesara*- (*yogesvara*-) 5 15 2, *nakkha*- (*nakha*-) 14 5 7, *Māricca*- (*Mārica*-) 10 1 2, *Vtaya*- (*Vtyaj*-) 7 12 3, *Kautilla*- (*Kautilya*-) 16 6 3, *Vantarāṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya*- (*atīśaya*-) 1 7 3, *Gottama*- (*Gautama*-) 1 9 8, 5 1, *ṇitti*- (*ṇīti*-) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta*- (*srotas*-) 2 1 8, *Jimutta*- (*Jimūta*-) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toyadavāhaṇa*- 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya*- 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-d* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phaliha*- (*sphaṭika*-) 6 5 2, *pīlana*- (*pīdana*-) 1 4 4, *nyalaya*- (*mgada* enl) 1 5 6, *talāya*- (*tadāga*-) 2 2 3, *-kila*- (*kridā*-) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta*- (*pradīpta*-) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha*- (*soḍaśa*-) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m*- is changed to nasalized *-v*- which is as a rule written as *-v*- in the Mss *davaṇā*- (*damana*-) 14 4 5, *Haridavana*- (*Haridamana*-) 15 10 5, *Vpaṇava*- (*pra*+*nam*-) 1 1 1, *nāvālaya*- (*=nāmavat*-) 6 16 4, *ravanmaya*- (*\*ramapṇyaka*-) 2 2 2, *nikkhavana*- (*niskramana*-) 2 11 4, *nisāvanna*- (*nihsāmānya*-) 4 5 4,

*nivisa-* (*numisa-*) 8 6 6 etc, *atthavana-* (from *Vatthava*=*astamaya-*) 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āsrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *pariharevim* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29 A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *m-* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mi* 2 4 6, *tinpi-mi* 4 9 2, *suraha-mi* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *pungama-* (*pungava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*prihvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimya-* (*parivrtta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simura-* (*svira-*) 11 8 1

§30 There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-u-* of the Nom sing, *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sānu* 7 7 4), b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukar* (*kukari-*) 1 3 1, *parāya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *paśai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thei-a-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *-ada-* (*atavi-*) 3 8 5, c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravrita-*) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihua-* (*tribhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *parā-vartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *nyatthi-* (from *nī + Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *suar* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsua* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyanna-* (*lāvanya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*aksavātaka-*) 4 11 2; *-va-* disappears in *samasarana-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosarana* 3 4 10), d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-* *Jauṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*sumśumāra-*) 3 5 6, *raṇaḥa-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *nāum* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhaḥa-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel

§31 A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodari-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl) 16 8 7, *uvava-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc, *juvala-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dhemuva-* (*dheni-* enl) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūla-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsana-* (*hutāśana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuvva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*mura-*) 1 5 7, *svāla-* (*śrgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malhva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti* *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovani-* (*avalokani-*) 7 139, *murava-* (*mura-*) 7 156 etc

§32 Some stray cases *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakeśa-*) 5 6 1, *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kalunaya-* (*karuna-*) enl) 9 10 2, *calana-* (*carana-*) 1 7 9, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāna-* (*pāsāna-*) 7 14 1. *pāhya-* (*pāsiya-* from *paśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *nisyaya-* (*niśitatara-*) 4 1 is haplogical

§33 We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāi-* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhma-* (*dhaksma-*) 1 11 8, *payāhna-* (*pradaksnā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddākhinnaya-* (*nirādhaksniya-* enl) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvārah*) 6 1 7 *sāmal-* (*śālmali-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvya-*) 1 1 19, *sēvaḍau* (from *V sampada-*) 1 3 10, *nīyāsana-* (*nyāmsana-*) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumjā-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasveda-*) 1 13

7; b) *caithaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kañiyāri* (*karnikāri*) 3 1 9, *pañja-* (*pratiñā-*) 5 7 7 (but *pañja-* 12 7 5), *pañha-* (*pravastha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Varvasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavaṇa-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*saṁmukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohani* (*akṣauhini-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yaśasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Caksusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuni-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suviṇa-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvāraha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vāraha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhīntara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phoppkala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamā-viyaya-*) 19 6 8, *ṇimmantri* (*ṇimantrita-*) 16 13 5, *ṇimutti-* (*ṇimuttin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*sapariivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tilloka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *kouhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *sannavai* (*sannavati*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *tañiya* appears as *-ttañiya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-ttañiya*, and *taho-ttañiya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-ttañiya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahu-ttañiya*).

§36 Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

*ṇāṇuppaṇṇu* (for *ṇāṇu uppa-*) 3 2 11, *anṇuppaṇṇu* (for *aṇṇu uppa-*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchanṇā* (for *kappayaru uccha-*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhaṇucchaliya-* (for *Vimalavāhaṇu uccha-*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāṇu* (for *mohu uppā-*) 14 3 12, *vamsuddhāri* (for *vamsu udd-*) 8 9 6, *vālāvaṇi* (for *vā ālāvaṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravamārūna-* (for *suravaiṇā arūna-*) 2 3 2, *padahāmara-* (for *padahā amara-*) 2 4 1, *dhammenā-haraṇa-* (for *dhammena āharaṇa-*) 6 14 4, *ṇisunuttara-* (for *ṇisunū uttara-*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāṇi* (for *viṇā āsaṇāṇi*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāṇeya* (for *gamaṇā aneya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇaya-* (for *cautisa-ṇṇaya-*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

### III. Gender.

§37 a) The following words masculine in Sk are found with the n. pl. ending *-aṇ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kiraṇa-* 11 14 5, *thūha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidrūma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmīya-* (*sākhāmīya-*) 6 11 4, *jana-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *tada* (*tata-*) 14 9 7, *kalahamsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuni-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, *ṇhiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.



## IV Affixes

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below

## §38 Agentives:

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya-*, *yāraya-* (Sk *-kāraka-*) and *-kara-*, *yara-*, (Sk *-kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kāri* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-gāraya-* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 6 10, 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gāri-* 8 4 6, *-yāri* 6 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9

b) *-ana-* *kandāvana-* 9 6 9, *bhayaavana-* 8 1 4, *jiravana-* 12 5 1, *suhavana-* 12 3 9, *kampavana-* 15 1

## §39 Possessive suffixes.

*-itta-* *yuvānatti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 9 and similarly *atthatta-* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumatta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 9

## §40 Adjectival suffixes

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phādima-* (from *V-phāda-*) 1 4 6, *samcārma-* (from *saṃ V cara-*) 4 10 8, from adverbs as in *hetthima* (from *hettha-* below) 4 9 9,

b) *-ira-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *panaccira-* (from *panacca=pra+ V nrtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhamira-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsira-* 18 8 1,

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc as in *gāmilla* (from *grāma-*) 1 3 11, *uvārilla* (fem enl from *uvar=upari*) 4 9 9a,

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappikkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9

§41 a) *-ttana-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *hiyattana-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhucattana-* (from *bhūtya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattanaya-* (from *Surindā-*) 8 1 7, *Indatta* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 8

b) *-ima-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *podhuma* (from *podha=praudha-*) 4 4 1

§42 Comparatives in *-ā(ū)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(kaj-)*) as in *gunyāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaddāraya-* (from *vadda-*) 16 4 8, *piyāraya-* (from *piya-*) 2 9 1, *pahilāraya-* (from *pahila-*) 9 3 3, *nisyāra-* (*niśatāra-*) 4 1, *vruāriya-* (fem from *vrua-*) 19 4 8.

§43. Pleonastic suffixes a) *-ika-* in *dhānukkīya-* 6 15 3 against *dhānukka-* 6 15 7, b) *-akka* in *gurukkī-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 9, c) *-alla-* in *navalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9, d) *-ullaya-* in *kadaullā-* (from *kadaya-*) 14 5 7 This solitary instance of *-ullaya-* presents a contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla-* extension in *Puspadanta*

§44 *-adaya-* and *-udaya-* in later Ap are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes, but in our text they are strictly used in a pejorative sense as in the only instances *sariradaya-* (from *sarira-*) 6 13 5, *vankudaya-* (from *vakra-*) 6 16 5

§45 Amelioratives a) *-vara-* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap as can be seen from *ku-munivara-* 7 3 9, *gayavara-* 2 14 3, *suravara-* 1 1 7, *jñavara-* 1 1 7, *kavivara-* 1 10 5, *gurvvara-* 1 10 6, *rahavara-* 4 8 7, *taruvvara-* 6 3 5, *kavvara-* 6 11 2, *hayavara-* 3 13 4, *asivara-* 7 5 9, *puravara-* 8 12 1, *harivara-* 19 18 6, etc, b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up a metrical gap as in *sualankāra-* 1 2 2, *suparittthiya-* 1 4 3, *sumanittthaya-* 3 1 13, *sunisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohara-* 5 3 7, *sudārūna-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3, *supariyaṇa-* 9 5 1, *sukulīnavahu-* 12 6 2, *supūyaphala-* 14 7 3, *supahuita-* 14 7 9, *su-Tanūyari-* 16 4 7, *suviḥānaya-* 1 5 9, *susārāhi* 17 9 6, *su-parittthavevi-* 19 1 4, *su-Pasannakitti-* 10 10 6

§46 In *sa-kīyatttha* (=kīrtārtha) 10 7 2, *sa* is mildly emphatic

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function

§47 In *anavasa-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix *ku-* and *du-* (=dur-, dus-) have the same function as in Sanskrit

## V. Stem-formation

§48 As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap. is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk fem stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap. as a rule. But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-ya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre.

§49 Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from 'svārthe kah') is quite common. Final *-āya*, *-īya* and *-ūya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in *A*-declension (mas and neut) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ā*. The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA languages.

§50 The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap. The other types are gradually brought in line with the *A*-type *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of *U*-stems to *A*-stems and the Ins sing forms in *-em* from *I*-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem *A*-stem, instrumentals in *-ehim* (§75), Gen forms in *-hum* (§80) and Loc forms in *-hum* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine.

§51 In the case of the fem bases, the general tendency in Ap is to turn *I*-bases into *A*-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-ya*.

## VI Inflexion

### a) Substantive.

§52 The flexion system of Ap is in a process of disintegration. Merging of Nom and Acc, of Abl and Gen, partial merging of Ins and Loc, confusion of masc and neut, domination of *A* declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs.

§53 The Ap used in the *Varnavrttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized. Many Pk forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

### Stems in *-a* (mas and neut)

§54 For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, 83.

§55 *-u* (enl *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom and Acc sing, there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom sing forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc.). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc in *-am*.

§56 For the enlarged neut. sing forms in *-aṃ* see §12

§57. Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-da-* (*-daya-*) is not known to our text. *-daya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44)

§58 Voc sing uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement) Note, \**sārā* 1 12 6, *paivā* 5 12 5, *mudhā* 5 12 6, *Pahañ-janā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pāda. In forms like *bhaḍārā* 2 6 10b, *-ā* has resulted from the contraction of the stem-final *-aya*. On most of these points PC. agrees with MP

§59 The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya-* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom Acc Masc pl form These as well as forms with the termination *-aṃ* are employed in the Neut pl *sahāsa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvayā* (*pravrajita-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaiṃ* 2 10 8 are all neut pl In forms like *gavesā* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*.

§60 As remarked above (§37), occasionally mas. stems also take this neut termination *-aṃ*.

§61 *eṃ*, *ena* (*-ēna*), are the terminations of Ins sing Short *-e* and *-em* are unknown to our text, while *-im* is found as an orthographic variant of *-em* A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 . 1 as the proportion of forms in *-em* and *ena* respectively. This agrees with the figures for HP given by Alsdorf. Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ēna* The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-enam* (eg 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1).

§62 In the termination *-eṃ*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-im* in the Mss. (cf Loc sing termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss).

§63. Regarding *-ena* Tagare observes<sup>1</sup> that it was less popular in Southern Ap It is frequent in MP. because in it 'Puspadanta deliberately tried to imitate the high-flown ornate style of Sk. and Pk classics One has simply to turn to Jc (ie *Jasaharacarū*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-im*, *-em* termination'

But these observations are not correct The frequency of the forms in *-ena* in PC proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP is not just a vagary of Puspadanta And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacarū* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-ena* which shows it to be in no way different from MP. on this point

§64 Further, following Grierson, Tagare derives<sup>2</sup> *-eṃ* of Inst sing from Loc sing *-ahim* He believes that the Inst and Loc. merged into one case in Apa and the desinences of Loc came to be substituted for those of Inst He finds support for this view in the Inst sing forms in *-i* (from Loc sing short *-e*) found in Bh. and Kp He thinks, "the use of *-i* for Inst. sg was well established in S(outhern) Ap of the 10th Cent A D e g, *kāḥ* from *kāla-*, *suhī* from *sukha-*, *daṃsaṃ* from *darśana-* in *J(asahara) c(arin)*'. Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of *H(ari)V (amśapurāna)* should contain no *-i* forms'. He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *ujjāḥya* (qualifying *asvāru*) 18 8 2, *kaya* (qualifying *marāṇu*) 12 3 5, *yajña* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc sing forms in *-u* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips

(2) Tagare, 1943, 118

(3) Tagare, 1948, 118-120

is a regular term(ination) of the Ins. sg. in Ap, though it was originally of the Loc. sg."

Now these views are not borne out by facts. Ins. sing forms in -i are not found in MP. as also in our text. From just three instances of such forms from the *Jasaharacariu* Tagare generalizes that -i was well-established as an Ins. sing. termination in the Southern Apa of the 10th Cent. But even these three forms lose all their meagre evidential value on examination. *kāli* is found as *kālim* in the *Index Verborum* to the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa and actually it is *kālim* (i.e. the variant of *kālem*) as shown by the metre of *Jasaharacariu* 2 15. The second form in -i, viz, *suhi* is not found in the *Index*, but the latter quotes *suha* (equated with *śvā* 'a dog') from *Jasaharacariu* 2 35 10, and if we consult the original passage we find that the actual word is *sunahu* and not *suhi*. The remaining third form *damsani* is correctly quoted, but it occurs in a passage which is plainly a fourteenth century interpolation in the *Jasaharacariu*. This is one out of many instances of the uncritical use of the sources on the part of the author of the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa which has unfortunately vitiated several of his conclusions.

Thus it still remains to be demonstrated that the works of Puspadanta contain Instruments in -i and unless this is done, it cannot be accepted that Loc. sing in short -e was used in an Instrumental sense. This fact would go against the derivation of -em from -ahim, which otherwise on phonetic grounds also appears unconvincing. Loss of -h-, change of the final nasalization to an Anusvāra and the contraction of -a- and -i into -e- (in the face of their preservation in the neut. pl. termination -am) which are presupposed by the proposed evolution -ahim into -em remain unexplained. Hence the derivation accepted by Bloch and Turner (*ena* becoming *em*) is to be preferred. Turner's suggestion that in Ap -ena, -e- probably represented Anusvāra is unacceptable, because reading the two-moraic -em in place of the three-moraic -ena would spoil the metre.

§65. *bhamantaena* 1 13 9a, *uttiṇṇaena* 3 8 1a, *ubbhinnāena* 3 8 1a, *puṇṇaena* 3 1 2a, *samānṇajantaena* 1 2 12b (all at the end of a Pāda) are instances of the enlarged Ins. sing. forms

§66. For Instrumental forms used for the Locative see the next article.

§67. Short -e (orthographic variant -i) is the only termination of the Loc. sing. -ahim is not found for A stems in PC. Occasionally Ins. forms are used for Loc., e.g. *āsāṇem* 15 5 8 and especially in Loc. absolute constructions as at 1 2 12b, 3 8 10b, etc. In *annehim kya nivitti annekkaḥim* 3 12 4 'others abstained (piously) from many other thing', *annekkaḥim* presents a case of using Ins. for Abl. *khira-mahannave khiru bhareppinu* 2 5 8 can be rendered as 'having collected milk at the Milky Ocean'.

§68. -ehim and -ahim are found in Ins. and Loc. pl. -ihim appears as an orthographic variant of -ehim. Of these terminations, -ehim predominates. A comparison of the Mss. indicates that a gradual process of substituting -ahim for -ihim (-ehim) was at work,

(1) *hā' Jasaharu rāṇau ajju muu, ha' dāva' kām maim sunahu hau*

(2) Vaidya, 1931, Introduction, 17

(3) It would appear *prima facie* that in *vajau Dasānane ghutthau* PC 10 11 9a. *Dasānane* is a Loc. form used in an Ins. sense. But *vajau ghutthu amarāṇa-sāhane* PC 8 10 1b ('Victory was proclaimed in the ranks of the Lord of Gods') and several such passages show that this was an idiomatic expression and the form in short -e has a Loc. sense. So also in *samārae* 5 13 1a *samāsena* 'in short' and *kare* 6 13 2a, 6 16 8a

for the Ms. which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in *-ehum* corresponding to the forms in *-ahum* found in the Mss handing down a comparatively later text-tradition. The proportion of *-ehum* forms to *-ahum* forms in PC is roughly estimated as 3 : 1.

§69 *-aho* (orthographically *-ahu*) is the normal termination of Abl Gen sing *-ā(ā)ha* is never used in PC<sup>1</sup> but Prakritic *-āsu* is found. Most of the forms in *-āsu* occur at the end of the trochaeally closing Pādas (e.g. 1 8 5, 1 13 3, 4 10 4, 4 11 7).

§70 Both *-ā(ā)hum* and *-ā(ā)hā* are used for Gen pl. Forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are fairly numerous. It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss of PC, read *-ā(ā)hum* at relevant places. As a rule forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are found in only one of the Mss. at a time (mostly in either A or P). In a lesser number of cases two Mss agree in reading *-ā(ā)hum*. Corresponding to *-ā(ā)hum* in one Ms we find *-ā(ā)hu* or *-ā(ā)hā* (and occasionally *-ā(ā)ha* in other Mss). As the Mss which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of *-ā(ā)hum*, I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms. and I have reconstructed it when the Mss read varyingly *-hu* and *hā*. But when both P and A read *-ha* (with S. reading *-hu*) that has been accepted in the constituted text.

§71 Puspadanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like *pīṇiya-bhāvahum* (38 18 7), *puvvaḥum* (38 18 7 so to be read for the textual *puvvaḥā* in view of the rhyme), *tasa-thāvarajivahum* (39 8 6), *devahum* (39 11 10b), *ari-bandhavahum* (48 20 4), *varisahum* (49 13 11) in MP. This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for *-hum* as a Gen termination<sup>2</sup>.

§72. Prakrit termination *-āna* is rarely found in PC I-XX.

#### Feminine Stems In *-ā(ā)*

§73 Besides zero, *-u* is the termination of Nom Acc plur before which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened. *uppāu* (from *uppāya-*) 1 10 1 and *sevu* (from *seviya-*) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for *uppāyau* and *seviyau* respectively. Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from *vamānake* for *vamānyaho* (from *vamānyā-*) 15 15 5.

§74 Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of Inst sing. No form in *-aim* or *-aim* is attested from PC.

§75 Forms in I plur end in *-ahum*. In *āhum vara-vijjehim* 9 12 9, *guḥehum* (I for Abl) 13 5 6, *vittiehim* 10 6 6, *koilehim* 6 6 6 Masc ending *ehum* is employed.

§76 *-he* is the termination of G L sing. In later orthography it is spelt as *-hi* and the Mss often confuse it with *-hum*<sup>3</sup>. In the case of Loc, Mss clearly show this hesita-

(1) The same is the case with MP though *maranaha kerāu* (38 19 6a) appears to be an exception.

(2) e.g. see PC 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 10 5, 3 13 3, 3 13 4, 3 13 6, 4 2 8, 4 6 10, 4 7 8, 4 7 9, 2 8 1, 2 8 6, 2 8 8, 2 14 2, 2 14 3, 2 14 4, 5 7 3, 5 7 4, 5 8 7, etc.

(3) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhramśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its orthography was concerned.

Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms of that text. To quote one instance only at PC 19 12 1b PS read *Añṇaṇaḥo* A *Añṇaṇahe* equivalent

tion between *-he*, *-hi* and *-him*, where *-him* can be as well genuine. Hence besides *Aujjhahe* 2 7 5, *Ujjhahe* 4 1 8 we have *Aujjahim* (S °hi, A °he) 5 1 1, *Ujjahim* (A. °he) 5 12 9b, *guha-him* 19 9 4, *silahim* (A. °ha) 13 8 6.

§77 Here as elsewhere, the short *e* of the earlier orthography is spelt as *i* in the later orthography and hence the earlier form of the G L termination is *-he* and not *-hi* or *him* as held by Tagore.<sup>1</sup> Hence Alsdorf is right in considering the terminations of G and L of Fem A stems as identical and we need not try to connect it with *-asmin* or *-adhi*.

§78 In later Apabhramśa *-ahim* is quite frequently used for the Loc sing. of masc A-stems.

§79 Besides *-he* and *-him*, thrice *-hā* is attested in L sing of the fem A-stems *silahā* and *ilahā* 12 19 9b, *dukkhahā* (P S °ha) 3 10 2, The *Sanatkuṃāracarita* has *pyahā* and *niyahā* and *Sāvaya-dhammadohā* 95 uses *dālahā* in the Loc sing. sense. *ṇarayaḥā* at *Pāhūdadohā* 5 is a similar instance of L Sing of masc A stem. All these forms cannot be possibly just scribal errors.<sup>2</sup>

§80. In G. plur we find *-hum* and *-hā*, obviously extended from the masc. Thus *chāyahum* and *padāyahum* 3 4 7, *muahum* 19 2 8, *cavantiyahum* and *acchantiyahum* 19 9 4, *sunhahum* (P S.) 19 4 9, *sua-sāriyahum* 17 5 2, *viṇjahum* (S °he, A °hu) 12 9 7, *viṇjahu* 9 11 9b, *pivara-thanahā* and *varanganahā* 3 13 2, *dhenuvāhā* 3 13 5, *kannahā* (P S him) 10 7 1.

§81 *sāsūāna* and *sunhāna* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms

### Masc I and U Stems

§82 The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom Acc. sing and plur is optionally lengthened.

§83 *-nā* and Anusvāra are the terminations of I sing. *sura-vanā* 2 3 2, *pahunā* 13 2 1a, *Sumālim* (S *Sumālem*) and *Mālim* (S *Mālem*) 8 6 8, *Vālim* 12 9 10, *Sumālim* 8 9 6, *vairm* 15 14 1, *Harikesim* 16 13 7, *Sirmālim* and *alim* 17 5 6, once the form ends in *-em*, *Mālem* (rhyming with *dālem*) which betrays the influence of A declension.

To the derivation of this Anusvāra of I sing from *-nā* (*alīnā* becoming *alīna* becoming *alim*) Tagare<sup>3</sup> prefers to

to *Añjanāyāh*. A is in many points more reliable than P and S so far as the metre, language and orthography of PC are concerned. Had I only P and S at my disposal and constituted that text on their basis, I would have quoted *Añjanāho* as an instance of the extension of masc *-ho* termination to the fem A stems. Similarly there are several instances in PC of P and S giving the Nom Acc sing of masc A stems as ending in *-a* while the corresponding reading in A ends in *u*. Paying little heed to this sort of variable, defective and unreliable orthography of the Ap Mss, the uncritical character of some Ap texts and their indiscriminating use have marred many conclusions in Tagare's *Historical Grammar of Apabhramśa* which otherwise so far as the method of treatment is concerned, makes a valuable contribution to Apabhramśa linguistics.

(1) Tagare, 1948, §92

(2) Over and above these terminations, Tagare gives a supposed instance of 'zero' termination in L sing of fem A stems (Hist Gram of Apa 92A and 93B and p 160). The form in question according to Tagare is *akhami* 'of a perpetual nature' qualifying *rāmam* supposed to be I sing from *rāma* = *rāmā* in *Pāhūdadohā* 42. This is a clear case of misinterpretation based on misdivision. The line actually reads *jasu akhai nūramam gayau manu ie yasya akasaye nūramaye gatan manah*. Thus *akhami* and *rāmai* are ghost words and there is no instance of zero termination in I.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 168

explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggim* (*aggmā*) with *sappim* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-em* and not in *-im* and as such *aggim* cannot be explained with the help of *sappem*. Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-em* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

§84 *-he* and *-ho* are found in G sing *munihe* (S A °ho-) and *ḥumhe* 1 1 9, °*disihe* (S A. °ho) 1 1 13, *Nāhihe* (PS °hi) 1 13 3, *samdhihe* (PS *samdhi*) 1 3 3, *sihihe* 2 11 9b, *Vāḥuvāhihe* 4 10 5, *guruhe* 2 9 6, *Meruhe* 12 1 19b, *muniho* (S °ḥim) and *cūdāmanuho* 1 1 12, *guruho* and *kappataruho* 1 1 8 °*vāihu* (rhyming with *Vijaya-sihu*) 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85 Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-him* and *hum* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *athāna-vaihum* *bhāhi* 4 2 6, *bhāhihum* 9 11 4, *vairiḥim* (PS °ḥim) 7 9 1, *guruḥum* 7 12 5, *vairiḥum* (PS *hi*) 7 11 6, *sāhuḥum* and °*vāhiḥum* 5 3 5.

§86 Loc sing. ends in *-him*. *Meruḥim* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °he), °*irihim* 11 3 1.

#### Fem i and u stems.

§87 *-he* is used in Abl and G sing, *-him* in plur. *Parame-sarihum* and °*sarihum* 9 1 9, °*seddhihum* 2 15 5, *kamalinihum* 19 4 9a.

§88 Loc Sing has *-he* and *-him*. Instances are *vhattiḥe* (S *-him*) 4 1 8, *vāviḥe* 5 14 7, 6 10 6, *kāriḥe* (PS *hi-*) 7 3 1, *gaṇyāriḥe* 7 3 3, *uccoliḥe* (PS °*hi*) 9 3 1, *seddhihum* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A °he), *māhihum* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3 *purihum* (PS °he) 11 14 11b, *rayanihum* 18 6 6, *uccoliḥim* 20 3 3.

§89 *-hum* is also employed in L plur. e.g. *paoliḥum* 16 14 8.

#### b) Post-positions

§90 The following post-positions in a compounded or un-compounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91 *samau* (Sk *samam* enl) (2 12 2, *samāna-* (sk *samāna-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk *sadrśakam*, Guj *sarsum*) 14 4 9 govern Ins and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'.

§92 *kārane* 4 12 3, 10 6 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 2 and °*kazje* (°*kārye* = *krte*) 6 12 7, 12 5 5 or °*kazjeṇa* (°*kāryeṇa* = *krte*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the sake of'.

§93 *laggevi* (abs of V *lagg-* 'stick', = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, 12 2 8 governing Gen is used in an Abl sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94 *keraya-* and *taṇaya-* (HC IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj *kerum* and *tanum* are used frequently as Gen post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 6 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*keri*), 1 9 9b (°*keri*), 6 11 9 (*kerāṇi*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerāṇi*, where *mi* (*api*) intervenes) etc, and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*tanau*), 3 7 1.

(1) This can also be interpreted as L plur

(*taṇai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*tanīya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*ttanīya*), 1 16 5 (*taṇaya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *taṇaya*—It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter *taṇaya* can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho tanayaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare. Again he understands that *taṇa* was also popular as an Instr post-position in Western Apabhramśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu tanai* (Paramappapayāsu, 2 186) = *madiyena, sukathim tanām* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaddattanaho tanena* (HC 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattanaho tanēṇa* (Pāhudadohā, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *taṇa* is used as an Instr post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Instr sing. The second case has neither any Instr ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāraṇena* is to be understood after *tanena* (i.e. *vaddattanaho tanena kāraṇena* and *siddhattanaho tanēṇa kāraṇena*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *tana* was used as an Instr post-position also.

§96. *uvāri* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc. *uvarim* 17 8 10b, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen and are used in a Loc sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also *matthae* (*mastakē*; Guj *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

§97. *bhanevi* (abs of *V bhan-* 'speak') 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 14 5 8 governs Acc. and has the sense of Sk *iti krtvā, iti matvā*. From *mahu-vallaku bhanevi jo thuvvai* 3 9 6, 'who is praised by being spoken of as the lord of the earth—by being looked upon as the lord of the earth', we can see the semantic evolution which further changes the meaning to *uddiśya, prati* or 'towards' as exemplified at 6 7 5 and 2 4 9 (*bhanevi*), thus bringing it not only morphologically, but semantically too in harmony with its Guj representative *bhanī* 'towards'.

§98. Neither *hontau* nor *thiu* are found in PC *pāsu* and *pāse-him* governing genitive are used in the sense of near. See Index sv *pāsiu* governing genitive is used in the sense of 'because of' as in *eyaho pāsiu* 10 8 2, 3 'because of him'. But at 4 5 4, 10 9 6, 9 5 6, 7, 8, it appears to have been used in a genitive sense conveying the idea 'belonging to'.

(1) Tagare, 1948, 397

(2) Tagare says that *hontau* in the Abl sense is unknown to Southern Apabhramśa (Hist. Gram. Apa., 192). But Alsdorf quotes four instances, three from Hp (89 18 13, 92 17 12, 92 19 2) and one from *Nāyakumāracaritu* (6 7 9) of the post-positional use of *hontau*. I have come across the following instance from Svayambhū's RC *āyau kundina-nayaraho hontau* 9 2 7b. and one more from the *Jasaharacaritu* *haum vivaraho hontau nisaru* 3 3 17. There is, therefore, no ground to believe that this post-positional use of *hontau* was of a late Western Apabhramśa origin.



## c) Pronouns

## §99. First Person Pronoun:

Sing.	Plur
N <i>haum</i> 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8	<i>amhe</i> 2 15 7, 2 8 3 <i>amhe</i> 7 4 9. <i>amhāi</i> 10 4 3
Acc I L <i>maim</i> 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8, 3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8	<i>amhehim</i> 2 13 9b. (IL)
Abl. G <i>mahu</i> 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b, 4 3 3, 4 5 2	<i>amhahum</i> 2 4 2, 3, 4, 2 6 10.
<i>majjhu</i> 11 5 9b.	<i>amhahā</i> 2 15 3, 10 6 6

## §100 Second Person Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur
N <i>tuhum</i> 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6.	<i>tumhe</i> 7 4 9 <i>tumhaiṃ</i> 6 12 5.
Acc. I L <i>paim</i> 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8; 2 10 8, 2 10 9	<i>tumhem</i> 5 9 4 (IL)
Abl Gen <i>tuha</i> 4 2 6, 3 8 10, <i>tau</i> 1 16 1, 4 12 2, <i>tuva</i> 19 15 9, <i>tujjhu</i> 4 4 9a	<i>tumahaiṃ</i> 10 7 9a <i>tumhahum</i> 10 8 5 <i>tumhahā</i> 5 5 3, 10 8 2 <i>tumha</i> 4 14 2

§101 Other Pronouns Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns So only the peculiar forms are noted

a) Third Person Pronoun Nom sing.<sup>1</sup> masc *su* 8 8 9, fem *sa* 10 2 3, I sing *teṇa* 3 9 10a, fem *tīe* 7 3 4, G. sing masc. *tāsu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3, 4 3 2, 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pāda); 1 11 7, 1 12 4, 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2, 5 1 3, 4, fem. *tāhe* 5 1 5 as well as *tahe* 1 13 6

b) Relative Pronoun G sing *jasu* 1 3 14a, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11a, *jāsu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3

c) Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun N sing masc *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9a, *kavana-* 1 6 1, 4 4 4, 8 6 9a, 2 14 9, neut *kāṃ* 2 12 7, 2 12 9b, 2 14 3, 4 3 5, N plur *ke vi* 7 13 3, G sing *kāsu* 3 9 4

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun N Sing masc. *ehu* 1 3 12, 6 13 4, *ehau* 2 3 9b, neut *eu* 5 5 5, *u* 10 1 8, N plur. masc *e* (short) 15 3 4, I sing *em* 3 9 10b. N sing fem *ima* 19 10 2, N sing neut *imu* 4 4 9a, 9 1 5, 12 2 7, 15 11 9a, 19 1 10, 19 15 9, I sing masc *āyaehum* 10 6 7.

## d) Verbal Flexion

§102 Present Indicative It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future. etc.

a) First person Singular *-mi* is the only termination *-uṃ* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahaum* 18 6 2, which therefore invites suspicion *-mi* appears as *-vi* (*-vi*) in *dharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 8 9b

b) *-ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *jānahum* 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, *pāvahum* and *āvahum* 2 15 2 *jāhuṃ* 2 12 8,

(1) Tagare (1918, 222) observes, 'Neut direct sing *tau* from *tako* from *ta-ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in Pāhudadohā 11" This is an error Hiralal Jau has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippaṇi*, equating rightly *tau* with *tapah*, but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation

3 4 10, *vandhahum* 3 4 10, *lehum* 2 15 8, *paribhamahum* 6 13 7, *pekkhahum* 12 9 7, *parisujjahum* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness)

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 8 9b, *jāṇahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *kare* 4 12 6)

e) *-ahum* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103 The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative, only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa* Instances: 1 plur *karesahum* 3 6 11a, 2 plur *karesaho* 12 8 9b, 3 sing *hosai* 4 5 4, *vahesai* 6 11 3; 3 plur *hosanti* 5 9 10

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104 Imperative.

a) Imper 1 pl (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind 1 plur forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāhum* 2 12 8, 3 4 10b, *vandahum* 3 4 10b, *karahum* 5 10 7, *bhamāḍahum* 5 10 8, *paśahum* 6 13 9, *paśarahum* 7 9 1

b) Imper. 2 Sing.

i) *-ahi* *padarisahi* 2 9 6, *genhahi* 6 4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jajjāhi* (intensive) 15 5 6, *jvahi* 7 12 1, *vollahi* 18 8 3, *ḍakkhavihi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u* *jiu* 4 3 8, *nīsaru* 4 7 2, *maru* 5 7 2, *hasu*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *juzju* 7 12 3, *cau*, *samcaru* 7 12 4, *sunu* 7 12 5, *cadu*, *āu*, *padu* 19 15 3, *bhamu*, *ramu* 19 15 5, *utthutthu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e* *kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) 6 16 8, 15 5 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahe* (rhyme-secure) 6 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anubhūje* 12 5 13, *anubhuñje* 12 10 9b, *nihāle* 12 5 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i* *vollī* 2 14 1, *sunī* 5 1 1, *kahī* 1 9 6, *pariṇī* 10 5 8.

§105 The forms in short *-e/-i* as also in *-u* are commonly used There are several forms in short *-e* The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper forms in short *-e* It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk opt 2 sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage. Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive + 'zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive.

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u* It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3 sing.

§106. Imper 2 pl ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *todaho*, *ḍohaho*, *chandaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *maṇḍaho* 4 8 9, *paṭṭhavaho*, *paṭṭhavaho* 6 2 8, *haṇaho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaḥo* 7 7 2;

*āgacchahu* (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmellahu* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāku* 2 16 11, *kahaku* 4 1 9b

## §107 Optative

2 sing *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujjejjahi* 15 5 6, *khamejjahi* 19 14 4, *lajjajjahi* 18 8 3

## §108 Passive

- a) Pres 2 sing. *paṇavijjahi*, *uvamijjahi* 2 6 9,  
b) 3 sing. 2 6 9, *uvamijjai* 1 6 1, *ghājjai* 1 10 5, *lajjai* 2 5 5, *jujjai* 7 11 9b

## §109. Causative

- a) *uddāva*- 2 1 7, *cadāva*, 2 3 1, *cintāva*- 2 9 2, *khamāva* 4 14 3, *devāva*- 1 8 3, *darisāva*- 2 3 9, *ñhāva*- 2 5 9a  
b) *vinṇava*- 1 3 1, 1 7 9, *dakkhava*- 2 8 5, *ñhava* 2 6 1, *thava* 2 2 7, 2 6 5;  
c) *bhamāda*- 5 10 9,  
d) *paīsāra* (from *paīsa*-) 5 5 8, 13 10 10a etc, *vaīsāra* (from *vaīsa*-) 5 14 3, 20 3 3

## §110 Denominative

- a) simple *pāyada*- 1 1 19, *dhavala*- 3 3 6, *uppallāna*- 5 4 5, *ñhāna*- 5 4 5, *maīla*- 14 7 8, *dhūma*- 17 14 7,  
b) compound *kānekkha*- (from *kāna*- + *Vikkha*-) 2 12 8, *mambhīsa*- (from *mā* + *bhīsa*-) 10 2 1, *kaṇṇāra*- (from *kaṇṇa* + *āra*-) 19 14 2.

§111 -*ev*- forms

- a) *āsaṇṇīhū* 1 8 5, *muhaḷīhūyau* 1 13 9, *vilakkhī-hū* 4 11 8, *dūri-hoi* 6 4 3, *dhūlikhontāum* 8 5 11a, *ṇiratthī-ku* 20 4 7  
b) *kannuppalī-karevi* 1 8 1, *vasi-ku* 4 5 3, *duvvalī-huyau* 18 5 9b

## §112 Infinitives

- a) *-anahā vandanahā* 1 9 1, *paṇmanaha* 5 15 9b, *kampanahā* 10 1 8,  
b) *-ehum mehum* 10 2 4,  
c) *-evi dharevi* 9 13 8

At 2 12 5 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the Loc sing of the Gerundive *pievāe laggā* 'began to drink'

§113 Absolutives There are several terminations for the absolute. *-evi*, *ēvi* *-avi* *-eppinu*, *-evinu*, *-(e)ppi* Of these *-evi* is the commonest

- a) *evi pekkhevi* 4 1 9a, *ṇisunevi* 4 2 1 *vāvarevi* 12 9 8, *hoevi* 2 15 8,  
b) *-ēvi paṇavevi* 1 1 16, *bhaṇēvi* 6 4 1, *paṇaṇcevi* 12 10 16 etc  
c) *-avi parisesavi* 3 10 8, *ṇiyavi* 6 2 6, *ṇuyavi* (rhyme-secure) 15 13 5,  
d) *-eppinu naveppinu joepinu* 1 1, *paṇaveppinu* 1 1 1, *gampinu* 1 15 9, 7 13 9b, *toḍeppinu* 2 12 8, *deppinu* 2 2 7, 2 14 8, *thaveppinu* 2 2 7  
e) *-ppi gampi* 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 5 5 1, 5 7 9a,  
f) *-evinu vihasēvinu* 1 16 1, *ṇisunevinu* 11 11 6

## §114 Potential Participle

Termination *-evau* *jīvevau* 5 16 4, *jujjevau* 4 9 1, *ghāevau* 4 12 3, *paṇevau* 10 8 3, *paḥarevau*, *jāevau*, 11 13 5, *karevi* (f) 9 6 9b, 20 1 7, *harevi* (f) 20 1 7.

## §115. Gerundives:

*jivevae* 2 8 4, *parihevae* 2 8 4, *pievae* 2 12 5, *jevāho*  
*ruevāho* 7 8 8

## §116 Compound verbs:

There are several instances of compounding a participial with a verbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive participle is combined either with *āsi* 'was' to express a past perfect sense or with *'si* to express a present perfect sense

*kahiū āsi* 'had been told' 1 12 8  
*kui āsi* 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.  
*pesiya āsi* 'had been sent' 2 15 1.  
*samappui āsi* 'had been made over' 4 4 9a  
*vuttai āsi* 'had been said' 5 5 5.  
*jāo āsi* 'had been born' 6 15 2  
*gihya āsi* 'would have been swallowed' 19 8 10b.  
*nimmantio 'si* 'you have been invited' 16 13 5  
*dhukko 'si* 'you have approached' 10 10 8.

§117. The order of the members of a compound is altered according to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:

*kammattā-* 1 1 4, *vaya-pāṇca-* 1 1 5, *accanta-mahanta-*  
*patta-siva-* 1 1 11, *puccha-pāihara-* 6 11 5, *lāṅgūla-pāihara-*  
6 11 8, *bhava-samsāra-mahanāva-ṇāsiya-* 5 16 3, *pavara-*  
*bhuva-phaliha-dīha* 7 5 1.

## VII Some Syntactical Remarks.

§118. In *Bharahesara-Vāhuvali vi te vi, āsaṇṇam dhukkam valam ve vi* 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject takes the gender of the following member.

## Case usages.

## §119 Instrumental:

a) Inst. instead of Loc.:

*dāhṇa-bhāem Bharahu thakku* 1 11 8a.  
'Bharata was situated in the Southern division'

b) Inst absolute for Loc absolute:

*paim hontena, havantu asesam* 2 10 8; *dhammem hontena, deva vi seva karanti* 6 14 9a, *nīsariem pura-paramesareṇa, ṇīsariya vira* 12 7 8

## §120 Genitive:

The Ap. Gen. has a very wide province. It has usurped the functions of several other cases.

a) As Dat. is lost as a rule in MIA, verbs of giving govern Gen. *tuṇṇu āsi samappui* 4 4 9a, *tam taḥo dei* 3 12 5, *samappevi ṇandaṇaḥo* 6 8 5; *mālu ṇaraho uvasoha denti* 6 3 4.

Another Dat. usage. *haum puṇu jāmi, thāmu ṇiya-kajjaho* 5 14 1

b) Verbs of motion govern Gen. of goal:

*Risahu gau ṇivvānaḥo* 4 14 9a,  
*Ajya-bhadārau gau ṇivvāṇaḥo* 5 10 2,  
*gau ṇiya-pattāṇaḥo* 6 8 5,  
*turangamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaḥo* 5 4 1,  
*Kikkapuresaraḥo lehu gau* 6 16 3,  
*sariyau dhoyanti salilu rayaṇāyaraḥo* 6 3 3,  
*jasu dhukkai, so so lei ṇasu* 7 5 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative:

*ghāi-kamma gaya khayaho* 4 14 3,

*jāi visāyaho* 5 15 1,

*mā khayaho nehu* 12 9 2

- c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen of goal as in *mayarahau āyāsaho utthaliyau* 11 8 9b, *Sukesena Magahahā mukku payānau* 15 8 9b

In such cases the Genitive has the force of *pati*

In *nalinnu divāyarahō vyasanti* 6 3 6 also the Gen. has the same sense.

- d) But we also occasionally come across instances of verbs of motion governing accusative of goal

*naravai gau uvavānu* 5 14 6,

(te) *Kikkupurakkhu patta* 7 6 3,

*Bharahu nīvvu patta* 4 14 9a

- e) Other verbs governing Gen.

- i) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc

*heriehuṃ kaṇṭṭhaho kahū* 4 7 1,

*manṭi Sīrikānthaho kahai* 6 5 1,

*suvināvali Marudevī*

*Nāhi-ṇarākhvaho sīsai* 1 15 9b,

- ii) *Vgaraha- garahanti ṇṇindaho* 2 14 5,

- iii) *Vbhamu- bhamu Māndaraho jema tārāyaṇu* 2 16 11b,

- iv) *Vabbhāda- Niqghāu Mālihe abbhūdu* 7 13 9b, *Rāvanu*

*Indaho abbhūḍai* 1 7 1b.

It governs Loc also

*Rāvaṇu Sahasakirane abbhūṭṭau* 1 5 1b

Note also the construction *abbhūtu jujjhu Vijjāharāhā* 7 5 2 'A battle ensued among the Vidyādhara's' The construction is familiar in the *Paumacariya* of Vimalasūri See 4 42, 5 69 etc

- v) *V samāvada- matta-gaṇḍu pañcānanaho samāvadu* 7 13 9a

- f) In *marai to-vi mahu Toyadavāhanu* 5 7 7 Gen conveys cause

- g) In the absolute construction Gen does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anādara* Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati instances. (*taho*) *raṇṇu karantaho, puvvāhā lakṣha tisatṭhi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Pūrvas passed',

*raṇṇu karantaho taho Maharakkhaḥ, Devarakkhu uppāṇṇau nandaṇu* 5 14 5-6 'As that Maharakkha ruled, a son Devarakkha was born to him';

*taho Lankāhva-duhiya parimantaho pangane keṇa vi kai lihiya* 6 9 1 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Lankā somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard'

- h) Genitive of contents (Instr sense)

*ikkhu-rasaho bhariyaṇṇai* 2 16 9, 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'

## §121 Locative

- a) *Vpasa-* governs Loc or Acc

i) *jale paṭṭha* 4 10 2, *paṣarai na pattaṇe cakka-rayanu* 4 1 1, *na paṣarai upphahe cakku* 4 1 8, *samasaraṇe paṭṭṭhau* 5 9 9b

- ii) *paisai saraṇu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, so *samasaraṇu pāṭṭhau* 5 7 9, *Nandīsarakkhu paīsaramu* 6 8 4, *paīsahum jūḷalau* 6 13 9, *paṭṭhu vaṇu* 12 12 9 .
- b) Instead of Acc or Gen, Loc is used with *visajjīya* 'sent' in *Na'ā-Nīla visajjīya Kikkapure* 12 12 2,
- c) *Khīra-mahannāve khīru bhareppīṇu* 2 5 8 is not a case of the use of Loc for Abl. It is a different construction, stressing the source. Loc is used similarly in Gujarati,
- d) Loc Absolute is quite common *Kāle galantae, nāhu nīya-dehū-iddhi paryaddhar* 2 7 9a, *kuye khae vandha-vāhum, kena sahum rajju karesaho* 12 8 9b etc

§122 Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacava-* are used intransitively. Their preterite participles take a nominative and not an instrumental subject, like *gatah* etc in Sk. The instances are:

so *pahāsu* 3 9 3 'he said', *pamaya-ṇivahu cavu* 6 12 6 'The monkey-hoard said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *surapavaru cavu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by Hindi *bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj *bolavum* and *kahevum* has its roots stretching back as far as the ninth century A.D.

*jimā* 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhadārau jimu* 2 17 9

§123 Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common. *tēna hatthutthallīu* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand' *Vāhuvālisarena gājju* 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'

§124 Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to Ap are noted below:

- 1) *Kikkupurākkhu* 7 6 3, *Nandīsarakkhu* 6 8 4 etc. Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akkha*, Sk *ākhyā-*. See HP, Introduction.
- 2) *avattū Jara-muhe* 7 6 6 and *vagalāmuhe avattāntau* 17 3 4 show that the expression *avattīu* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'.
- 3) *olagga-* with *pāṇehim* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggū pāṇehim Vijayasīhu* 7 6 5.
- 4) *kaṁ divu* 3 6 11 'when?'
- 5) *kavānu gahanu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu vyaṭṭāho abbhittāho kavānu gahanu kira Rāvaṇu* 12 6 9b, 'for how much does Rāvana count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)'.
- 6) *ḍhou* with *Vdā-* signifies 'allow to approach' as in *ḍhou na dantēhim* 3 6 9 'not allowing to approach'. Similarly *ḍhou laha-* = 'be able to approach' cf the use of *ḍhaukam* with *Vdā-* in Jain Sanskrit.
- 7) *naṁ naṁ* 1 6 2, 3 is used in the sense of *naṇu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement.
- 8) *tuḍhim* with *Vcāda-* has generally the sense of *samsāya-dolām āruh-*. In *kaṇṇā dānu kaḥim taṇau, jaṇa dāṇu to tuḍhim caḍāvai* 6 3 9a 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody, she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different.
- 9) *thottuggīriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasireṇa thottuggīriya-girena vuccai* 'Rāvaṇa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggīriya gurupurau* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'

- 10) *pesaṇu cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e.g. *te maṇu kerau pesaṇu cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed to fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e. 'they died', (*Andhau*) *pesaṇa-cukku* 'Andhraka died'
- 11) *gavaṇammanau* 3 6 1b. *gamanamanu* 6 4 2, 'wishing to go, *juḡghanamana* 12 8 9 'wishing to fight'
- 12) *vaṭṭai* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'
- 13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.
  - i) *tāva ṇa jṇavaru jaya bhaṇami, jāva na rane vvaikkhu sara-siru* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
  - ii) *jaṇi kallae tāya* 'Lankānayanā na paṣarami, to *ṇayaya-jaṇeri Indāni kara-yale dharama* 7 12 9, 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Lankā tomorrow, I would hold my mother Indrāni in my hand'
  - iii) *jaṇi tam bhadda-hatthi nau sūhami, to janaṇovari asvaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadrā elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'
  - iv) *jaṇi raṇamuhe māmu na malami taho, to chitta pāya rayāṇāsavaḥo* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāśrava are touched'.

#### 7 METRES OF PAUMACARIU I-XX.

The present study of the metres employed in PC I-XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaḍavaka. At times each Kaḍavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaḍavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaḍavaka. Every Kaḍavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaḍavaka units, viz. the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another. Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

#### A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaḍavaka

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaḍavaka was known by any general name. SC VIII 31a while explaining the term Kaḍavaka declares, *āḥim puṇu ghatta samāmananti, jamaāvasāna(1) chaddani bhananti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaḍavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaddani'. This means, that the Kaḍavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

(1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhramsa metres see Jacob, 1918, 1921, Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937 Shahidullah, 1928, Bhayani, 1945, 1948

(2) (a) Kaḍavaa(u) *atthahim Jamaahim raanti* | |  
*āḥim puṇu Ghatta samamananti* | |  
*Jamaāvasāna(1) chaddani bhananti* | | SC VIII 30-31  
 (b) Sandhyādaḥ Kaḍavakānte ca dhruvam syāditi Dhruvā,  
 Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch 5 1

is to be known as Chaddaṇi. But the Ap Mss consistently follow the practice of calling the closing piece Ghattā, while the commencing stanza is not given any class name. Hence Svayambhū's account requires further support from other authorities, before it is accepted.

Only Sandhus 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kaḍavaka commencing stanza<sup>1</sup>. It appears in the beginning of each Kadavaka of these Sandhus. In Puspadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* Jambhetṭia (IV), Racitā (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khandaka (VII), Āvali (VIII), Dvīpadi (X, XIV etc.), Helā (IX, LXXVII) Āranāla (XVI) and Malaya-mañjarī (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose<sup>2</sup>. The Ap texts or their Mss have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres. Usually Duvai, Jambhetṭia, Dohā and Helā or (Helā-duvai) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed. But we find little consistency in this matter. Thus only one Ms of PC prefixes the term *Duvai* to the Kadavaka-commencing stanzas of 3 Sandhu, other Mss are silent about it. On the other hand MP is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case.

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghattā.

- (1) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 3 Sandhu  
(Gandhodakadhārā)

Scheme—No of lines: 4

No of moras per line: 13 (or 14, if the end syllable is scanned as long)

Gaṇa-scheme: 6 + 4 + 3 (or 4).

Rhyme-scheme: *a* with *b*, *c* with *d*

The six-moraic Gaṇa has, except in four cases, two-moraic grouping. For its two middlemost moras the form *uu* is preferred. The second Gaṇa has the following forms

uu — 21                      — — 10                      uu — 5  
uuuu 10                      — uu 3

This means that Jagana is permitted

The last Gana is invariably constituted of three shorts.

It will be seen that the structure of the Pādas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Pādas of the Duvahaya or Dohā metre. Technically this is a Sarvasamā Catuṣpadi. If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13-moraic; if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic. Among the Sarvasamā group of the Catuṣpadis, the Accharavilasā or Apsaravilasitā has 13 moras, the Gandhoadhārā or Gandhodakadhārā has 14. SC VI 157 gives

- (1) In the rest of PC Sandhus 25, 59, 85 (all Helāduvais), 40, 51, 66, 75 (all Duvais), 48, 81 (Jambhetṭia), 49, 77 (Gandhodakadhārā), 50 (Pānaka), 52, 53 (Āranāla), 54 (Dohā), 63 and 74 (Mātrā+Mañjarī) have got the commencing piece.
- (2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khaṇḍaka section of the *Chanda'nusāsana*.
- (3) (a) Calane teraha-mattāam, pa-pa-ta-gaṇeḥum vihattayam |  
ahavā ca-ca-pa-vihūṣam, tam-inam Accharavilasiam | SC VI 157.  
(b) Apsaravilasitam bhavet, sa-ca-tair dvi-ca(pa)-ganais tu vā  
Chandaśśekhara 168  
(c) sa-ca-tāh cā-pau pā-tau vā Apsaravilasitam | Ch 43a 3-4
- (4) (a) Calane coddaha-matāo(?) annam āhuttha caārā | SC VI 158  
(b) syur Gandhodakadhārāyām pa-dvīcakārās tri-ca-dā vā |  
Chandaśśekhara 169  
(c) sa-cāh cī dau vā Gandhodakadhārā | Ch 43a 5-6



5 + 5 + 3 or 4 + 4 + 5 as the Gaṇa scheme of the Apsaravilasita<sup>1</sup> None of these schemes applies to 3 1 1a (dihara-kālacakka-haeṇa i.e. —uu—u—uuuu), 7 1 c (jṇavara-puṇṇa vāya-hayaim i.e. uuuu—u—uuuu), 3 12 1 d (uvassamu jāu savva-jaṇaho i.e. uuuu—u—uuuu), etc. On the other hand the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 given for the Gandhodakadhārā (SC. VI 158 c) is satisfied by all the lines. Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā in SC and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch is b rhyming with d i.e. the usual rhyme-scheme of the Antarasamā Catuspadī, while in our stanzas a rhymes with b and c with d. But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhramśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs. For earlier in Ch while defining the Jhambataka, Hemacandra has observed<sup>2</sup> that the Gandhodakadhārā itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambataka when sung. Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambataka and the Gandhodakadhārā<sup>3</sup> are identical. Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambataka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme a/b, c/d (i.e. the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā, viz., b/d!

**Irregularities.** In 3 3 1b the Mss read *cautīsāsaya*<sup>4</sup> (P), *cautīsāsayaṃ* (A) and *cautīsā asu* (S). Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line. Hence the text has been emended as *cautīsāsaya*<sup>5</sup>.

- (2) The Kaṭavaka-commencing stanza of the 13. Sandhi (Dvīpadi).

Scheme 6+u—u (or uuuu)+4+4+4+u—u (or u u u +— sporadic caesura after the 16 mora. This is Duvai or Dvīpadi. For a detailed discussion on this metre see HP 195, Sr 60. The results obtained by Alsdorf hold good in all particulars for our Dvīpadi also, except in one important point. Against Alsdorf, the 4 Gaṇa is twice Jagāṇa: 13 4 1 a is—uu—u—uuuu u—u u u—u—u— and 13 5 1 b is—uu—u—u—uu u—u—u—u—u—.

These cases clearly show that the form u—u(uuuu) was not forbidden for the 4 Gaṇa.

- (1) Hemacandra and Rājasekhara give 6+4+3 also. This would deprive our text of its validity. But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own metrical work above all else should be given due consideration.
- (2) vakṣyamānā Gandhodakadhārāveyaṃ gāna-vasād Jhambataka-sañjñam labhate Ch 38a/10-11
- (3) Its illustration  
pahu tuha veri araṇṇu gaya, nichhu vi nivasahim jṇva sasaya- |  
ghana-kantaya-dūsamcarani, tahi jhambadai karira-vaṇi |

The Duvai is used as the commencing stanza in MP. 10, 14, 73 etc., Jas 3, 4; Nāy. 3, 4

- (3) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 17 (and 25.) Sandhi (Helā-dvipadi<sup>1</sup>).

Scheme: 6+u—u(or u, uu) +4+u—u(or u, uu) +—  
Trochaic rhythm is not permitted in the 1 Gana Jagana is forbidden in the 3 Gana. The last Gana has the form — — excepting three cases of uu—. The 2. and the 4 Gana are more frequently u—u. A weak caesura is felt after the 10. or 12' mora

Helā is defined by Hemaçandra in the Khaṇḍaka section of Ch. Its illustration is a four-lined stanza. But as the Kadavaka-commencing stanza it appears in PC as also in MP (9, 74, 77) in the two-lined form and hence some Ap. Mss. designate it as Helā-duvai, not merely Helā.

**Irregularities:** Though the end syllable in a line of the Helā-duvai is required to be long, it is at times given as short in the Mss. This is due to incorrect orthography. Most of such cases can be easily emended by reading -u of the Nominative as -o, -ēna of the Instrumental as -ēnam, final -a as ā, -hīm as hīm etc.  
17 3 1 b one mora too few Scansion:

uuuu— —u— —u—u—

The 2 Gana is defective. Hence the text is corrected by reading *kuddhaēṇa* for *kuddhena* cf the identical expression *amarisa-kuddhaena* at 25 13 1 a. This emendation will also give the requisite form of Jagana to the 2 Gana.

17 12 1: The end syllables are to be scanned as long.

(25 3 1a) Proper rhythm requires to be read *Vajjayāṇ-ṇenam hasevi* with A.

25 6 1. The end syllables are to be counted as long. Even then a is short by two moras.

The 1 Gana is defective. Adding one more *haṇu* to *haṇi haṇu* would rectify the metre.

25 14 1 b. Three moras too few.

Scansion: uuuu u—u — — u—u — —

The 4 Gana appears to be defective. Emendation: Perhaps *haṇu haṇu haṇu bhananto* to be read for *haṇu haṇu bhananto*.

- (4) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 19. Sandhi. (Mañjari)<sup>1</sup>

Scheme: —u(uuu) +—u(uuu) +4+4 +4 +u—. —u is preferred for the three-moraic Ganas, more so in the 2. Gana. Jagana is found in the 4 Gana only. The 5 Gana generally ends in a heavy syllable. A weak caesura is felt after the 12 or 11 mora.

Excepting the commencing stanzas of 1, 6., 8, 13 and 15, Kadavakas, all the remaining commencing stanzas end in a short syllable, but it should be considered as long.

(1) (a) cho cau cā, samesu ura-desu tattha Helā | SC IV 41 (b)

(b) sah chih yug jo līr vā Helā | Ch 32 a/1

(2) tau ci-tau Mañjari Ch 32 a/9

The Tarangaka' with its forms (1)  $6+u-u(uuu)+4+--$  ( $uu--$ )+ $u--$  and (2)  $6+u-u+uu--+uu--+u--$  and the Plavangama ( $6+4+4+4+3$ , beginning with and ending in a heavy syllable) are fundamentally the same as the Mañjari and these together with the Māgadharakuti, Narkutaka and Samanarkutaka' (in its Sanskrit and Prakrit forms) appear to be but variations of one basic type

Irregularities: 19 12 1 b Two moras too few.

Seamion  $uuu -uu uu- uu- u-$

The 2 Gaṇa is defective

## B. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

**General Observations** The closing piece of the Kadavaka is variously called Dhruvā, Dhruvaka, Ghattā' or Chaddamā', though Mss always have only Ghattā. Every Sandhi as a rule opens with a stanza, generally but not invariably, in the same metre in which the Ghattās of that Sandhi are composed. Occasionally the Mss call this Sandhi-commencing stanza Dhruvaka. The metre employed in the Ghattās of a Sandhi is different from one used in the main body of its Kadavakas, the purpose being the indication, while reciting, of the end of the Kadavaka and the topic. According as the metre is two-lined, four-lined or six-lined, it comes under the respective categories of Dvīpadi, Catuspadi, Satpadi. Catuspadis again fall under any of the divisions Sarva-samā (all the four Pādas of equal measure) Ardhasamā (the first Pāda equal to the second, the third equal to the fourth), Antarasamā or Ardhasamā (the first equal to the third, the second equal to the fourth) and Samkīrṇā (mixture of the above varieties)

All the Ghattās of a particular Sandhi are composed, generally but not invariably, in the same metre. This also appears to be the significance of the designations *Dhruvā* and *Dhruvaka*, though Hemacandra' takes them to mean 'unfailingly occurring (at the beginning of the Sandhi and end of Kadavakas)'. But compare the term *Dhruvapada* 'refrain' occurring in Early Gujarati and Early Hindi poetry. Structurally the Ghattā corresponds to *Valan* or *Uthlo* found in the Early Gujarati Ākhyānakāvyas

## Value of the end syllable in the Ghattā

Thanks to the disappointing insufficiency of the original sources and to the loose treatment of the subject by the ancient writers, Ap. prosody presents several perplexing problems. But of these the problem of properly determining the metre of the Ghattās is the

- (1) triṣu api Māgadharakuti-Narkutaka-Samanarkutakeṣu  
antyaṣṭa catuṣmātrasya sthāne trimātrah ced bhavati  
tadā Tarangam, Ch 32 b/third and second line from end
- (2) sa-ladala-tā-dagāḥ gau Māgadharakuti,  
sah ced Narkutakam, na-la-ga-ja-sāh sa-sau yadi  
tadā Samanarkutakam, Ch 32b 11-18
- (3) (a) Sandhyādeau Kadavakānte ca dhruvam syād itī Dhruvā,  
Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā, Ch V 1  
(b) Sarva-muho Kadavakānte Dhruvā ca Dhruvam ca Ghattā vā  
Candali karṇaḥ as quoted at KD, 39, see also KD 38
- (4) For Candali karṇaḥ see below
- (5) Ityānte (=Kāṇṭha, kṣyānte) dhruvam mīcītam syād  
itī Dhruvā Dhruvakam, Ghattā vetī samjñāntaram, Ch V 1 Com.

most ticklish. The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the contiguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the anceps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification. Hemacandra offers the following remarks.

### V ā n t e G V a k r a h

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g samjño bhavati. Sa ca prastāre takrah sthāpyatē 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāsā. Tena yatra —apavādah tatre g samjño na bhavati Dhruvāsu vivaksā-vaśād gurutvam laghutām ca yad āha Oja-samkhyā yadā'bhīstā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā/go latā, yugma-samkhye tu, viratau gurutā laghoh//Tathā gurua(o) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-vīsayammi visama samkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-samkhā-samjñio ho1// Ch 1 5 with Com

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC V 2 with the correct readings *guruo* and *lahuo*. The passage means:

- (1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule
- (2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value
- (3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain
- (4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exclusive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as, four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuspadiś. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā. Abhinavavantaśrī, Kusumākulama-dhukara and Bhramaravilāsa<sup>1</sup>. The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative. Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down<sup>1</sup> the Gana-schemes for all the Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there is disagreement between the two metricians. Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above.

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemacandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief. The text of the *Svayambhūcchandas* is considerably corrupt in its Ap. section. Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC. So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chando'nuśāsana* we shall consider first.

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghattā illustrations of Ch is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 *bd*; 21a, 44; 20 78, 115, 23; 30, 14 1 *cf.* 15 2, etc.) it is to be given its natural value, i.e. if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic, if long, two-moraic. Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another. Thus in the following illustration of the Campakakusumā (7+8)

anga-caṅgma, jai gorāṅghim/

campaya-kusuma, tā kaha agghahim// (Ch VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas (i.e., a, c) are to be counted as short, but in the following illustration of the very next variety Sāmudgaka (7+9)

jai bollai, ghana ukkanthia/

sā muddau, muhu kalayanthia/ (Ch VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas are to be regarded as long. Thus the Pādas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different. Similarly though the even Pādas of the above-quoted illustrations of the Campakakusumā and the Sāmudgaka have to all appearance the same mora-contents, yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other. Thus the Pādas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different.

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhūcchandas*. Svayambhū's general practice also in SC. appears to be to consider the end syllable as long. But here too some Satpadis (e.g. VIII 20-21, V 7) and Catuspadis (e.g. Kāminihāsaa VI 112 a c, Chabbhaṇṇa VIII 15 etc.) are treated as ending in a short.

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point. The commencing stanza of the 6 Sandhī of Puṣpadanta's *Māhāpurāṇa* is called Malayavilasīyā in the text itself. Ch VII 66 and *Chandaśekhara*, 234 define a Dvīpadī called Madanavilasīā but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the Malayavilasīyās of MP. But SC VII 10 describes a Dvīpadī called Malaaviasīā which has the scheme 6+2, which is satisfied by the MP. stanzas in question. Now on examining these stanzas we find that in three cases (MP 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Pādas end in 'r'. In the rest, the end is a long. In the six-moraic Gana a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC VI 28, 53, 76, 95, 110, 121, 131, 141, 144, 146, 147, Ch VI 4-14

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted:  $\text{UUUUUU UU—}, \text{UU—}, \text{—}, \text{—}, \text{—}, \text{—}, \text{UUUU}, \text{—}, \text{—}, \text{UU UU—}, \text{—}, \text{—}, \text{—}$ . This means that all the Pādas of the stanzas in question are also divisible as 4+4. Now on the strength of the convention of counting the end syllable long, we can regard those Pādas which end in  $\text{U U}$ , as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5. And the Dvīpadi Jambhetṭiā (SC. VII 11, Rāj 235, Ch VII 67) has the scheme 4+5. Consequently, if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP. 6 1. 6 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of the metre prefixed to them, it would not be possible for us to tell whether the metre is Malaavilasiyā or Jambhetṭiā.

But SC can help us in quite a different way to solve this problem. Svayambhū has taken several stanzas from his PC to illustrate some of the metres in SC. In the case of these stanzas we possess an unusual means their metre is named and their structure is defined by their author himself. There can be nothing more definite than this. And the considerably corrupt character of the text of these illustrations in SC need not hinder our investigation because we have an access to their correct text from PC. Moreover, the Ghattās of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same metre, we can use additional data also, to check up the observations of SC. The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC and PC along with the names and schemes of their metres.

SC		Metre	Scheme	Occurrence in PC		
1	V 5	4th Śatpada-jāti	7+7+13	3	3	11
2	V 9	6th Śatpada-avajāti	9+9+15	14	7	9
3	VI 42	Vammahatūlao	8+14	65	1	
4	VI 71	Candujjuo	9+16	77		
5	VI 74	Raanāvali	9+17	77	13	13
6	VIII 4	Maṇḍavaāra	5 × 4	24	2	1-2
7	VIII 6	Dhuvaa	9	33	3	9
8	VIII 17	5th Chaddaṇiā	7+7+13(?)	3	1	
9	VIII 21	7th Chaddaṇiā	10+8+13	31	1	
10	VIII 25	1st Ghattā	9+14	41	1	
11	VIII 27	2nd Ghattā	12	5	1	

Of these Nos 1, 2, 8 and 9 are Śatpadis, Nos 6, 7 and 11 are Samacatuspadis and Nos 3, 4, 5 and 10 are Antarasamā Catuspadis. Excepting No 6 all the stanzas are Ghattās appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kadavaka. The text of SC. VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure. Therefore No 8 is to be left out from consideration. Now SC. V 5, V 9 and VIII 20 tell us that the Śatpadis employed in PC. 3 3 11, 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 10+8+13. If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively. This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Pādas is to be regarded as long, but in the last case it is to have its actual value. The basis of this discrimination is not clear. The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long. And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination, so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 11+9+14. If we look up the other Ghattās of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghattā of 14 2 the 3rd 4th, 5th and 6th

Pādas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15, 9, 9 and 15 moras respectively. If the metre of PC 14 7 9, having the actual scheme of  $8+8+14$ , is to be regarded according to SC. VIII 20 as having the scheme  $9+9+15$ , then it follows that the Sandhi-commencing stanza and all the other Ghattās of PC 14 are to be considered as having the scheme  $9+9+15$ , and yet one Ghattā of PC 14, viz PC 14 2 9 has the scheme  $8+8+14$ . Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Śatpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation. The long vowel at the end of the four Pādas of PC 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix *ī* and taking into consideration Apabhramśa development *-iya* into *-ī*, it is very likely that the end syllable of PC 14 2 9 cdef was originally *-iya*. In that case the irregularity would be removed.

Of the Samacatuspadīs No 6 is not a Ghattā. It is used in the main body of the Kaṭavaka and hence useless for our present purpose. For No 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pāda. PC 33 3 9 and the other Ghattās of 33 Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Pādas. Thus in their case the end syllable is not to be counted as a long. But though all the Pādas of these Ghattās contain 9 moras, there is a positive difference between the odd and even Pādas. The odd Pādas of the Ghattās of PC. 33 end in  $-u$ , while the even Pādas end in  $u$ . This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhū in his description of the Dhruvaka. The case of the remaining Samacatuspadī is quite peculiar. It is defined at SC. VIII 26 as the second type of Ghattā, but the definition 'stanza' appears to be somewhat corrupt, as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself. Its odd Pādas actually contain 13 moras, the even Pādas, 11. If we examine PC 5 1 and the Ghattās of that Sandhi, we find that in all the cases, except 5 2 9a, 5 7 11c and 5 12 9c, the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in  $-u$ , while the even Pādas actually contain 12 moras and end in  $uu$ . This means that if all the Pādas are to contain 12 moras, in one and the same stanza, the end syllable of the odd Pādas, actually short, is to be regarded as long, while the end syllable of the even Pādas also actually short, is to be regarded as short. And in spite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Pādas, the definition does not take any note thereof, but on the contrary the even Pādas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in  $-u$ , being thus equivalent to the odd Pādas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattās of PC. 5).<sup>1</sup>

There remain now No 3, 4, 5 and 10, the Antarasamācatuspadīs. In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long, now assigning them their actual value is patent. PC 65 1 has actually the scheme  $7+13$ , but SC VI 41 considers  $8+14$  to be its scheme. Similarly PC 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of  $8+15$  and  $8+16$  respectively are considered by SC VI 70, 73 as having the respective measures of  $9+16$  and  $9+17$ . On the other hand in the case of 41 1, both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC VIII 24 are  $9+14$ . There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice. But the fact that the open-

(1) savānāhoṃ pī payānam ti-nava-kālāo huyanti |  
Ghattā-lakkhana crisau, govālā vīlavanti |  
This reads as a regular Dohā!

ing stanza of PC 77 and the Ghattā of the 13 Kadavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjuo, 9+16 and Raanāvali, 9+17) is very significant<sup>1</sup>. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results-

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhramśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Harivamśapurāṇa* (= *Mahāpurāṇa* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted one mora more than what is actually found.

#### Absence of Dvīpadi Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvīpadiś present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvīpadi in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Pañmacarī* and the *Rāṭhanemicarī*.

(1) An examination of the Ghattās of 77 Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8-15 (or 9-16) and others have the measure 8-16 (or 9-17).

(2) e.g. HP 192, no 22, theoretical scheme.  $6+4/4+4+4+3$ , which does not apply to MP 85 2 15, 16 85 9 37, 38, etc.



of Svayambhū and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puspādanta. There are only Ṣatpadiś and Antarasamā and Sarvasamā Catuṣpadiś. This is inexplicable in view of the mention<sup>1</sup> of the Dvipadiś as a class of Ghattāś along with the Ṣatpadiś and the Catuṣpadiś.

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadiś on one hand and the Catuṣpadiś and the Ṣatpadiś on the other. The Kuṅjaravilasitā (SC VI 129, Ch VI 20, 106) for instance with the scheme 15+13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadiś called Karpūra (Ch VII 1), having 28 moras per line with a caesura, after the 15. mora. Those Dvipadiś, again, which have two caesuras, the first after the 10. or 12. mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first, closely correspond to the Ṣatpadiś many of which have the 1. and the 4. Pādas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2. and the 5. Pādas containing 8 moras<sup>2</sup>. But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadiś and the Ṣatpadiś, it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadiś are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuṣpadiś and Ṣatpadiś. What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap. epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery. Svayambhū defines Dhuvāa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions<sup>3</sup>. He does not give Chaḍḍanikā or Ghattāś as its synonyms. At another place he mentions 'taking a retrospect'<sup>4</sup> as one of the functions of the Dhuvāa<sup>5</sup>. A metre named Dhuvāa, seven types of Chaḍḍanikāś and three types of Ghattāś are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC, where it is also stated that Ghattāś is used in the beginning and Chaddanikā at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kadavaka; that there are also other types of Ghattāś and Chaḍḍanikāś and that Ghattāś and Chaḍḍanikā along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rāsā<sup>6</sup>. Rājasekhara Kavī too deals<sup>7</sup> with Dhruvā, Ghattāś and Chaddanikā, but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt, we fail to make out the precise sense. Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattāś are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuṣpadiś and the Ṣatpadiś, and not the Dvipadiś, are employed at the end of a Kadavaka to sum up the topic of the Kadavaka they are also termed *Chaddanikā*<sup>8</sup>. This view is echoed in the *Kavīdarśana* and its commentary<sup>9</sup>. Ghattāś eśā Kadavavaya-nuhane chaddanikā/Com Dhruvā, Dhruvakam itī samjñā-dvayaḥ eśā (Ghattāś)

- (1) Over and above defining the Ṣatpadiś, Catuṣpadiś and Dvipadiś Dhruvāś, SC treats in the eighth Chapter, that deals with Ap. poetic forms, some other metres called Chaḍḍanikāś and Ghattāś, which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap. epic. But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvāś. In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value. Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC as shown in the table given on p. 81. But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍanikāś and Ghattāś is not clear, we cannot get any guidance from them.
- (2) Ch VII 17 defines a Dvipadiś with the scheme 10, 8, 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍanikā.
- (3) Jam gyaḥ puvvaddhe puno puno savva-kavva-bandhesu | dhuvāa-ti(ṇṇi) tam-ṇṇa tivaṇṇa chappā-cauppaam duvaam | SC V I. Here *puvvaaddhe* seems to be a corrupt reading.
- (4) SC VII 1.
- (5) SC VIII 5, 7ff, 31, 32, 35, 49.
- (6) *Chandrasekhara* 29, 33-34.
- (7) Ch V 1 commentary.
- (8) Volankar 1935-1936, p. 38.

Kadavakānte prakrāntārthasya bhaṅgyantarenābhīdhāne chad(d)a-pikēti turya-nāmā'pi

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called *Chandahkandalī*—

Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayam ca Ghattā vā/sā tivihā Chapai, Caupai ya Dupai ya tāsū puna dunni/cha-cau-ppaiu kaḍavaya-nihane chaddaniya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipadis on one hand and Catuṣpadis on the other. But what was the basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so long as more informative sources do not come to light

# 1) Antarasamā Catuṣpadis

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is *b* rhyming with *d*

## (5) Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14)

Occurrence 7. (42, 54) Sandhis

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3. In the former grouping, Jagana is avoided in the four-moraic Ganas. The second four-moraic Gana is frequently *uv*— The end is trochaic except in 7 14 9a which ends in *uvu*

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. Jagana is avoided in the 2 Gana. The last Gana is always *uvu*. This Ghattā is found in RC 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP 11, 48, 91. If the end syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravinda'. The odd Pādas in the illustration in SC end in a trochee.

## (6) Scheme 10+13.

Occurrence 16 Sandhi

4 9a, 6 9c, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long. Hence the odd Pādas cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras. Therefore the measure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC VIII 10 defines Chaddaniā II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative stanza in the case of all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long. Hence I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of the 16 Sandhi to be the same as the Chaddaniā II. Otherwise with the scheme 11+14 it would be Vanaphullandhūa (SC) or Navaphullandhaya (Ch) as defined and illustrated at SC VI 101, 102; Raj. 117; Ch VI 19, 40.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4. This means that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2 Gana is never *uv*—*u*. That form is avoided in the 1. Gana also *uv*— finds preference in the 1. Gana, and is the most prevalent form in the 2 Gana. The end is generally *uv*, rarely —

The even Pādas have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. The end is always *uvu*

(1) SC VI 85, 86 The illustration is

sasi uggau tāma, jena naha-anganu(nahanganu)mandiau//  
nān rai-raha-cakka(u), dīsa Arune(m) chaddiau//,  
Rāj 103, Ch VI 34

(2) dāsa-teraha-mattā padhama-vidiā-paa jamaa-vara//  
Chaddaniā vidiā punu-vi ganā iya bhana avara//

(3) tasi ni vudi pāva, dūl(l)aha(u) lahēvi niappaṇau//  
thū kāmīni-rajjai(?) jem na karahū hia(u) appaṇau//

(7). Scheme 11+14 (theoretically 12+14)

Occurrence 2 (55, 70) Sandhis

2 9b, d 6 10b, d, 10 9b, d, 14 9b, d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras 13 9 b, d actually contain 13 moras. All the other Ghattās of the 2 Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Pādas. So on the assumption that all these Ghattās are composed in the same metre, the even Pāda has got to be uniformly of 14 moras. If the short end syllable of the Pādas is counted long, the measure would be 12+14. This is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC VI 115', Rāj 128, Ch VI 19, 45

The odd Pādas (6+4+u) are identical in structure with the even Pāda of the Dohā. The four-moraic Gaṇa is most frequently uu—, the last two moras having only once the form uu. Hence its characteristic end is —u.

The 14 moras of the even Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. It is not possible to constitute the first Gaṇa with 6 or 5 moras. The end is generally —i u, thrice uu uu. Jagaṇa is found in the 2 four-moraic Gaṇa only. The form uu— is preferred by all the four-moraic Gaṇas, it being most frequent in the 3. Gaṇa. The form —uu is not found in the 2 and 3 Gaṇas. This suggests a dactylic rhythm.

The odd Pādas of this metre are structurally different from the odd Pādas of the previous two Ghattā metres. It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattās of Kadavakas 2, 6, 10 and 14, the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilāsa (SC 118, Rāj. 129, Ch VI 19, 46). This Ghattā is used also in RC 12, 22, 59, 102, MP 86 has its Ghattās in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14. But the scheme of the even Pādas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4.

In PC 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss as *nāhu* and *avarāhu*. They are emended as *nāho* and *avarāho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras.

(8) Scheme 11 (or 12) — 12

Occurrence 5. (23, 24, 62) Sandhis

SC VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap metres, connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap epic, which is described just next in the same chapter. SC VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddaniās and three types of Ghattās and SC VIII 8-29 define and illustrate them. SC VIII 26 describes Ghattā II as follows:

'savvānahom pi paṇnam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huvanti |  
ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisa, govālā vilavanti |

'All the Pādas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras; such definition of the Ghattā (of the second type) is stated by Abhiras (lit. cowherds).'

(1) SC treats Duvaha and its varieties Avaduvahaya and Uvaduvahaya at two different places (SC IV 7-13, VI 113-117). First they are treated as independent metres. Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattās. These are to be distinguished from each other.

(2) Here the designations Chaddaniā and Ghattā are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattā. Further SC VIII 35 mentions Ghattā and Chaddaniā among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these Ghattā and Chaddaniā are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch VIII.

(3) The text is corrupt *paṇna, kalāu, lakkhanu* and *erisu* can be suggested as emendations.

And for this the commencing stanza of PC Sandhi 5 is given at SC VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5 Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question. The *odd Pādas* have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as  $6 + 4 + \bar{v}$  and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā 2 9 a, 7 11 c, 12 9 c have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 9 a has 12 moras closing with  $\bar{v} \bar{v}$ . Hence all these Pādas, with 11 moras and ending in a  $\bar{v}$  are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The *even Pādas* on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as  $6 + 4 + \bar{v} \bar{v}$ . A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 b, d, 12 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 15 9 b, d. Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up. But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23 and 24. 23 4 11 c, 24 7 9 a and 24 15 9 a contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 c has 12 moras ending in  $\bar{v} \bar{v}$ . 23 3 9b, d, 23 5 12 b, d, 23 8 9 b, d, 23 9 12 b, d, 23 14 9 b, d, 24 7 9 b, d, 24 8 9 b, d end in a long, while 23 7 9 b, d and 24 4 11 b, d have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 b has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86. MP employs it in 9, 33, 50, 69, 83, 87 and 98. Sandhis, and Nay. has it in 7.

(9) Scheme  $13 + 10$ .

Occurrence 1 (80) Sandhis

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 19 b, d, 5 9 b, d, 9 9 b, d, 11 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 14 9 b, d, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 b, d, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes  $13 + 10$  or  $14 + 10$ , according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long.

The *odd Pādas* invariably end in  $\bar{v} \bar{v} \bar{v}$ . None of the three Gāṇa schemes ( $5 + 6 + 2$ ,  $5 + 5 + 3$ ,  $4 + 4 + 5$ ) given by SC. VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi. On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme  $6 + 5 + 3$ , which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC VI 141. But the scheme  $6 + 4 + 4$  is also applicable to these Pādas. This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā 14 + 10 is *Ahīnavavasānatāsiri* or *Abhinavavasantaśiri* (SC VI 87 Rāj 105, Ch VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 c) the middle Gāṇa is Jagaṇa

The *even Pādas* are divisible as  $6 + 4$  or  $4 + 4 + 2$ . A long is eschewed for the  $2 + 3$  moras and the  $6 + 7$  moras. If the scheme  $4 + 4 + 2$  is adopted, the second four-moraic Gāṇa always ends

in a long except once (10 9b) The end is either two shorts or a long

This Ghattā is also found in RC 43

Irregularities: 1 4 9d Two moras too many Perhaps *sire* is superfluous

(10) Scheme 13 + 15.

Occurrence 8, 11, 19 (21, 50, 79) Sandhis

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in *u u u*, which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the odd Pādas These are identical in structure with the odd Pādas of the Dohā 1 a, c, 1 9 c, 2 9c, 5 11 a, c in the 8 Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21 Sandhi) have a trochaic end

The even Pādas are identical in structure with a Pāranaka-pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. The alternative scheme 6 + 4 + 5 is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 10d, 19 7 11 b, d, 19 8 10 b, d Jagana is rare in the 1 and 3 Gana The end is — *u*, in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d, RC 24, 67 have this Ghattā The Ghattās of MP 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Pādas are different They end in — *u*

Irregularities 11 4 9 d One mora too few. Emendation Read *sayām* for *sayam* 13 3 10 c Two moras too many *yaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant

(11) Scheme 13 + 16

Occurrence 6 (28, 51., 57, 76., 86) Sandhi

6 15 9 b, d (28 2 9 b, d, 28 4 9 b, d, 28 8 9 b, d, 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras

The odd Pādas are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos 9 and 10 The even Pādas have the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2 Jagana is permitted in the 2 Gana, eschewed in the 3 Gana which as a rule ends in a long The last Gana is mostly *u u* casually — Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC IV 29, Rāj. 16, Ch V 28) or a Saṃkulaka-pāda (SC VI 160, Rāj 172, Ch V 28 Com) The Ghattās of RC 14, 19, 29, 32, 35, 39, 41, 48, 58, 79, MP 13, 17, 20, 22, 26, and of Nāy 9 are composed in this metre

In 6 4 9 b, d, 6 6 9 b, d, 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12) Scheme 14 + 13

Occurrence 13 (44, 49, 56, 61, 67, 83, 84, 90) Sandhis

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No 7, i.e., 14 moras, divisible at 4 + 4 + 4 + 2, Jagana permissible in the 2 Gana, but eschewed in the 1 and the 4, the last Gana having generally the form *u u*, which is mostly preceded by a long The even Pādas have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Dohā 1 10 b, d, 12 10 b, d end in — *u* instead of the usual *u u u* RC 9, 15, 42, 47, 49, 69, 72, 84, 91 have this Ghattā

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as 15 + 14 the metre would be Anangalalitā (SC VI 136, Rāj 148, Ch VI 20,

(1) The text is a bit corrupt

109) The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities In 13 6 10 a one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 c one mora is too few.

(13) Scheme 14 + 12

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 15-moraic Pāda in No. 10. It is not different from a Pāranakapāda. The Gana scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. Jagana is absent in the 1. Gaṇa, rare in the 3, permitted in the 2. The end is generally  $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ , once (5 5 8c) —  $\bar{u}$

The even Pādas are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd Pādas of the Dohā less by the final short. The end is always  $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ . The form  $\bar{u} \bar{u}$  — is preferred in the 2. Gaṇa.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called Rāhamsa or Rājahamsa (SC. VI 131; Rāj 143, Ch. VI 20, 107). This is one of the favourite Ghattās of Mp. It occurs in 6., 16, 18, 23, 28, 30, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43., 46., 54, 70, 73, 90, 92, 100, and 102 Sandhis

Irregularities.

10 4 9 d one mora too many. Emendation *vayaṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense

## 2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadīś

The usual rhyme scheme in the Sarvasamā is. a rhyming with b, c with d

(14) Scheme 15 moras per Pāda

Occurrence 9 18 (27, 48, 74) Sandhis

This is Pāraṇaka treated at SC VI 159, Rāj 170, Ch. VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch. shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long. This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the Kadavaka. For its detailed treatment see below. 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10 and the 11 mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5. The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the Pādas. This Ghattā is also found in RC 26, 98, MP. 32, 88 and Nāy 5 1 9 1 a, b and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

## 3) Ṣaṭpadīś.

The rhyme scheme in the Ṣaṭpadī is a rhyming with b, d with e, c with f.

(15) Scheme 6 + 6 + 12 ) theoretically 7 + 7 + 13)

Occurrence. 3 Sandhi

The opening stanza of the 3 Sandhi is found in a corrupt form at SC VIII 17 as an illustration of Chaddanā V. Its definition given by SC VIII 16 is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text. The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a Ṣaṭpadī, while the stanza appears to refer to four Pādas only. The 3. and the 6. Pādas also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC V 5 cites in a corrupt form the Ghattā of the 3 Kadavaka of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti Dhruvaka, whose measure is to be

(1) tñuanaguru tam gaa guru, mellavī jñinakasāaum/

gau śāntatavīrahām tau, purima tāṇu sampāau//

(2) padhama-pae, vidia-pae, taia-pae, a tehum thā/  
ekkakkau, cha-ganu kau, vennim saala turie samthūa/

and the Ghattās of the same Sandhi are composed in the same 7 + 7 + 13. Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3 Sandhi, we find the same thing. Still according to SC we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3 Sandhi is Chandapā V, while the metre of the Ghattā of the 3 Kadavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Śatpada-jāti. The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear.

Actually the 1, 2, 4 and 5 Pādas in the Ghattās of the 3. Sandhi contain 6 moras. But from the treatment of the Ap prosoody by Svayambhū and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvipadīs, Catuspadīs and Śatpadīs, the shortest Pāda cannot contain less than 7 moras. Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Pādas of the Ghattās in the 3. Sandhi as long.

All the Pādas actually end in *u u*. The form *u - u* is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3 and the 6. Pādas have the scheme 6 + 4 + *u u*. Jagana is not used in the four-moraic Gana. The 1 Gana does not show preference for any particular form.

This Śatpadī occurs also in the Ghattās of MP 5, 32, Jas 2

(16) Scheme 8 + 8 + 14 (theoretically 9 + 9 + 15)

Occurrence 14 Sandhi

SC V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7, Kadavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Śatpada Avajāti, having the scheme 9 + 9 + 15. The Avajātis are required by definition<sup>1</sup> to contain nine moras in their 1, 2, 4 and 5. Pādas. Hence in the present Ghattās the short end syllables are to be regarded as long. But in the case of 14 2 c, d, c, f this arrangement does not work, since all these Pādas end in a long and have 14, 8, 8 and 14 moras respectively. Here we have to suppose that either their final long -i's have resulted from original -iya's through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Śatpada Avajāti is employed.

The 8-moraic Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 except in 6 9b which has the form *- u - u u u*. Jagana is not used in these four-moraic Ganas. The form of the second Gana is *-(or) u u u u*. The 14-moraic Pādas have the scheme 4 + 4 + 4 + *u u*. Only the 2 Gana can be Jagana. The 3 Gana prefers the form *u u -*.

Irregularities 7 9 d one mora too many. Emendation SC V 9 reads *vegge* for *veggena* (PS) or *vegend* (A). If *vegge* is adopted the metre is rectified.

(17), (18) Scheme

8 + 6 + 12 (theoretically 9 + 7 + 13)

8 + 8 + 12 (theoretically 9 + 9 + 13)

(for Kadavakas 2, 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence 15. Sandhi

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Śatpadī Ghattā treat only their three types, viz Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes 7 + 7 + 10 to 17, 8 + 8 + 10 to 17 and 9 + 9 + 10 to 17. But as Hemacandra makes it clear<sup>2</sup>, many

(1) paḥama-cauttāha, pañcama-vīa, jai nava mattau' honti/  
sese pāne, tam-cia lakkhanam, Avajāti tam bhananti// SC V 8

mattāo and Avajāti of the printed text have been emended

(2) evam ca saptādi-saptadaśānta-kalaughebhyaḥ tribhiḥ tribhiḥ tulyaiḥ tulyā-tulyaiḥ tulyaiḥ vā ardhe pādāḥ yatra bhavanti sā vidagdha-goṣṭhī-garīṣṭhā śatpadī dhruvā/Ch 38b/8-9

other varieties of the *Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā* having all equal, partly equal or all unequal *Pādas* containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words. The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions<sup>1</sup> the varieties  $10 + 8 + 13$ ,  $12 + 8 + 13$ ,  $8 + 8 + 11$ ,  $10 + 8 + 11$ ,  $12 + 8 + 11$  and  $12 + 8 + 12$ . *Svayambhū* also gives  $10 + 8 + 13$  as the measure of the *Chaddapā* VII and gives  $12 + 8 + 13$  and  $12 + 8 + 11$  as its variations<sup>2</sup>.

In most of the *Ghattās* of the 15 *Sandhi* the *Ṣaṭpadi* that is employed has actually the scheme  $8+6+12$ , but as the theory does not recognize a *Pāda* of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being  $9+7+13$ , by counting the short end syllables as long. Such a *Ṣaṭpadi* is to be considered like those mentioned above.

The *Ghattās* of the 1, 2 and 3 *Kadavakas* have the scheme  $8+8+12$ , theoretically  $9+9+13$ . This is fourth variety of the *Ṣaṭpada Avajāti* (SC V 8).

The 8-moraic *Pāda* has the scheme  $4+--(oruu)uu$ . The form  $--uu$  is preferred in the first *Gana*. The 6-moraic *Pāda* shows preference for the form  $uu--uu$ . The end is always  $uu$ . The 12-moraic *Pāda* is divisible as  $6+4+uu$ , wherein in the 2 *Gana* is never  $u--u$ .

RC 70 has  $8+6+12$  for its *Ghattās*.

**Irregularities 2 9e.** Two moras too few in the opening. If the scheme is  $8+6+12$  then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *taṃ*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping so sets the metre right.

(19) Scheme  $9+7+12$

Occurrence 12 *Sandhi*.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be  $10+8+13$ . But No. 20 below with the actual scheme  $10+8+13$  is regarded so by *Svayambhū* himself, and the difference between the structures of No. 19 and 20 is patent. 5 14d with the opening  $--u--u$  would not allow us to constitute the 1 *Gana* with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the *Ghattās* of the 12 *Sandhi* should be  $9+7+12$ . Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic *Pāda* is  $6+uuu$ . Only once, in 6 9d, the end is  $--u$ . The 7-moraic *Pāda* is divisible as  $4+uuu$ . The 1 *Gana* avoids the form  $u--u$ . It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has  $--u$  for the end. The 12-moraic *Pāda* has the grouping  $6+4uu$ . The 2. *Gana* avoids  $u--u$ .  $uu--$  is its usual form. This *Ghattā* occurs also in MP 25., 52, 55 and in *Nāy.* 2.

**Irregularities 2 9e.** One mora too many. Emenation  $-jhaḍa$  should be read as  $-jhaḍa$ .

(20) Scheme  $10+8+13$

Occurrence 17, 20 (31., 37, 40, 52, 58) *Sandhis*.

This is *Chaddapā* VII defined at SC VIII 20 as

dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala  
sambhāviahe |

padhama-vidiā-paā kara(u), taia(u) punu viunu,

chaddamā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar 1935-1936 p 39, or V 29-31

(2) Ibid, V 29-31

(3) SC VIII 20-23 of the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapaṅgala* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Cāṇḍahkosa* at I, 25, 26



To illustrate this, SC VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31 Sāndhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long.

This particular variety of the Śatpadi seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhramśa have this Śatpadi as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattā* (the Ghattā metre *par excellence*) in some late works on Ap prosody. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions this first among the six Śatpadis treated. Compare also the Dvīpadi called Chaddanukā (incorrect for Chaddanikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10. and the 18 mora.

The Gana schemes of these Pādas are 4+4+uv or 6+uuuu (=10), 4+-(oruu)uu(=8), 6+4+uuu(=13). In general the same remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10d, e, 17 5 10d, e, 17 14 9a, b, 17 16 9a, b, d, e, 20 7 9a, b, d, e, 20 9 9a, b, d, e, 20 11 9a, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2 Gana of the 13-moraic Pāda, which four times (17 10 10 c, f, 20 8 9 c, f) ends in -u. This Ghattā appears also in RC 30, 52, 53., 74, 89, MP 40, 44, 71, 78., Jas. 1, 4; Nāy. 8.

(21). Scheme 12+8+12

Occurrence 4 Sāndhi

In 2 9 d, e, 3 9 a, b, d, e, 4 9 c, f, 5 9 a, b, 8 9 d, e, 9 9 d, e, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+8+13 in theory.

This Śatpadi appears to be a variation of the Chaddanā VII. Though SC does not know of any Śatpadi with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaddanā VII, viz 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22, 23. *Kavidarpaṇa* II 30 includes the present variety.

The 1, 3, 4 and 6 Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos 17, 18 and 20.

Thus Ghattā is also met with in RC 3, 33, 50, 71, MP 1.

### C Metres employed in the main body of the Kadavaka

They fall in two main divisions (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kadavakas or some time throughout a Sāndhi to break the monotony.

#### 1) The Standard Metres

Jacobi<sup>1</sup> and Alsdorf<sup>2</sup> on the strength of a statement in Ch hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhramśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap literature.

(1) See the *Chandahkosa* (Velankar, 1923), 43, and *Prākṛta-paṅgaṇa*, I 99.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30.

(3) Jacobi, 1918, \*24.

(4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question. Having dealt with the Apabhramśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāsana*, Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap. epic. The opening Sūtra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā. That Sūtra with its commentary reads thus

Sandhyādaṁ Kadavakānte ca dhruvam syād iti Dhruvā  
Dhruvakam Ghattā vā

Com Kadavaka-samūhātmakah Sandhiḥ tasyādaṁ, caturbhiḥ Paddhadikādyaiḥ chandobhiḥ Kadavakam, tasyānte dhruvam niścitam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti samjñāntaram

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined. It is followed by the definition of the term *Kadavaka*. In this the word *caturbhiḥ* can be taken as applying to *Paddhadikādyaiḥ*, or alternatively *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* and *caturbhiḥ* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhiḥ*. Jacob and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a *Kadavaka* is composed in any one of those four metres, one of which is the *Paddhadikā*. In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the *Kadavaka* lays down that only four (*Paddhadikā* and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a *Kadavaka*. Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhiḥ* etc is, they think, to prescribe which metres are to be used in a *Kadavaka*. This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf, in spite of some difficulties, to set up the *Paddhadikā*, *Aṣṭilā*, *Pādākulaka* and a *Pāranaka*-like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap. epic.

There are, however, several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch. In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā*, Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form. Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of *Kadavakas*, and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a *Kadavaka*. Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of *Kadavaka* also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form. Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* sufficient. The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity, because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kadavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined.

It is from two other works on Ap. prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation, suggested above, according to which the expressions *caturbhiḥ* and *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* both qualify. *Chandobhiḥ* and the whole definition means that a *Kadavaka* is made up of four stanzas of the *Paddhadikā* or other such metres. The *Svayambhūcchāridas*, which, as we have already seen, served as a source for Ch. has the following lines on the structure of the Ap. epic

Paddhadā puna je-i karenti te soda(la)ha-mattau Pau dharenti |  
vihi Paahin jamau te nimmaanti, Kadavaa(u) athaham  
jamaahum raanti/

āḥuṃ puṇu Ghatta samāmaṇanti, Jamaāvasāna(e) Chaddaṇi  
bhaṇanti |  
samkhā-nivaddha-kaḍavehuṃ Samdhi, iha vivaha-pāraḥ tuhum  
vi vandhi/SC VIII 30-31.

'Those that compose in the Paddhadikā, bring forth a Pada (i.e. Pāda) of sixteen moras. They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (i.e. Pādas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas. For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaddaṇi at the end of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas. So you compose it in a variety of modes'. Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, i.e. sixteen Pādas, equivalent to four four-lined stanzas.

The *Kavidaṇṇa* says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition. It observes

Pajjhadiyāi-caukkam Kaḍavam, tānam Gano Sandhi  
Com. Pajjhaticādi-chandāmsi catvāri Kaḍavam' Adī śabdād Vada-  
nādi-parigrahaḥ. Tesāṃ Kaḍavakānām ganah Sandhi-samyāḥ

Here *Pajjhadiyāi-caukkam* is predicted of *Kaḍavam* and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning. Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre'. In the first chapter of Ch. while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense.

turyāmsāḥ pādo 'vīseṣe/  
Com. Chandasāḥ caturtho bhāgaḥ pāda-samyāḥ, avīseṣe sāmānyā-  
bhīdhāne

*Chandas* here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines.

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap. epic poets like Svayambhū in whose works the normal length of a Kaḍavaka does not exceed eight couplets. But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puṣpadanta and other poets, the Kaḍavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines.

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC I-XX, viz., Paddhadikā, Vadanaka and Pāranaka. The first two are 16-moraic, the last one 15-moraic.

## (22) Paddhadikā.

The Tīppana on the word *Svayambhū* in *Mahāpurāṇa* 195 describes him as *Pāṃthadī* (corrupt for *Pāddhadi* = *Paddhadiā*)-*bad-dha-Rāmāyana-kartā*, *Apālisamghiyah*. Thus *Svayambhū's Rāmāyaṇa* or *Paumacariu* was known as a poem composed in the Paddh-

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(2) The *Chandahkandali* quoted by the Com. of the *Kavidaṇṇa* (p. 39) has the following Paddhadiyāḥuṃ cauḥuṃ puṇa kaḍavam.

(3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant. The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kaḍavaka, while the latter takes a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kaḍavaka. But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view. Only in some late Ap. works, wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kaḍavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in four lined stanzas. But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza. Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained.

diā metre Svayambhū himself says<sup>1</sup> in the beginning of his *Rat-  
ṭhaṇemcaru* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhadiā 'studded'  
with the Chaddani, Duvaa and Dhuvaa. Thus Paddhadiā appears  
to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap epic in general too the Paddhadiā has  
an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh  
in the Sk epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap metrician has de-  
scribed it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand  
there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, struc-  
ture and function of Paddhadiā. All that we gather from what is said  
on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as  
*obiter dicta* is collected below.

In the eight chapter of SC dealing mainly with the form and  
structure of the Ap Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are in-  
formed<sup>2</sup> that there are seven types of the Chaddaniā, three types of  
the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhadiā and different types of the  
Giti. From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhadiā* stands not  
for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding  
portion of the same chapter of SC these varieties of the Chaddaniā  
etc are described. SC VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description  
of the Paddhadiā. But the information we gather from that pas-  
sage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kadavaka. It does  
little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhadiā. It  
states, if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhadiā, he should  
construct a Kadavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs),  
each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There  
should be the Ghattā and the Chaddaniā in the beginning and end  
respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist  
of a limited number of such Kadavakas. Various other Ghattās,  
Chaddanīs, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This  
gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhadiā is employed. It  
also suggests that a Paddhadiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is  
said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different  
varieties of the Paddhadiā. But we get some results by examining  
the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC VIII 30-  
33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhadiā, evidently  
in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups  
of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being  
— u without fail. This is supported by SC VIII 41-44 given to  
illustrate the Paddhadiā which is said by SC VIII 35 to appear  
along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi. At  
another place in SC VIII 4ā, the Paddhadiā<sup>3</sup> is included among the  
metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha. Last-  
ly *Paddhadiā* occurs at SC VII 160 cd as the name of a Sarvasamā  
Catuspadi Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as  
4+4+4+4. The lines containing this definition end in u u —.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the  
terms *Chaddaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhadiā*  
also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

(1) Chandana-Duvai-Dhuvāehum jaḍiya, Caṇnuhena samapṛiya Paddhadiya/  
RC 1 1 10

(2) satta-vihā Chaddaniā, ti-vihā honti taha a Ghattāo/  
Paddhadiā 'nea-vihā Gūo honti vihiāo//SC VIII 7

(3) The text of the stanza is defective. If the emendation *Paddhadiāḥ* in  
Paddhadiā suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more in-  
stance of the use of the term *Paddhadiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap. epic called in all probability the Sandhibandha<sup>1</sup>. Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form  $4+4+4+ \text{ } \bar{u}-\bar{u}$ . It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular. In other words because the metre with the form  $4+4+4+ \text{ } \bar{u}-\bar{u}$  was fondly employed in the Sandhibandha that alone came to be called the Paddhaḍikā. From the remarks *ādi śabdād Vadanādi paṅgrahah* of the com of the *Kavidarpaṇa*<sup>2</sup>, we know that over and above the Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap. epic, and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puspadanta and others.

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13, 15-16 Kaḍavakas), 3 (13 Kaḍavaka) 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18 Sandhis

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaḍavakas are composed in this metre. Its normal form is  $+4+4+4 \text{ } \bar{u}-\bar{u}$ , *Jagaṇa* being permitted in the 1, 3. For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1928, 73; 1936, 190, Jacobi, 1918,\* 48, Bhayani, 1945, 56-57. The 1 Gana enjoys great freedom of form, though  $-\bar{u}\bar{u}$  finds a preference (about 60 p.c.) As contrasted with this the 3 Gana has the form  $\bar{u}\bar{u}-(\text{or } \bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u})$  in about 70 p.c. of the cases. Accordingly in the case of the Paddhaḍiās of PC<sup>3</sup>, Alsdorf's results that the Paddhaḍiā is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3. Gana is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified. In the 2 Gana the form  $-\bar{u}\bar{u}$  is the least preferred (about 12 p.c.), while  $\bar{u}\bar{u}-$  has a relative majority. This presents a contrast with the 1 Gana. The end is rarely  $\bar{u}, \bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$  (about 5 p.c.)

### (23) Vadanaka

Occurrence 1 (2, 12, 14 Kaḍavakas), 2, 3 (2, 12 Kaḍavakas), 5 (1-5, 7-16 Kaḍavakas) 8, 11, 14, 17 (1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 Kaḍavakas), 20 Sandhis

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaḍavakas out of 285 in all. It is defined by most of the Pk. metricians<sup>4</sup>. For its discussion, see Jacobi 1918, 47 Alsdorf, 1928, 76, 1936, 191, Shahidullah, 1928, 63, Bhayani 1945, 50.

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation Vadanaka, and though Adila is the name given to a special form of the Vadanaka, yet Jacobi and Alsdorf, following perhaps the 'Barodic group' of metricians accept the name Adila for our metre. But from SC IV 32 and the *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named Vadanaka, it being called Adila only when it has got Yamakas.

$6+4+4+2$  is the general scheme of the Vadanaka. A sample analysis indicates that in the 1 Gana forms  $-\bar{u}\bar{u}-$  and  $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}-$  occur more frequently, and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred  $-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  and  $-\bar{u}-\bar{u}$  have the smallest frequency. In the 2 Gana one third of the total number of cases

(1) cf. the term *Rāsābandha* at SC VIII 49 and the description of the Sk. Mahā-kāvya as *Sargabandha*.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(3) SC IV 29, Rāj 16, Ch V 28, *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21, compare also *Vṛttajñāna-muccaya* IV 33-34, *Chandahkośa* 41-42, *Prākṛtapaṅgalā* I 127.

are  $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ . The form  $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$  enjoys the preference (about 42 p.c.).  
 $\bar{u} \bar{u}$  is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the 3 Gāna is  $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ — (about 69 p.c.). Next comes — (about 25 p.c.).  
 $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$  occurs rarely. The 4 Gāna is usually  $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ , only about 18 p.c. cases are —

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case of the *Samdeśarūsaka* stanzas, while they are at divergence with Alsdorf's findings concerning the Vadanaka stanzas in the *Harivamśapurāṇa*, where  $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ — $\bar{u}$  is frequent in the 1 Gāna. The *Samkulaka* described as a Samacatuspadī (scheme  $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$ ) at SC, VI 160, Rāj 172; Ch. V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as the Vadanaka, except that it ends in —, not in  $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ . The famous Hindi epic *Rāmācāritamānasa* of Tulsidās is composed in this metre, the last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into a long. It has come to be known as *Copāī* or *Caupāī* in the early vernacular literature.

#### (24) Pāranaka.

Occurrence 1 (1, 3. Kadavakas), 5 (6. Kadavaka), 6, 9. (1., 11, 13-14 Kadavakas), 12, 15, 19 Sandhis.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty Sandhis, or in 77 out of 285 Kadavakas. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is identical with that of the Paddhadikā except that the last Gāna has the form  $\bar{u} \bar{u}$  instead of  $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ . In other words omitting the first short and preferring  $\bar{u} \bar{u}$  for the middle of the last Gāna of the Paddhadikā gives the Pāranaka. Everything else said in connection with the structure of the Paddhadikā applies in principle to the Pāranaka. The form — $\bar{u}$  in the last Gāna is very rare.

The Pāranaka is described among the Samacatuspadī Dhruvās along with the Padākulaka, Samkulaka and Paddhadikā by SC VI 159 (*Āraṇa* is a blunder for *Pāranaka*), Rāj 170, Ch. VI 29. Though it is described here as a Catuspadī, like the Paddhadikā it is used as a Dvīpadī in the Kadavaka. Svayambhū gives two Gāna-schemes for the Pāranaka  $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$  or  $6 + 4 + 5$ . The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the Kadavakas may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement of Svayambhū (SC VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be employed for building up the Kadavaka. But difference between the Paddhadikā and the Pāranaka is slight and the latter can be well looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former<sup>2</sup>. It is characteristic of the Apabhraṃśa prosodists that such an important metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a host of other metres among the Samacatuspadī Dhruvās.

## 2. The Variation Metres.

For the sake of variation, a Kadavaka here and there is composed in a non-Paddhadikā type of metre, or occasionally through-

(1) *saṃve pannāraha-mattāā ta(1)ca-tāra-samjuttāā'ha ā/*  
*cha-ca-pa-ganeṇ sambaddhā, [P]āraṇaassa me pāā//*

(2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for building up the frame of the narrative. But it is devised from the Vadanaka by omitting its last mora, and hence is different from the Pāranaka. It is known as *copāī* and is described by the *Chandahkośa* (43, cf. also 20) under the name *Leghucopāī*.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame. Many Varnavṛttas of the Sk prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose. The language of all such passages in the Varnavṛttas is more or less Prakritized. This practice of the Ap. epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk Mahākāvya.

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25) Madanāvatāra.

Scheme  $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 (= 20)$ .

Occurrence III 1, IX 12.

Technically it is a Samacatuspadī. Of course in the Kaṭavaka it appears in couplets. The last Gaṇa always ends in a long. All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency. This means that the forms x x x x x and x x x are normally avoided. SC. VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC 24 2 1-2.

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59.

The Madanāvatāra is several times used in MP and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap poets. It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakkhānu* (2. Kaṭavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhāvanāsandhi* (2, 4, 6. Kaṭavaka), *Nemināthadvātrīṃśika* (almost throughout) etc.

(26). Scheme. a  $4 + v - (or vv)v (= 8)$ .

b.  $4 + 4 + 4 + v - (or vv)v (= 16)$ .

Occurrence XVII 8.

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuspadī type. But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kaṭavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaṭavaka.

The first Gaṇa of the 8-moraic Pāda avoids  $v - v$ . Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadī Candralekhā<sup>1</sup> ( $4 + v - (or vv)v$ ) described by Hemacandra.

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhadiā. It can be easily seen that the odd Pāda is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhadiā-pāda. Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhadiā-pāda. The metre of MP. 13 10 is just the reverse of ours. There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa.

(27) Vilāsini.

Scheme  $3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + v - (= 16)$ .

Occurrence XVII 12 (XLVI 2).

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsini<sup>2</sup> and Bhūsanā Gah-taka<sup>3</sup> ( $5 + 5 + 3 + v -$ ). So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case. But in RC. 71 2 it is called Vilāsini-chanda and Vilāsini belongs to that group.

(1) ca-la-da-lāh Candralekhā/ Ch VII 65

(2) tau cah tau Vilāsini/ Ch. IV 60

(3) pau tau Brūṣaṇā/ Ch IV 37.

of Ap metres including the Helā, Āvali, Mañjari, Dvipadi, Racitā etc which is treated together at Ch. IV 57-66. This decides in favour of the Vilāsini.

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8. mora. This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopikā-Gita* of the *Bhāgavata-purāṇa* and which is known as Lalita in the Gujarati prosody. The general pattern of our metre is  $-u-u-/-u-u-$ , wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables. This metre is similarly used in RC 71 2, MP 28 27, 34 10, 40 12, 42 12, 45 9, 48 1, 86 8, 88 11. Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks it to be Pañktikā (Ch. II 108).

(28) Pramāṇi.

Scheme  $u- \times 4$

Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk prosody. It is defined at *Chandaśāstra* V 7, *Jayadevacchandasa* V 4, *Vṛttaratnākara* III 18, *Chandonuśāsana* II 82 etc. Here it is used in the two-lined form. It is found several times in MP.

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC I-XX.

I. Metres employed in the Kadavaka-commencing stanza.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(1) Gandhodakadhāra.	$(6 + 4 + 3 =)$ $13 \times 4$ {a/b, c/d}	III
(2) Dvipadi.	$(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4$ $+ 4 + 4 + u - (or uu) u$ $+ - =) 28 \times 2$	XIII
(3) Helā-dvipadi.	$(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 +$ $u - (or uu) u + - - =)$ $22 \times 2$	XVII
(4) Mañjari.	$-(or uu) u + - (or uu) u$ $+ 4 + 4 + 4 + 7 -)$ $21 \times 2$	XIX

II Metres employed in the Ghattā

Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(5) $9 + 13.$	VII
(6) $10 + 13.$	XVI
(7) $11 + 14.$	II
(8) $11 (or 12) + 12.$	V
(9) $13 + 10.$	I
(10) $13 + 15.$	VIII, XI, XIX
(11) $13 + 16.$	VI
(12) $14 + 13.$	XIII
(13) $15 + 12.$	X
(14) 15.	IX, XVIII
(15) $6 + 6 + 12$	III
(16) $8 + 8 + 14.$	XIV
(17) $8 + 6 + 12$	XV
(18) $8 + 8 + 12.$	



- (19) 9 + 7 + 12  
 (20) 10 + 8 + 13.  
 (21) 12 + 8 + 12

XII  
 XVII, XX  
 IV

### III Metres employed in the main body of the Kadavaka

Name	Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(22) Paddhaḍā.	(4 + 4 + 4 + u - v =) 16.	I (4-11, 13, 15 16. Kadavakas), III (13. K a d a v a k a), IV, VII X, XIII, XVI, XVIII
(23) Vadanaka.	(6 + 4 + 4 + u v =) 16.	I (2, 12, 14 Kada- vakas), II, III, (2- 12 K a d a v a k a s), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (I., 7 9 11, 13-15, 17-18 Ka- davakas), XX
(24) Pāraṇaka.	(4 + 4 + 4 + uvv =) 15.	I (1, 3 Kadavakas), V (6 Kadavaka), VI, IX (1-11, 13, 14 Kadavakas) XII, XV, XIX
(25) Madanāvā- tāra	(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =) 20	III (1 Kadavaka) IX (12 Kadavaka).
(26) ?	a (4 + u - (u v v) v =) 8 b (4 + 4 + 4 + v - (or uv) v =) 16.	XVII (8. Kadavaka).
(27) Vilāsini.	(3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u - =) 16.	XVII (12 Kadavaka).
(28) Pramāṇi	u - four times	XVII (16 Kadavaka).

## 8. SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS

### I Sandhi

#### Introduction: the birth of Ṛṣabha.

Homage to the twenty-four Tirthankaras (1) Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rāma story (2). Following the convention, the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3). The Magadha country described (4). Its capital Rājagṛha described (5). Śreṇika, the king of Magadha described (6). Mahāvira's audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahāvira's arrival (7). Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage, Śreṇika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants, various types of gods, men and beasts described (8) Śreṇika prayed to Mahāvira (9). Śreṇika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths (10) Accordingly Apostle Gautama began to narrate the Rāma story.

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successful births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11) Their names—Marudevī, the consort of the last Kulakara Nābhī, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kīrti, Buddhi, Śrī, Hri, Dhṛti, and Lakṣmī approached Marudevī in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevī saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14) The fourteen dreams described—Marudevī conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tīrthakara. In due course Ṛṣabhadeva was born (16).

## II Sandhi.

### Ṛṣabha's life-story—upto practising penances

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvata elephant (1) Kubera decorated the city of Śāketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Ṛṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2) He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Ṛṣabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4) Various gods emptied water-jars over Ṛṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5) Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments A devotional hymn followed (6). Indra injected nectar in Ṛṣabha's left thumb The child was taken back to Ayodhyā He was named Ṛṣabha

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛkṣas disappeared Consequently he taught them various professions and arts He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others He begot one hundred sons Bharata and Bāhubalī were chief among them (8). Seeing Ṛṣabha immersed in wordly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nīlāñjanā with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Ṛṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9) Seeing Nīlāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Ṛṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the rebirth of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited (10) Bharata was installed on the throne and Ṛṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11) The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12) The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths At this juncture there arrived Namī and Vinamī sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Ṛṣabha their share in the kingdom Coming to know of this disturbance to Ṛṣabha, Dharaṇendra appeared there. He questioned Namī and Vinamī (14) They said 'when we were abroad the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Ṛsabha, but we were kept out of consideration' As they were bent upon receiving their due at Ṛsabha's own hands, Indra assumed Ṛsabha's form and gave them the rulership of the northern and southern slopes of the mount Vijayārdha together with some miraculous powers (15)

While wandering on earth with raised hands, rich presents were offered to Ṛsabha but he did not accept them In Hastināgara, king Śreyāṃsa invited him to end his fast (16). Bringing him to his residence, he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice As Ṛsabha broke his fast, gods showered gold and jewels On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyāṃsa, the day became known as Aksayatṛtīyā (17).

### III Sandhi

#### Ṛsabha's life-story—upto his attaining Kevala

Leaving Hastināgapura, Ṛsabha arrived at Purimatala There he came to the Sakatamukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1). There Ṛsabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2) He came to possess thirty-four Atisayas and eight Prātihāryas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3)

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina The seats of various Indras shook The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started, as did Īśānendra mounting upon the Airāvata elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4-5-6) Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7). Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8). Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars, Ṛsabhasena, the ruler of Purimatāla made inquiries. He was told that Bharata's father had attained Kevala On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9) He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty-four thousand from the rank and file, together with eighty-four born aristocrats too took to monkhood, while lacs of others made up the laity Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10)

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11) The sermon had a pacifying effect on all Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities The Jina left that place and went to Gaṅgāsāgara (12) Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all-round prosperity As his father attained Kevala, he, by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13).

### IV Sandhi

#### Combat between Bharata and Bāhubali— attainment of Nirvāṇa by Bāhubali and Ṛsabha

After completion of the round of world-conquest, when Bharata returned to his capital, the victorious discus (Cakraratna) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2). Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle'. The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily. 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata. 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a counter-march. The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10). Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat. While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph. Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *caramadehin* (i.e. destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11). But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son. Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me'. He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Ṛṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Ṛṣabha: 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Ṛṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the *īrsā-kasāya*, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon?" Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13). Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said 'This earth is really yours. I am only your slave'. And immediately the four Ghāṭikarmans of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight Prātihāryas appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tīrthakara has become a Kevalin'. In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Ṛṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

## V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons  
(up to Devaraksas) Account of Ajita  
(the second Tirthankara) and Sagara  
(the second Cakravartin)

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate. Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijayā and Jitāsātru of the Ikṣvāku line. His birth, marriage etc. were celebrated exactly as in the case of Ṛṣabha. Once while going to the Nandana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1). Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanescent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him. That very moment the Lokāntika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2). He broke his fast at the house of Brahmādatta, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Sukla Dhyāna and attained Kevala. He had nine apostles and one lakh monks.

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch. Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakeśa, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrākṣa. She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4). Somebody informed Sahasrākṣa, who, delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him, gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayārdha) (5). Along with Tilakakeśa, Sagara returned to Ayodhyā.

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Purnavahana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathanūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle. Purnavahana's son Toyadvāhana, escaping somehow, took shelter in the audience-hall of Jina Ajita (6). There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story. His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyadvāhana, even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall. The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births, whereupon they gave up their enmity.

Bhīma and Subhīma (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadvāhana (7) and Bhīma said 'As you were my son in the previous birth, even now you are dear to me. Accept from me the aerial car Kāmuka, the Demoniac charm (*rākṣasī vidyā*), a necklace and the impregnable and sea-girded city of Lankā together with the Underground Lankā (*Pātāla Lankā*), six-yojana in extent and having only one door. Toyadvāhana accepting these gifts entered Lankā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8). Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita, who by way of reply to Sagara's question said 'Only one Tirthankara, Ṛṣabha and one Universal Monarch, Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthankaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Baladevas, nine Vāsudevas, nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future. Besides, there will be fifty-nine Purāṇas in the Jain religion'. Then Toyadvāhana, filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hundred and ten Vidyādhars (9) Lankā was given to his son Mahāraksas Ajita attained Nirvāṇa.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagīrathi's suggestion to dig out the Ganga and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Danda-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharanendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Śāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11). Then entered Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers. The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhīma and Bhagīrathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned. Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhīma refused to occupy the throne, Bhagīrathi was crowned king.

Here, Mahāraksas, who had got a son Devaraksas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14). While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order. The monks said 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like'. Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation. His son Devaraksas ruled over Lankā (16).

## VI Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Monkeys (upto Praticandra)—The account of Tadiṭkeśa

After a succession of sixty-four kings, the throne came to be occupied by Kīrtidhavalā (the names of these kings are recounted in Sanskrit prose). Once Kīrtidhavalā's brother-in-law Śrīkantha came to Lankā with his wife and retinue. He received him with great honour. That very moment the news reached him that hostile forces had surrounded his city. Thereupon Śrīkantha took a vow to overpower the enemy (1). Śrīkantha's wife Kamalā explained to Kīrtidhavalā 'I am daughter of Puspottara, the king of Meghapura. Once I saw passing through the sky the aerial car of Śrīkantha who was returning after bowing to the Jina shrines at Meru and immediately I was smitten with love. There and then we married. There is now no meaning in fighting and destroying each other's armies. So you send envoys to my father'. Accordingly messengers were sent to Puspottara (2). They said, 'All

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrīkanṭha is at fault?' Hearing these words Puspottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrīkanṭha married Kamalāvati.

After many days, seeing Śrīkanṭha eager to leave, Kīrtidhavalā, with a view to avert separation from him, said 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4) (Kīrtidhavalā's) minister advised Śrīkanṭha to select Mon-keṃ Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes. Śrīkanṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Caitra (5) Śrīkanṭha's army entered Monkey Island which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrīkanṭha went to the mountain Kisku, where he founded the city Kiskupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandīśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Maṇuśottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandīśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śrēyāmsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Lankā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrīkanṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty'. The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc., with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amaraprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Gurinandana, Gurinandana's Udadhirava.

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Lankā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby. He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10). As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with fright humbly enquired, 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life. When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughed at you Thereupon as you bore ill-will towards him, you attained the Jyotiṣ heaven, instead of the Kāpiṣṭha. Thence you were reborn as the king of Lāṅkā, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations, was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udadhikumāra god' Thereupon Tadiṭkeśa installed his son Sukeśa on the throne of Lāṅkā and renounced the world (15). The god also adopted the Jain faith. Now message was sent to Udadhrava that Tadiṭkeśa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16).

## VII Sandhi.

Śrīmālā's Svayamvara. Lost Lāṅkā won back by Sukeśa's sons

On receiving the news that in Ādityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Śrīmālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyāmandara and Vegavatī, Praticandra's sons Kiskindha and Andhraka went there (1). Description of the Svayamvara hall (2). Śrīmālā entered mounted on a cow-elephant. In due course she came to Kiskindha (3). She placed the garland round his neck, when Vijayasimha flared up 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādharas? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties. Sukeśa, the king of Lāṅkā, also arrived on the scene. Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5). The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukeśa told his ally to return to Kiskupura with Śrīmālā.

Somebody informed Āsanivega of his son's death. He surrounded Kiskupura and along with his son Vidyudvāhana challenged Kiskindha and Andhraka to a fight. A terrible battle ensued wherein Āsanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6-7). Here Kiskindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukeśa. Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned. On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukeśa told him 'There is no room for crying, with the sword hanging over the head' (8). On his advice he began to fly towards Pātālalaṅka. Āsanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe, saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha. Lāṅkā was placed in charge of one Nirghāta and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9). Thus usurping the cities of Kiskindha and Sukeśa and bringing all other Vidyādharas also under his control Āsanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death. He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrāra, and devoted himself to other-worldly activities.

After a big lapse of time, Kiskindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru. On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu. He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiskindhapura (10). Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiskindha. Kiskindha got two sons: Iksurava and Śūryarava. Sukeśa's sons were Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat. They once proposed: 'Let us go to see king Kiskindha'. Their father said 'All around



there is danger from the enemies. How can we leave Pātālalaṅkā, Laṅkā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana, was usurped from me' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment? (11). One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order. I take a vow to triumphantly enter Laṅkā tomorrow' (12). The march was ordered in the morning. With a tumultuous uproar Laṅkā was besieged Nirghāta, the governor of Laṅkā, confronted Mālin in the battle (13) In that formidable encounter Mālin killed Nirghāta with a sword Sukeśa, Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat entered Laṅkā and paid their homage at the shrine of Śānti-Jina (14).

### VIII Sandhi.

Mālin's battle with Indra: Mālin's fall.

Mālin's sway spread over all the Vidyādhara states At that time in the Rathanūpura city on the Southern Range, Indra, the son of Sahasrāra and Mānasasundari established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra, declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1). As Mālin's feudatories left him and joined Indra, he ordered a march against the latter Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out, Sumālin grasped Mālin's hand and drew his attention to them (2). Mālin replied that only one's fate and steadfastness were all-powerful and not the omens. And they started on their march (3). The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra. Mālin's messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Mālin, the invincible, whereupon Indra said in rage 'You are left alive because you are a messenger Who is that king of Laṅkā and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4).

The messengers returned All the generals and warriors on Indra's side got armed (5) Description of the battle (6). Fight between Mālin and Indra in which ultimately Mālin's head was severed by Indra with the discus (7-9) Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede, somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them, when Śaśin requested to entrust that task to him Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies. But Mālyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin Śaśin swooned and when he recovered, the enemies had cleared away (10-11) Indra entered Rathanūpura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra He put Laṅkā in Dhanadā's charge and Kiṣku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12).

### IX Sandhi.

Birth of Rāvana Bhānukarna Vibhīšana:  
They acquire Vidyās

Long after this Sumālin in Pātālalaṅkā got a son Ratnāśrava, who, when grown up, went to Puspavana for mastering Vidyās (magic charms). At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu, who seeing Ratnāśrava there as was forecast by his Guru, told his daughter Kaikāśi that that person was destined to be her husband. Stationing her there, he retired to his hermitage Here Ratnāśrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said: 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasi, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap. Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukaṛṇa, Candranakhī and Vibhiṣaṇa. Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Daśa-mukha*) (4). His parents as also Iksurava, Kiskindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines.

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravana pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks: 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravana, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśikī. He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Lanka. When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhiṣana turning red with anger replied: 'What is this talk of Vaiśravana's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kuṇḍera, Varuna, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhīmavana for mastering magic charms. The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmānnarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharas. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations. At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7). Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed Anāvṛtta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him were engaged in mastering magic charms (8). Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi, Candranakhī and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi and Candranakhī were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukaṛṇa and Vibhiṣana. Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed. When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Rāvana, he remained quite undisturbed. The gods cried bravo and Rāvana got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11). The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12). Bhānukarna was the master of five charms and Vibhisana of four. Rāvana founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasrasikhara. Hearing the news of Rāvana's prosperity, hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13). Informed by the Avalokanī charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives, Rāvana, surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhānukarna and Vibhisana went forth to receive them. Ratnāśrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14).

## X Sandhi

Rāvana's marriages: Lankā is won back.

Rāvana came to possess the magic sword Candrahāsa through five-meal fasts. Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru, Maya and Mārica along with the beautiful princess Mandodari came to Rāvana's palace and being informed, on inquiry, by Candranakhī that after mastering Candrahāsa he had gone to Meru, and that he was to return shortly, they waited, when towards the dusk the earth began to shake, darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain, thanks to the Vidyās of Rāvana, who was approaching (1). Candranakhī explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Rāvana's wondrous powers.

On arriving Rāvana saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyādhara, Maya and Mārica, were waiting for an interview with him. Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodari happened to see each other. Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs, he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3). Divining Rāvana's mind, Mārica introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasangita City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodari in marriage, it being the most auspicious moment. Rāvana consenting, the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4).

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards. They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Rāvana (5). The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara, who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene. Seeing the huge army, the princesses despaired. But Rāvana with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6). Thus marrying the six thousand girls, he returned. Long after this Mandodari gave birth to two sons, Indrajit and Ghanavāhana.

In Kumbhapura Bhanukarna also was married. Day and night he would make trespasses in the Lankā territory. As the subjects complained, messenger Vacanālankāra was sent to warn Sumālin. He threatened: 'In spite of your hundreds of faults Vāśravana keeps calm. But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Pātālalankā. You remember Mālin's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating. So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner' (7). Full of rage at this Rāvana

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhīṣana checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life Rāvaṇa and others became equipped and marched Here on the report of the messenger the Yakṣa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guṇja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described. Ultimately Rāvaṇa struck Vaiśravaṇa who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11), Vibhīṣana dissuaded him Vaiśravaṇa's aerial car Puspavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvaṇa established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

## XI Sandhi.

### Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puspavimāna Rāvaṇa saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālīn told him, were erected by Harisena (1) Sumālīn related the episode of Harisena—how for eight successive days Harisena performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammata, a terrific noise was heard They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4) Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5) With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7)

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālankāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiśkindha's sons in a battle with Yama Immediately Rāvaṇa marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of torture and their wretched victims Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10) Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa Yama was worsted in the battle He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12) Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvaṇa, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama Rāvaṇa gave Yamapuri to Ikṣurava and Kiśkindhapuri to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14)

## XII Sandhi

### Abduction of Candranakhī by Khara and Dūšana: Rāvaṇa's reversal at Vālī's hand: Vālī renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vālī, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted Samyaktva and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Jina. Hence his father Sūryarava fearing conflict with Rāvaṇa had renounced the world. Another person said 'The Monkeys are friends with us since Śrīkaṇṭha's days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of Rāvaṇa's arms' (2).

Once when Rāvaṇa had gone to marry Tanūdarī, Khara and Dūsapa abducted Candranakhī and killing Candrodara occupied Pātālalankā. The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to Pātālalankā returned. When Rāvaṇa returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3). On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish Khara and Dūsapa, Mandodri dissuaded him and Maya and Mārīca were sent to celebrate Candranakshi's marriage. Khara was crowned. Candrodara's queen Anurādhā gave birth to a son Virādhita in the forest (4).

Rāvaṇa sent a messenger to Vālī. He recounted to Vālī the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to Rāvaṇa to pay regards (5). But Vālī turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words. The latter thus rebuffed rudely said, 'Either you come and salute Rāvaṇa or offer battle.' Thereupon Vālī's minister gave the messenger an idea of Vālī's strength (6). Returning, the messenger gave report to Rāvaṇa, who taking a vow to cure Vālī of his arrogance, marched against him (7). Vālī also came out. The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister Vipulamati advised them to stop the vast scale destruction that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat. Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually Vālī with his right hand lifted up Rāvaṇa along with his aerial car. The Monkeys roared with victory. Thus curing Rāvaṇa of his pride, crowning Sugrīva and advising him to serve Rāvaṇa, Vālī went to Mūnī Gaganācandra, practised austerities and acquired divine powers. Later on he went to Mount Astāpada and continued his austerities there (10-11). Sugrīva married his sister Śrīprabhā to Rāvaṇa. Nala and Nila, sons of Ikṣurava were sent to Kiskupura. One half of Sugrīva's kingdom was given to Śaśikurapa, the son of Dhruvā and Vālī. To Sugrīva was married Sūtārā, daughter of Jvalanaśikha, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by Sahasragatī, Jvalanaśikha's Guru was against that match. Sahasragatī consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm. Sugrīva got two sons Anga and Angada (12).

### XIII Sandhi

#### Lifting of Kailāsa. Rāvaṇa marches against Indra

Having married Ratnāvalī, while Rāvaṇa was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way. Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable Vālī's presence down there (1). Angrily Rāvaṇa descended, as Mārīca informed him that below on Kailāsa was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on Kailāsa, whose description follows. Seeing Vālī there, Rāvaṇa burned with jealous anger and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw Vālī together with Kailāsa into the ocean (3). With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

told him that through his separation, Uparambhā was on the verge of death (12). If he accepted Uparambhā he would be the master of Āśālī Sudarśana Cakra and Nalakūbara. At this Rāvaṇa looked at Vibhīṣana. The messenger went to take her bath. Vibhīṣana observed, 'This is the occasion for employing strategem (13). If you are bent on success, somehow acquire Āśālī and you can still manage not to touch Uparambhā.' Agreeing with this, Rāvaṇa presented garments and ornaments to the messenger and then asking for the Āśālī charm got it (14). Now the two hostile armies fell upon each other. Vibhīṣana soon captured Nalakūbara. The city as well as the Sudarśana were also captured. Uparambhā was not accepted by Rāvaṇa. Nalakūbara was thus subdued, and the kingdom was given back to him (15).

## XVI Sandhi.

Indra's consultation with his ministers:

Failure of the negotiations.

Rāvaṇa and Indra prepare for war.

Indra's spies gave him an idea of Rāvaṇa's policy and the strength of his army (1), of how he spent his day and night according to a fixed schedule, which made provision for doing justice to all the state and private duties (2-3). As Indra did not avail any of the previous opportunities of extirpating the enemy, who had grown from strength to strength, now he had become very mighty. But Indra said: 'To have killed a boy was below my dignity' (4). Indra then proceeding to the consultation hall, where extreme secrecy was maintained, asked his ministers: 'As the enemy now appears almost invincible, what course of policy is to be followed?' Bharadvāja said. 'You act according to your best lights without consulting the counsellors.' Thereupon Viśālacaksu said: 'Even in chess the king does not move without the help of the minister' (5). Parāśara, Piśuna, Kauṭilya, Manu and others stressed the necessity of an increasingly greater number of ministers for the successful running of the state. Eventually all expressed their opinion in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Rāvaṇa (6). So long as the expedients of conciliation, dissension or gift worked why should anybody resort to war? They pointed out various malcontents among Rāvaṇa's feudatories who provided a fruitful soil for sowing dissension. They advised, 'With this end in view the messenger Citrāṅga should be sent to Rāvaṇa's court' (7). Accordingly Citrāṅga was called and while Indra was giving him instructions, Nārada informed Rāvaṇa of the impending arrival of extremely clever Citrāṅga, and of the political design underlying it. He strongly advised him to reject the offer of friendship as at that moment Indra was weaker of the two. This good turn was done to him by Nārada remembering Rāvaṇa's help at the time of Marutta's sacrifice (8). Nārada left and Rāvaṇa gave instructions to his commander-in-chief to guard the forces against spies.

Citrāṅga came to Mārīca's palace and thence was brought to Rāvaṇa, who, after due ceremony inquired about the strength of Indra's forces. Citrāṅga said, 'Indra is all powerful' (9). Rāvaṇa praised him as a very clever messenger and asked the purpose of

## XV Sandhi.

## Defeat of Sahasrakirana and Nalakūbara

He marched against Sahasrakirana As Sahasrakirana was coming out from water, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1). He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2). Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakirana alone fighting from the earth on the other, gods denounced it as immoral Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons Sahasrakirana fought bravely (3) Hearing that Sahasrakirana, though single-handed had kept the whole army at bay, Ravana went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakirana's chariot (4) Sahasrakirana mounting on an elephant destroyed Ravana's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery. Enraged thereby, Ravana struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5) Ravana brought him as a captive to his residence

Some Janghacarana sages informed Satkara, Sahasrakirana's father, who was a recluse He came to Ravana (6) He asked Ravana to release Sahasrakirana, as he was a *caramdehin* (destined to get salvation during the current existence) Ravana obeyed and offered Sahasrakirana his kingdom back But the latter said 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you, I find kingship tasteless I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7) He installed his son in his place and renounced the world As these news were communicated to Anaranya, the king of Ayodhya, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Dasaratha's charge

Ravana proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadha (8) Comforting Narada, subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadha He married his daughter to Madhu, the King of Mathura, to whom Camarena had presented Sūlayudha Thence he went to Kailasa. Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinās, Ravana showed to his people places where Bharata and Bāhubali had attained Nirvāṇa and where being pressed down by Vālin's foot, his body was contorted (9).

Hearing the news that Ravana was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlanghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister, planted machines for defence and put the Āśali charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable. Ravana's forces besieged the city (10) But they informed Ravana that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive Ravana was very much worried by this Here Nalakūbara's wife Uparambhā fell in love with Ravana and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Ravana lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11) Her friend Vicitramālā undertook to arrange the meeting. Uparambhā told her 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me, tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Āśali charm and promise the Sudarśana Cakra' Vicitramālā went to Ravana and

## XVIII Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape:  
 Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā:  
 Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvaṇa was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārīca as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow Rāvaṇa replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2) Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vidyādhara were assembling on the Aṣṭāhikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Rāvapura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6) Añjanā's friend Vasantamālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Mīśrakeśi said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash. Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning. When other kings with great difficulty persuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8)

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9) In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājiva and Puṇḍarīka took Khara and Dūsana captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvaṇa removed the siege and sent directives to the Vidyādhara of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off. But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her

Encamping on the banks of Mānasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time. This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on



her immediately Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11) In a moment they arrived at Añjanā's quarters Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival Vasantamālā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjanā in a passionate embrace (12)

## XIX Sandhi

Añjanā accused of unchastity and abandoned Birth of Hanumat Pavana's Search Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived Pavana gave his armlet and left In course of time seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in-law accused her of unchastity, Vasantamālā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1) But Ketumatī was unconvinced She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2) They spent a frightful night in that wilderness Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3) But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamālā alone, without any escort or paraphernalia, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law was proverbial But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjanā and Vasantamālā were driven out of the city

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5) Añjanā's lament Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryanka cave where sage Amṛtagatī practised austerities Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6) Vasantamālā attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb But the sage said "That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence But Añjanā in her previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife out of ill-will, hence her present suffering Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings" With these words, the sage left

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamālā flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue Hearing this Manicūda, a benevolent Gandharva-chief, assumed the form of Astāpada and chased the lion Vasantamālā came down to Añjanā (7-8) The Gandharva sang a charming song They became conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them protection and comfort While they stayed there in the Paryanka cave, Añjanā gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks

Pratisūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9) Vasantamālā introduced Añjanā and related their tale of woe With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha. Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10) Pra-

tisūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādhara brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratisūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūsana and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuna and Rāvana, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādhara of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratisūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratisūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādhara surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratisūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratisūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18).

## XX Sandhi.

### Rāvaṇa's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvana declared war on Varuna. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvana (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvana saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuna and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvana. Wrathfully Varuṇa told them, 'What could Rāvana do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūsana?' (4). Varuṇa armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvana was surrounded by Varuṇa's son (6). Here Varuṇa was surrounded by

Rāvana's sons and generals Rāvana's chariot and armour were destroyed But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7) He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuna challenged him While they were fighting, Rāvana intervened and threatened Varuna to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8). Varuna retorted and both fell upon each other At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuṇa's sons Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Rāvana captured him Bhānukarṇa brought there the whole of Varuna's harem crying piteously Rāvana denounced his action as unbecoming (11) Rāvana married Varuṇa's daughter and returned to Laṅkā in great triumph He honoured Hanumat Sugriva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city All other kings also were honoured

Here, Śambukumāra went to a forest to acquire the Sūrya-hāsa sword (12)

# APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX I.

Introductory, colophon and praśasti stanzas,  
from PC. and RC

From the Paumacariu:

I Stanzas found in the beginning Section<sup>1</sup> of Ms. S of the  
*Paumacariu*.

1. चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तीभट्टं (दे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।  
विणिण वि सयम्भु-कव्वे कि कीरइ कडयणो सेसो ॥
2. चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।  
भट्टासय-गोग्गहण अज्ज वि कडणो ण पावन्ति ॥
- 3<sup>2</sup> जलकीलाएँ सयम्भु (म्भु) चउमुहएव च गोग्गह-कहाए ।  
भट्ट च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कडणो ण पावन्ति ॥
4. तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमड अवग्भस-मच्च (?त्त)-मायङ्गो ।  
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अडकुसो [ तच्छिरे? ] पडइ ॥
5. सच्छन्द (द्)-वियड-दाढो छन्द (न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-डुप्पिच्छो ।  
वायरण-केसरड्डो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥

II One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the  
*Paumacariu*.

6. दीहर-समास-णाल सद्द-दलं अत्थ-केसरवविय ।  
वुह-महुयर-पीय-रस सयम्भु-कव्वप्पलं जयउ ॥

III Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the Paumacariu  
Colophon of the 1 Sandhi.

7. इय एत्थ पउमचरिए घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
'जिण-जम्मुपत्ति' इम पढम चिय साहिय पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 2 Sandhi:

8. Same as 7, except जिणवर-णिक्खमण and वीय.

Colophon of the 13 Sandhi:

9. इय इत्थ पउमचरिए घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
'कडलासुद्धरण'मिण तेरसम साहिय पव्व ॥  
प्रथमं पव्वं ॥

(1) See critical notes on p 1 of the constituted text.

(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 14 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss  
*bhattam* and *atthavohe* are variants respectively for *bhaddam* and *macchavhe*  
in 2 line

## Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय चारुपञ्चचरिए, घणञ्जयासिय-नयम्मुएव-कए ।  
जाणह 'रावणविजय' नत्तारहम इम पव्व ॥

## Colophon of the 18 Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए, घणञ्जयासिय-नयम्मुएव-कए ।  
'पवणञ्जणाविवाहो' अट्ठारहम इम पव्व ॥

## Colophon of the 20 Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्ड' वीत्तहिं आसात्तएहि मे सिट्ठ ।  
एण्ह 'उज्झाकण्ड' साहिज्जन्त णित्तमेह ॥
13. बुद्धरायवोव तइल्लुअ पणत्ति णत्ती नुयाणु पाहेण (?) ।  
णामेण सागमिअव्वा सयम्मु-धरिणी महासत्ता ॥
14. तीए त्तिहावियमिणं वीत्तहिं आसात्तएहि पडिब्बं ।  
'सिरि-विज्जाहर-क-ड' कण्ड पिव कामएवस्स ॥

## Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अउज्झा-कण्ड समत्तं ।  
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चन्वि (य णा) माए ।  
वीअमउज्झा-कण्ड नयम्मु-धरिणीएँ लेहवियं ॥

## Colophon of the 56. Sandhi:

16. सुन्दर-कण्ड नमत्त ।

## Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्डं समाप्तं ॥ उत्तरकाण्डं आरभ्यते ॥  
सिरि-मुणि सुव्वय-तित्थ णमामि ॥ जुज्झकण्ड णित्तमेह ॥

## Colophon of the 78 Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्ड समत्त ॥ ज्येष्ठं वदि १ सोमे ॥

## Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पठमचरिय-सेसे सयम्मुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्मु-रडय नमाणियं सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं ॥
20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुवण-नयम्मु-कइ-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स ।  
सेसे भुवण-पगाने तेआसीमो इमो सगो ॥
21. कइरायस्स विजय-सेनियस्स वित्थारिओ जमो भुवणे ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्मुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णित्तेसो ॥

## Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पठमचरिय-सेने सयम्मुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-नयम्मु-रडए स-परियण-हलीम-भव-कहण ॥
23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-नयम्मु-सुअ-रडए ।  
बुहयण-अण-मुह-जणणो उउरानीमो इमो नमो ॥

## Colophon of the 85 Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह वि उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइय सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिण ॥
25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-लहु-अडगजाय-विणिवद्धो ॥  
सिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

## Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

26 Same as 17.

27 Same as 19, except *d* मारुइ-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिण ।

28 वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।  
सेसम्मि जग-पसिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

## Colophon of the 87 Sandhi:

29 Same as 19, except *d* हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिण ।

30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-  
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

## Beginning of the 88 Sandhi:

31. तिहुअण-सयम्भु णवर एवको कइराय-चक्किणुप्पण्णो ।  
पउमचरियस्स चूलामणि व्व सेस कय जेण ॥

## Colophon of the 88. Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except *d* राहुव-णिकखमण-पव्वमिणं ॥

33 वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-लहुअ-जाय-वज्जरिए ।  
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

## Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

34 वायरण-दढ-क्खन्वो आगम-अडगो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।  
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवलो जिण-तित्थे वहउ कव्व-भरं ॥

## Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

35 Same as 19 except *d* वल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिण ।

36. इय एत्थ महाकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।  
रामायणस्स सेसे एसो सग्गो णवासीमो ॥

## Beginning of the 90 Sandhi:

37. तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवलस्स को गुणो वणिणउ जए तरड ।  
वोलीण (वालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-भारो समुव्वद्धो ॥

## Colophon of the 90, Sandhi:

38 Same as 19, except *d* राहुव-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिण ॥

39 वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिविरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।  
पोमचरियस्स मेमे सपुण्णो णवइमो सग्गो ॥

IV. Colophon at the end of the *Paumacariu*:

- 40 सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डे सन्धीओ होन्ति वीस-परिमाणा ।  
उज्झा-कण्डम्मि तथा बावीस मुण्ह गणणाए ॥
41. चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एककाहिय-वीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।  
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवड सव्वाउ ॥
- 42 Same as 28.
- 43 Same as 34, with trifling variants.
- 44 Same as 31, with trifling variants
- 45 चउमुह-सयम्भुएवाण वाणियत्थ अचक्खमाणेण ।  
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइय पञ्चमिचरिय महञ्छरिय ॥
- 46 सब्बे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पडियक्खराइँ सिक्खन्ति ।  
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व सुइ-गम्भ-संभूओ ॥
47. जइ ण हुउ छन्दबूडामणिस्स तिहुअण-सयम्भु लहुतणओ ॥  
तो पद्धडिया-कव्व सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥
48. सब्बो-वि जणो गेण्हइ णिय-ताय-विडत्त-दव्व-सन्ताण ।  
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पुणु गहिय सुकइत्त-सन्ताण ॥
- 49 तिहुअण-सयम्भुमेवक भोत्तुण सयम्भु-कव्व-मयरहरो ।  
को तरइ गन्तुमन्त मज्झे णित्सेस-सीसाण ॥
- 50 इय चारु पोमचरियं सयम्भुएवेण रइय समत्त ।  
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा त समाणियं परिसमत्तमिण ॥
- 51 चेष्टितमयन चरित करण चारित्रमित्यमी यच्छब्दा ।  
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्त तेन चेष्टित रामस्य ॥
52. वाचयति श्रुणोति जनस्तस्यायुरवृद्धिमीयते पुण्य च ।  
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-हस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश (म) मेति ॥
53. माउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-भोमचरिय-अवसेस ।  
सपुण्ण सपुण्ण वन्दइओ लहइ सपुण्ण ॥
- 54 गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त (? त) -विरइयं वन्दइ-पढम-तणयस्स ।  
वच्छल्लादाँ तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा रइय (?) महप्पय ॥
- 55 वन्दइय-णाग-सिरिपाल-पहुइ-भव्वयण-गण-समूहस्स ।  
आरोगत्त-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुह होउ सब्बस्स ॥
56. सत्त-महा-सग्गडगी ति-रवण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।  
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-जणिआ परिणउ वन्दइय-मण-तणय ॥  
इति रामायणपुराण समाप्तम् ॥

From the *Ritthanemicariu* <sup>1</sup>I The opening *Kaḍavaka* of the *Ritthanemicariu*

- 57 सिरि-परमागम-णालु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु ।  
 करहु विहूसणु कण्ण जायव-कुरुव-कुलुप्पलु ॥  
 चिन्तवइ सयम्भु काई करम्मि हरिवस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि ॥ २  
 गुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लद्धु णवि जम्महो वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि ॥ ३  
 णउ णाइउ बाहत्तरि कलाउ एक्कु वि ण गन्थु परिमोक्कलाउ ॥ ४  
 तहि अवसरे सरसइ धीरवइ करि कव्वु दिण्ण मइ विमल मइ ॥ ५  
 इन्देण समप्पिउ वायरणु रसु भरहे वासे वित्थरणु ॥ ६  
 पिडगलेण छन्द-पय-पत्थार भम्मह-दण्डिणे हि अलङ्कार ॥ ७  
 बाणेण समप्पिउ घणघणउ तं अक्खर-डम्भर अप्पणउ ॥ ८  
 सिरि-हरिसे णिय-णिउणत्तणउ अवरेहि मि कइहि कइत्तणउ ॥ ९  
 छड्डणिय-दुवइ-धुवएहि जडिय चउमुहे ण सम पय पट्टडिया ॥ १०  
 जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरियए वासीसए सव्वहुँ केरियए ॥ ११  
 पारम्भिय पुणु हरिवस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-वियार-सहा ॥ १२  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥  
 पुच्छइ मागह-णाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा ।  
 थिउ जिण-सासण 'केम' कहि हरिवंसु भडारा ॥ १३

II Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicariu*  
 Colophon of the 1 Sandhi:

- 38 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलडयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
 पढमो समुहविजयाहिसेय-णामो इमो सग्गो ॥

## Colophon of the 92. Sandhi:

- 59 तेरह जाइवकण्डे कुरुकण्डेकूणवीस सन्धीओ ।  
 तह सट्ठि जुज्झकण्डे एव बाणउदि सन्धीओ ॥  
 60. सोमसुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फण्णुणे रिक्खे ।  
 सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणिय जुज्झ-कण्ड व (?) ॥  
 61 छव्वरिसाई तिमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स ।  
 बाणवइ-सन्धि-करणे वोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो ॥  
 62 दियहाहिस्स वारे दस गी-दियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते ।  
 एयारसम्मि चन्दे उत्तरकण्ड समाढत्त ॥  
 63 वर तेजस्विनो मृत्युर्न मान-परिखण्डन ।  
 मृत्युस्तत्क्षणक दु ख मान-भङ्गो दिने दिने ॥

## Colophon of the 99. Sandhi:

64. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलडयासिय-सयम्भु-कए  
 कविराज-धवल-विनिमित्ते श्री समवसरणकथन  
 नाम निन्याणवो सन्धि. ॥

## Beginning of the 100 Sandhi:

- 65 काळण पोमचरिय सुद्धयचरिय च गुण-मणघविय ।  
 हरिवस-मोह-हरणे सरस्सई सुद्धि-देह व्व ॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premī, 'Mahākavi Svayambhū aur Tribhuvana Svayambhū', 1942, 392-395, excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms of the *Ritthanemicariu*.



## Colophon of the 100 Sandhi

- 66 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए समवसरण णाम सउमो सगो ॥

## Colophon of the 102 Sandhi:

- 67 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए कण्ह-महिल-भवगहणमिण ॥
- 68 तिहुवणो जइ वि ण होत्तु णन्दणो सिरि-सयम्भुएवस्स ।  
कव्व कुल कवित्त तो पच्छा को समुद्धरइ ॥

## 105. Sandhi, 16 (last) Kadavaka, Ghattā and Colophon.

- 69 इउ जाणिवि जिण-मउ मणि धरह, जिम नसकि त्त पवित्थरहो ।  
ससाय महणवु अइ-विसमु, सइभुएण हेलइ तरउ (हो) ॥
- 70 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए सयम्भुएव-कए दारावइदाह-पव्वमिण ॥ सधि १०५ ॥

## 106 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and Colophon

- 71 ते घण्णा सउण्णा के-वि णरा पालिय-सजम फेडिय-दुम्मइ ।  
इह भवे जमुकित्ति पवित्थरिवि हुन्ति सयम्भुवणाहिवइ ॥
- 72 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए-सयम्भु विरइए णारायणमरण-पव्वमिण ॥

## 107. Sandhi, last Kadavaka, 2 line before the Ghattā.

- 73 जसुकित्ति अणुसरइ मणु कहिं-मि ण धरइ ॥

## 107 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā

- 74 सइम्भुयएण विदत्तु धणु जिम विलसिज्जइ सन्त ।  
तेम सुहासुह-कम्मडा मुञ्जिज्जहि णि भन्त ॥

## 107 Sandhi, Colophon:

- 75 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणिय सोय-वलहइ ॥

## 108 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

- 76 पिय-मायरिहि विराइय महि विक्खाइय भूसिय णिय जस केत्ति जणि ।  
जिण-दिक्खहे कारणे दुक्ख-गिवारणे देउ सयम्भुय घरेवि मणि ।
77. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए हलहर-दिक्खासम कहिय ॥
- 78 जरकुमर-लम्भो पण्डवघरवास-मोहपरिचाय ।  
सय-अट्ठाहिय-सन्धी समाणिय एत्थ वर-कइणा ॥

## 109 Sandhi, Colophon

- 79 इय रिट्ठणेमि-पुराण-सगहे धवलइयासिय-कइ-सयम्भुएव उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणिय पण्डसुयहो भवं । णवाहिय-सयं सधी ॥
- 80 इह जसकित्ति-कएण पव्व-समुद्धरण-राय-एक्कमण ।  
कइरायस्सुव्वरिय पयडत्थ अक्खिय जइणा ॥
- 81 ते जीवन्ति य भुवणे सज्जण-मुण-गणहरा य भावत्था ।  
पर-कव्व-कुल वित्त विहडियं पि जे समुद्धरहि ॥

## 110 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and colophon

82. सव्व सुयङ्गु णाणु जिण-अक्खिउ, भव्व-सहं रि कि-पि ण रक्खिउ ।  
णिय-जमुक्कित्ति तिलोएँ पयासिउ जिह सयम्भु-जिणँ चिर आहासिउ ॥
83. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-कइणा समाणियं दहसय सग ॥
84. एक्को सयम्भु-विउसो तहो पुत्तो णाम तिहुयण-सयम्भू ।  
को वण्णिउ समत्थो पिउ-भर-णिव्वहण-एक्कमणो ॥

## 111 Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā &amp; colophon.

85. तेतीस-सहस-वरिसे असणं गिण्हन्ति माणसे सुच्छ ।  
तेत्तिय पक्खुस्सासं जसकित्ति-विहूसिय-सरीरे ॥
86. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए गेमिणिव्वाण पण्डसुयतिण्णं ॥

## 112 Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, and the colophon of the work.

87. इह भारह-पुराणु सुपसिद्धं णेमिचरिय-हरिवंसाइद्ध ॥ १  
वीर-जिण्णे भवियहो अक्खिउ पच्छइं गोयमसाभिण रक्खिउ ॥ २  
सोहम्मं पुणु जम्भुसामं विण्हकुमारं दिराय-नामं ॥ ३  
णन्दिमत्ति-अवरज्जियणाहे गोवद्धणेण सु-भइह (?) वाहे ॥ ४  
एम परम्पराइ (इ) अणुलग्ग आयरियहु मुहाउ आवग्गउ ॥ ५  
सुणि सखेव-सुत्तु अवहारिउ विउसे सयम्मं महि-वित्थारिउ ॥ ६  
पद्धडिया-छन्दं सु-मणोहरं भवियण-जण-मण-सवण-सुहडकर ॥ ७  
जस-परिसेसि-कविहिं जं सुण्णउ तं तिहुवण-सयम्भु-किउ पुण्णउ ॥ ८  
तासु पुत्तं पिउ-भर णिव्वाहिउ पिय-जसु णिय-जसु भुवणे पसाहिउ ॥ ९  
गय तिहुयण-सयम्भु सुर-ठाणहो ज उव्वरिउ कि-पि सुणियाणहो ॥ १०  
त जसकित्ति-मुणिहिं उद्धरियउ णिएँवि सुत्तु हरिवंस्छरियउ ॥ ११  
णिय-गुरु-सिरि-गुणकित्ति-पसाए किउ परिपुण्णु मणहो अणुराएँ ॥ १२  
सरहसेणेदं (?) सेठि-आएसे कुमर-णयारि आविउ स-विसेसे ॥ १३  
गोवगिरिहे समीवे विसालएँ पणियारहे जिणवर-वेयालएँ ॥ १४  
सावय-जणहो पुरउ वक्खाणिउ दिहु मिच्छत्तु मोहु अवमाणिउ ॥ १५  
ज अ-मुणन्ते इह मडे साहिउ त सुयदेवि खमउ अवराहउ ॥ १६  
णन्दउ सासणु सम्मड-णाहो णन्दउ भवियण कय-उच्छाहो ॥ १७  
णन्दण (उ) णरवइ पय पालन्तहो णन्दउ दय-वम्भु वि अरहन्तहो ॥ १८  
कालम्भ (णि) य णिच्च परिसवकउ कामु वि घणु कणु दिन्तु ण थवकउ ॥ १९  
महव-भासि विणासिय-भवकलि हुउ परिपुण्णु चउदसि णिम्मलि ॥ २०  
॥ घत्ता ॥  
इय चउविह-सङ्गधहं विहुणिय-विग्गहं जिण्णासिय-भव-जर-मरणु ॥ २१  
जसकित्ति-पयासणु अखलिय-सासणु पयडउ मन्ति सयम्भु जिणु ॥ २२
88. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।  
तिहुवण-सयम्भु रइए समाणियं कण्ह-कित्ति-हरिवस ॥  
गुरु-पव्व-वासभयं सुय-णाणाणुक्कमं जहा-जाय ।  
सयमिक्क-डुद्ध-अहियं सधीओ परिसमत्ताओ ॥ सवि ११२ ॥
89. इति हरिवशपुराण समाप्तं ।

## APPENDIX II

### Citations in SC identified from Svayambhū's Epics

#### 1 Said to be Caumuhassa

हुँ अञ्जु तुम्हए उरणु । SC IV 3a  
 कुरु पञ्चारिउ अञ्जुणे पा, ते तुम्हई सो हवै एउ रणु ।  
 रत्नहो सीसु अयइहो, लइ घरहु सब्ब मई एककु खणु ॥ RC 67 11 Ghattā

2. गजविन्धइ, जमु सिद्धइ परसमाणु जमु अप्पओ ॥  
 पट्ट एकको तइलोवको, सोज्ज देव परमप्पओ ॥ SC V 5  
 इय चिन्धई जमु सिद्धई परसमाणु जमु अप्पउ ।  
 गहन्वको तइलोवको सो जे वेउ परमप्पउ ॥ PC 3 3 11

3. कहवि सगहिरई, गहरई, थणसिहरोपरि सुपउत्ताइ ॥  
 वेगो बलगहो मयणतुरगहो ण पइ छुछुछुदुवत्ताइ ॥ SC V 9.  
 कहै वि स-गहिरई दिट्ठई गहरई थण-सिहरोपरि सु-पहुत्तई ।  
 वेगो ण बलगहो मयण-तुरगहो ण पायई छुछुछुत्तई ॥ PC. 14 7 9

4. णवफणुणे गिरिसिहरोपरि फुल्लपलासु ॥  
 को डदु मे, को ण डदु जोअइ व हुआसु ॥ SC VI 24  
 कथइ अङ्गारय-साकास रइह तम्बिह फुल्ल-पलासउ ॥  
 ण दावागलु आउ गवेसउ को मई ददु ण ददु पएसउ ॥ PC. 71 1 1-2  
 फागुणे फुल्लपलासु जिह, लविखज्जइ गिरिवरे । PC. 80 11 Ghattā b

5. ध(ह)णुमत्त रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसियरेहि ॥  
 ण गअणे बालदिवायर जलहरहि ॥ SC VI 42.  
 हणुवन्तु रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसियरेहि ।  
 ण गयणयले बाल-दिवायर जलहरहि ॥ PC 65 1

6. भाइविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोओ  
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण खअइ सह विवइ वाणर-लोओ ॥ SC. VI 71  
 भाइ-विओए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोउ ।  
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण खअइ म-हरि-बल-वाणर-लोउ ॥ PC 71 1.

मुरवरतासअर, रावण ददु जासु जग कपइ ॥  
 अणु कहि मगाउ चुक्कइ पवणो इसिहि जपइ ॥ SC VI 74.  
 मुरवर-डामर, रावण ददु जासु जग कम्पइ ।  
 'अणु कहि महु, चुक्कइ एव पाई सिहि जम्पइ ॥ PC 77 13 13

वावाला फरमा विन्धणा गुणेहि विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥  
 जिह दुज्जणु मज्जणउवणि तिह पसइ ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC VI 50  
 दुम्भुह सलोह वण्णज्जला, विन्धण-मीला पाणहरा ।  
 गुण-मुक्का धम्म-विवज्जिअ, नो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा ॥ RC 64 11 Ghattā

9. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहयपहपडगणे ।  
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥  
 रसिय सयसख गायन्ति वरमङ्गल ।  
 तिवलि ढढन्त धुम्मन्तवरमहलम् ॥ SC. VIII 4.  
 ताम पडु पडह पडिपहय पडु-पडगणे,  
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥  
 रसिय सय सङ्ख जाय महा-गोन्दल,  
 टिविल-टण्टन्त-धुम्मन्त-वर-मन्दल ॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.
10. वारणहोमज्झ उम्मगिम करेवि ॥  
 सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वणे पइसरेवि ॥ SC. VIII 6.  
 वारन्तहो मज्झु, उम्मगिम करेवि ।  
 रिसि-सीह-किसोर(व), थिय वणे पइसरेवि ॥ PC. 33 3 9.
11. तिहुअणगुरु त गय गुरु मेल्लवि खीणकसाअउ ।  
 गउ सततविरह तउ, पुरिम ताणु सपाइअउ ॥ SC. VIII 17.  
 तिहुअण-गुरु, त गयउर, मेल्लेवि खीण-कसाइउ ॥  
 गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु सपाइउ ॥ PC. 3 1.
12. घणघणुसमिद्धहो, पुहविसिद्धहो जणमणयणानन्दणहो ॥  
 रणवासहो एन्तहि, रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माह पट्टणहो ॥ SC. VIII 21.  
 घण-घण-समिद्धहो पुह-पसिद्धहो जण-मण-णयणानन्दणहो ।  
 वण-वासहो जन्तेहि रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माहउ पट्टणहो ॥ PC. 31 1 1.
13. खरदूसण लिलेवि । रणेवि ते त्तिण जाइया ॥  
 ण खयकाले इह । रावणहो पडवी घाइया ॥ SC. VIII 25.  
 खर-दूसण गिलेवि चन्दणहिहे तित्ति ण जाइय ।  
 ण खय-काल-छुह रावणहो पडवी घाइय ॥ PC. 41 1.
14. अवखइ गउत्तमसामि । तिहुअणे लद्धपससहो ॥  
 मुण सेणिय उप्पत्ति । रक्खसवाणरवसहो ॥ SC. VIII 27.  
 अवखइ गोत्तम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पससहु ।  
 मुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-वसहु ॥ PC. 5 1.



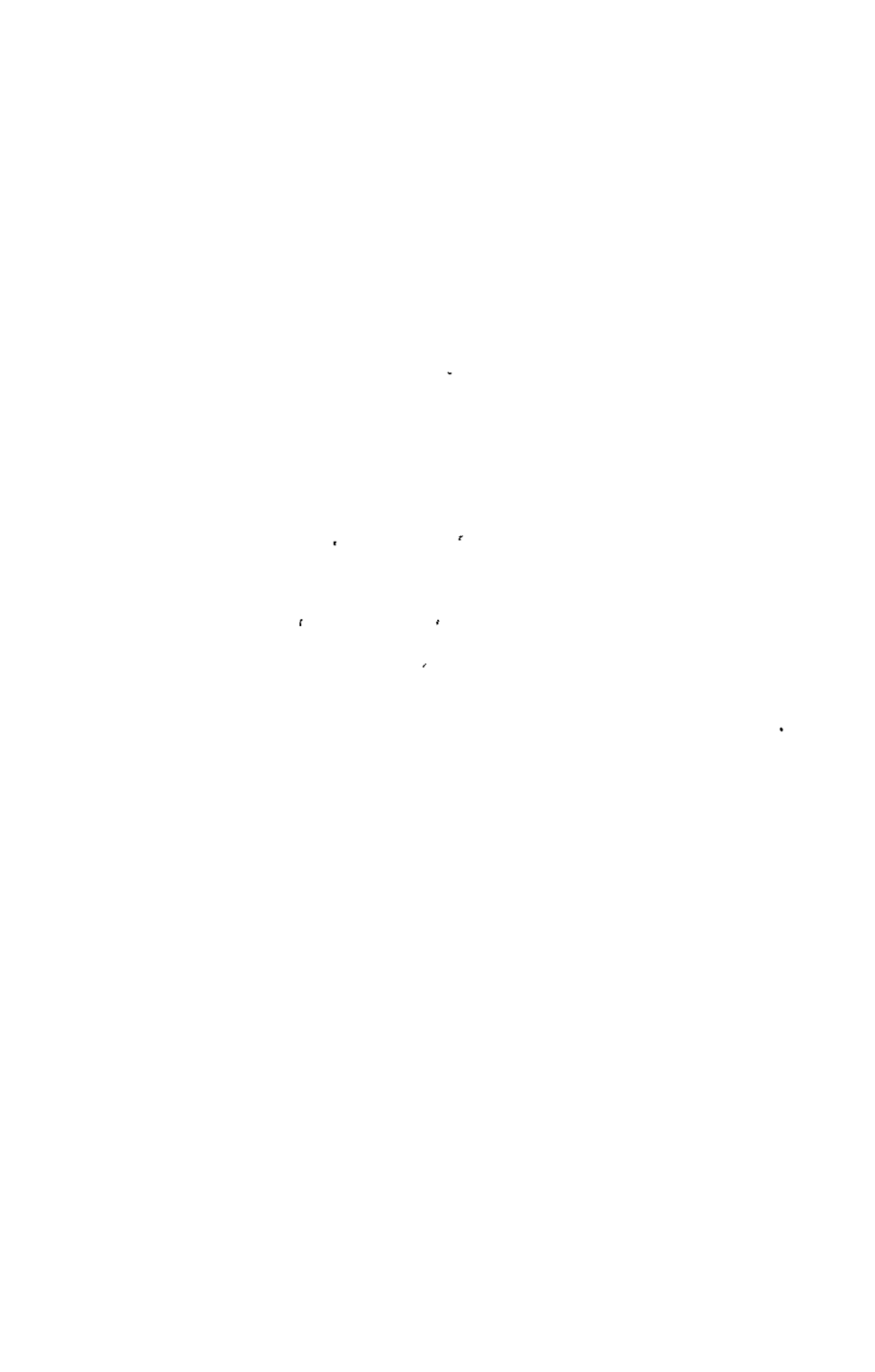
### APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages

of the

*Paumacariu* (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*  
and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*

(pp. 1-32)



### APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's  
*Padmacarita* and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.

RP.<sup>1</sup> ( and/or VP. )

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 (a) बद्धमाण-मुह-कुहर-विणिगय,<br>रामकहा-णह एह कमाणय ॥ 1 2 1.  | 1 वर्धमान-जिनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽयमर्थोऽगिणेश्वरम् ।<br>इन्द्रभूतिं परिप्राप्तं सुधर्मं धारिणी-भवम् ॥<br>प्रभवं कमतः कीर्तिं ततोऽनुत्तरवाग्मिनम् ।<br>लिखितं तस्य सप्राप्य रवेर्यत्नोऽयमुन्नतः ॥<br>1 41-42. |
| (b) एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती,<br>गणहर-देवहिं विट्ट वहन्ती ॥<br>पच्छह इन्दभूह-आयरिणं,<br>पुणु धम्मणे गुणालङ्कारिणं ॥<br>पुणु पद्वे संसाराराणं,<br>कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं ॥<br>पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसाणं<br>बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कहराण ॥ 1 2 6-9. | 2 तथा शाखाशृगाननैः ।<br>संदिग्ध-कुसुमैर्युक्तः पृथुभिर्दाडिमीवनैः ॥<br>2 16.  |
| 3 जहिं दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,<br>पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलहं पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.  | 3 फलखाद-ययःपान-सुखसंभुत मार्गगाः ।<br>वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षाणा यत्र मण्डपाः ॥<br>2 18.   |
| 4 तहिं तं पटयु रायगिहु,<br>× × ×<br>णं पिहिविणं णव-जोच्चणणं<br>सिरं-सेहरु आहद्ध ॥ 1 4 9.   | 4 तत्रास्ति रुवेतः कान्तं नाम्ना राजगृहं पुरम् ।<br>कुसुमामोद-सुभगं भुवनस्यैव यौवनम् ॥<br>2 33.   |
| 5 सुम्मह व गणंहि मय-सिम्भलेहिं ।<br>उड्डह व तुरहहिं चञ्चलेहिं ॥ etc.<br>1 5 4-8.   | 5 (a) हसद्भिरिव शुक्लानां पङ्क्त्यानां कदम्बकैः ।<br>etc. 2 21b-22.<br>(b) नमतीव सदा या(श्वा)त-धूर्णितादर-<br>पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106a  |
| 6 तहिं ओसपिणि-काले गणं,<br>कप्पयहच्छण्णा ॥<br>चउदह रयण-विसेस जिहं,<br>कुलयर उप्पण्णा ॥ 1 11 9.   | 6 अथ कालान्तरोत्पत्त्या हानिं यातेष्वनुक्रमाद-<br>कल्पपादप-खण्डेषु शृणु कौलकरीं स्थितिम् ॥<br>3 74.   |
| 7 चन्दहो रोहिणि व । 1 13 4a.   | 7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.  |
| 8 1 13 5-9.  | 8 3 100-110.  |
| (a) आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त । 1 13 5b.  | (a) असितोत्पल-दामानि केवल भारमात्रकम् ।<br>3 100b.  |

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from RP. unless in-  
dicated otherwise.



- (b) तहें गिय-लायणु जें दिण-सोडु,  
मलु केवल पर कुङ्कुम-रसोडु ॥ 1 13 6.
- (c) पासेय-फुलिझावलि जें चारु,  
पर गरुयड मोत्तिय-हारु भारु ॥ 1 13 7.
- (d) लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल,  
आडम्बर पर कन्दोट-माल ॥ 1 13 8.
- (e) कमलासाएँ भमन्तएँण, अलिवलएँ मन्दें ।  
सुहलीहूयड कम-जुयलु किं गेडर-सहें ॥  
1 13 9.
- 9 1 14 4-8.
- (a) का-वि × × गायइ वायइ ॥ 1 14 4.
- (b) का-वि देह तम्बोलु सहस्यें ॥ 1 14 5a.
- (c) सन्नाहरणु का-वि सहूँ चयें ॥ 1 14 5b.
- (d) पाडइ का-वि चमरु । 1 14 6a.
- (e) उक्खय-उग्ग का-वि पडिरक्खइ ॥ 1 14 7a.
- (f) का-वि जक्खकइमॅण पसाइइ ॥ 1 14 8a.
- (b) निर्गुणः कौकुमः पद्मो  
लावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b.
- (c) मण्डनं खेत(१२)विन्दवः ।  
कुचयोः हार-भारस्तु वृथव परिकरितः ॥  
3 108.
- (d) मण्डनं मुण्डमालाया(?) यस्याश्चक्षुरभूद वरम्  
असितोत्पल-दामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् ३ 100
- (e) भूषणं भ्रमरा एव विलीनाः कमलाशया ।  
पादयोरैन्द्रनीले च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥ 3 110
- 9 3 114-120.
- (a) काचित् × × उपगायन्ति वीणया । 3 114
- (b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काचित् । 3 116a.
- (c) आनेत्री वासंसा काचिद्  
भूषणानां तत परा । 3 118b.
- (d) चामरप्राहिणी काचित् । 3 118a.
- (e) मण्डलाप्रकरा काचित्  
सततं पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b.
- (f) काचिद् गन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b.
- 10 वर-पल्लवें पसुत्तियएँ सुविणावलि दिट्ठि ।  
1 14 9a.
- 11 एम बुत्तु, तठ होसइ तिहुअण-तिलड पुत्तु ।  
1 16 1b.
- 12 (a) जिण-सुरु समुट्ठि । 1 16 8a.
- (b) उइठ × × × दिवायर । 1 16 9b.
- 13 वोहन्तु भग्ग-जण-कमल-सण्डु । 1 16 8b
- 10 (a) शयनीये स्ने युता साऽत्यन्त-कोमले ।  
3 121b.
- (b) अद्राक्षीत् × × स्वप्नात् । 3 123b.
- 11 जगाद 'त्वयि संभूतर्त्तलोक्यस्य गुरु. शुभे'  
3 153b.
- 12 उदितसर्वं दिवाकरः । 3 202b.
- 13 प्रबोधं यास्यतीदानीं भव्यसर्वकुमुदती ।  
3 203b.
- VP. जिणिन्दमाणू वोहिन्तो भविय-कमलाई  
2 36b
- 14 केवल-किरणायर । 1 16 9a
- 15 मोहन्धार-विणासयर । 1 16 9a.
- 16 लहु सक्केय-गयरि किय जक्खें  
परियच्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ 2 2 5.
- 17 अणाएँ माया-वालु यवेप्पिणु । 2 2 7b.
- 14 VP. केवल-किरण-दिवायर । 2 43b
- 15 अज्ञान-तमसावृते । 3 202a.
- VP. मोहन्धार-तिमिरे । 2 43a.
- 16 (a) ततः साकेतनगरे धनदेन विनिर्मितम् ।  
3 169a.
- (b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रिः शक्रः । 3 172a.
- 17 मायाबालम् । 3 173a.
- VP. मायाबालं उक्त्व पासे । 3 76a.

- 18 अङ्गं चढाविउ तिहुअण-गाहउ । 2 3 1b. 18 तं अङ्कमारोप्य । 3 175a.  
 19 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ,  
 लहु सिंहासणें ठविउ भडारउ ॥ 2 3 8. 19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे ।  
 ततो जिनः सुरेणेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177.  
 VP. ठविरुण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सीहासणे ।  
 2 15a.  
 20 णवणारम्भ-भेरि अफालिय । 2 4 1a. 20 ततः समाहि(ह)ता मेर्यः । 3 178a.  
 21 2 4 1-8. 21. 3 166-168; 178-181.  
 VP. 3 87-91.  
 22 बहु-मङ्गल-कलसेँहिँ जिनवर । 22 महीप्रसिध तं नाथं कुम्भैर्जलधरैरिव ।  
 णं णव-पाउस-कालें,  
 मेहेँहिँ अहिसिउ महीहर ॥ 2 5 9. अभिविच्य । 3 187.  
 23 गेण्हेँवि वज्ज-सूइ सहसकखें । 23 कर्णयोः कुण्डले कृते ।  
 कण्ण-सुअलु जग-गाहहों विज्जहइ,  
 कुण्डल-सुअलु सन्ति आइज्जहइ ॥ 2 6 2-3. तत्कर्णं सुरनाथेन वज्रसूची-विभिन्नयोः ॥  
 3 188.  
 24 तिहुअण-तिलयहों तिलउ थवन्तें,  
 मणें आसङ्किउ दससयणेसें ॥ 2 6 5. 24 (a) तिलकेन भुवोर्मध्यं  $\times \times$  विभूषितं ।  
 तिलकत्वं त्रिलोकस्य विभ्रतः ॥ 3 200.  
 (b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य  
 कुतोऽन्यन्मण्डनं परम् । 3 196.  
 25 रुवालोयणें रुवासत्तहँ,  
 तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-णेत्तहँ ॥ 2 7 2. 25 रूप पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि सन् ।  
 तृप्तिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174.  
 VP. पुलय-तो य न तिप्पइ  
 अच्छीण सहस्रमेतेण । 3 77b.  
 26 वामकरङ्कुट्टउ णिहोरेंवि,  
 वालहों तेत्थु अमिउ संचोरेंवि ॥ 2 7 4. 26 कराङ्कुष्ठे ततो न्यस्तमश्नतं वज्रपाणिना ।  
 3 221.  
 VP. अहट्टय-अमय-लेहण-वलेण । 3 107a.  
 27 जणणिएँ जं जि दिहु अहिसिउ,  
 रिसहु भणेंवि पुणु रिसहु जें बुत्तउ ॥  
 2 7 8. 27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया प्राप्तः प्रधानत्वं जिनो यतः ।  
 ततः तद्यथभाषित्वा निन्यतुः पितरौ सुतं ॥  
 3 219.  
 28 कालें गलन्तएँ णाहु,  
 णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियड्डइ । 2 7 9a. 28 कनीयसैव कालेन परां वृद्धिमवाप सः ॥  
 3 224a.  
 VP. (a) अणुदियहँ परिवड्डइ । 3 107a.  
 (b) पत्तो सरिरिद्धि कालेण अप्पेण । 3 108a.  
 29 अमर-कुमारोंहिँ सहुँ कीलन्तहों । 2 8 1a. 29 कुमारकैर्युक्तो वयस्यैरिन्द्रनोदितैः (ईतैः) ।  
 चकारासौ क्रीडा ॥ 3 222.  
 VP. सुरदारयपरिकिण्णो  $\times \times$  कीलन्तो । 3 107.  
 30 देवदेव सुअ सुकला-मारें । 2 8 2b. 30 क्षुधा-संतापितान् । 3 237b.  
 31 ते कप्पयरु सव्व उच्छण्णा । 2 8 1a. 31 नाथ याताः समस्तास्ते  
 प्रथमं कल्पपादपाः । 3 237a.  
 32 भिद्धिगत्थु संसारु असारउ । 2 10 2a. 32 एवं धिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266a.

- 33 अण्णहो अण्णु करइ मिच्चत्तणु,  
तं जि हूउ वहरायहो कारणु ॥ 2 10 3b.
- 34 चारु देव, जं सई उम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.
- 35 सिविया-जणे सुरवर-सारउ,  
× × × चडिउ भडारउ ॥  
देवेहिं खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.
- 36 'णमहु परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्ते । 2 11 4a.
- 37 चामीयर-पठलोवेरे थविथउ ।  
गेण्हेवि जण-मण-णयणाणन्दे,  
वित्तउ खीर-समुहे सुरिन्दे ॥ 2 11 5b-6.
- 38 तेण समाणु सणेहे लह्या,  
रायहे चउ सहास पव्वह्या ॥ 2 11 7.
- 39 अहु वरिसु थिउ काजसाए । 2 11 8b.
- 40 पण्णुद्धयउ जडाउ, रिसहो रेहन्ति विसालउ,  
सिहिहे वलन्तहो जाइ, धूमाउल-जालामालउ ॥  
2 11 9.
- 41 अचलु । 2 12 1a.
- 42 दारुण-दुग्धाए लह्या । 2 12 2b.
- 43 केण-वि महियल्ले घत्तिउ अप्पउ । 2 12 6b.
- 44 को-वि फलहे तोडेपिणु भक्खइ । 2 12 8a.
- 45 'जाहु' भणेवि । 2 12 8b.
- 46 दइवी चाणी समुट्ठिय अम्बरे । 2 13 1b.
- 47 सहि अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराइय ।  
2 13 6b.
- 48 पुच्छिय धरणिधरेण, विण्णि वि × × × ।  
थिय कजे कवणेण, उवखय-करवाल-विहत्था ॥  
2 14 9.
- 49 (a) 2 16 2-5a.  
(b) दोयहे । 2 16 5a.
- 33 (a) अत्र कश्चित् पराधीनो  
लोके श्रुत्यत्वमागतः । 3 265a.  
(b) इयं तस्य समुत्पन्ना  
बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 263a.
- 34 (a) साधु नाथावबुद्धं ते । 3 269a.  
(b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.
- 35 सुरनाथार्पितस्कन्धा × × ×  
आरब्ध निविक्रा नाथः ॥ 3 278.
- 36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युक्त्वा । 3 282a.  
VP. सिद्धाण नमुक्कारं काळण । 3 186a.
- 37 रत्नपटे केशान् प्रतिपद्य चुराधिप-  
चिक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284.  
VP. 'वज्जाउहो × × केसे मणिपडलयम्मि धेतूणं  
× × खीरसमुहम्मि पक्खिवइ ॥ 3 187.
- 38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि नृपाणा स्वाभिभक्तितः ।  
× × × × प्रतिपन्नानि नम्रतां ॥ 3 286.  
VP. चउहि सहस्सेहि समं पत्ता जइणं  
परमदिक्ख । 3 186b.
- 39 वर्षार्धमात्रं स कायोत्सगण निश्चलः ।  
3 287a.
- 40 वातोद्धृता जटास्तस्य रेजुराकुलमूर्तेयः ।  
धूमाल्यः इव सज्जानवह्निश्चा (ः) कस्य कर्मणः ॥  
3 288.
- 41 निश्चलः । 3 287a.
- 42 दुःखानिलसमाहताः । 3 290a.
- 43 केचिन्निपतिता भूमौ । 3 290a.
- 44 गताः केचित् फलाशनं । 3 291a.
- 45 (a) उक्त 'व्रजाम.' । 3 302a.  
(b) व्रजामः । 3 301a.
- 46 विचेरुर्गगने वाचो × × × सुषामुजापू ।  
3 294b.  
VP. अम्बरतलम्मि पुट्टं । 3 142b.
- 47 VP. ताव य सपत्ता णमि-विणमि । 3 143a.
- 48 VP. अहं भणइ नागराया भो भो दुम्हेत्थ  
किं निमित्तेण असिलट्ठिगहियहत्था × × ठिया  
3 147.
- 49 (a) 4 8-9.  
(b) दौकितवान् । 4 8b.

- 50 पट्टणु हत्थिययरु संपत्तड । 2 16 6b. 50 हास्तिनपुरं × × × स समागतः । 4 6a.  
VP. गयपुरनयरं कमेण संपत्तो । 4 2a.
- 51 सयडासुह-उज्जाण-वणु । 3 1 1b. 51 VP. सयडासुहउज्जाणे । 4 16b.
- 52 वीयड मन्दरु णाई समुट्टिड । 3 6 2b. 52 कैलासमिव जङ्गमम् । 2 115a.  
VP. हिमगिरिसिद्धरस्स संकासं । 2 38b.
- 53 केण वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लह्या ।  
etc. 3 12 2-4. 53 अणुव्रतानि संप्राप्ताः केचित् । etc.  
2 196-197.
- 54 छण्णवह् सहास वग्गणाह् ।  
तहो दह-पञ्चासड गण्डणाह् ।  
× × ×  
चउरासी लक्खह् गयवराह्,  
अट्टारह कोटिड हयवराह् ॥  
कोडीड तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाह्,  
वत्तीस सहास गराहिवाह् ॥  
वत्तीस सहासई मण्डलाह्,  
कम्मन्ते कोटि पवहइ हलाह् ॥  
णव णिहियड रयणह् सत्त सत्त ।  
3 13 2-7a. 54 अक्षया निधयस्तस्य नव × × ।  
× × ×  
त्रयं सुरभिकोटीनां हलकोटिस्तथोदिताः ।  
चतुर्भिरधिकाशीतिर्लक्षणां वरदन्तिनाम् ॥  
कोव्यश्चाष्टौ दशोऽष्टौ वाजिनां × × ।  
द्वात्रिंशच्च सहस्राणि पार्थिवानां × × ॥  
तावन्त्येव सहस्राणि देशानां × × ।  
चतुर्दश च रत्नानि × × × ॥  
पुरं प्रीणां सहस्राणि नवतिः षडभिरन्विताः ।  
4 62-66a.
- 55 णवणवह् सहास महागराह् । 4 2 3a. VP.(a) मत्तवारणाणं चउरासीह् च सयसहस्साह् ।  
तावइया परिसंखा रहण × × ॥ 4 59.  
(b) पुत्ता य पञ्चसया । 4 62b.
- 56 किं वहिएण वराए, भड-संघाए,  
दिट्ठि-उज्जुह् वरि मण्डहो । 4 8 8b. 55 आकराणा सहस्राणि नवतिर्नवसयुताः 4 62.  
56 (a) किं वराकेन लोकेन निहतेनामुनावयोः ।  
4 70b.  
(b) दृष्टियुद्धे प्रवर्त्यताम् । 4 71b.  
VP. किं वहेण लोयस्स । 4 43a.
- 57 वेट्टिड × × ×, वेल्ली-जालेह्  
अहिविच्छिय-वम्मीयह् । 4 12 9a. 57 वाल्मीकि-विवरोपातै(?)रत्युग्रैः समहोरगैः  
× × × वल्लीभिः वेष्टितः × × । 4 76.
- 58 (a) कइलासें परिट्टिड रिसहणाहु ।  
4 13 1a. 58 कैलासशिखरे प्राप निवृत्तिं नाभिनन्दनः ।  
4 180b.
- (b) भरहु वि गिण्णुइ पत्तड । 4 14 9b.
- 59 उच्छण्णे णरवर-तरु-जाले ।  
विमलेक्खुक्क-वंसें उप्पण्णड,  
धरणीधर सुख-संपण्णड ॥ 5 1 2b-3. 59 अथेक्ष्वाकुकुलोत्प्रेषु तेष्वतीतेषु राजसु ।  
× × समुद्रपद्मो धरणीधरनामतः ॥ 5 59.
- 60 दसाह् सहासह् सहियड । 5 2 9b. 60 सहस्राणि दशानेन समं । 5 69a.
- 61 थिड छट्ठोववासें सुरसारड,  
वग्गयत्त-धेरें थक्क भडारड ॥  
× × × पारणड करेप्पिणु,  
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ 5 3 1-2. 61 षष्ठोपवासयुक्ताय तस्मै नाथाय पारणं ।  
ब्रह्मदत्तो ददौ × × × चतुर्दशस्वतां तेष्वस्य ॥  
5 70-71a.
62. पुणु उप्पण्णु णाणु तहो केवलु । 5 3 3b. 62 ततोऽभवत् केवलज्ञानं । 5 71.
63. अट्ट वि पाडिहेर । 5 3 4a. 63 अष्टौ च प्रातिहार्याणि । 5 72b.

- 64 गणहर णवह लक्ष वर-साहुँ ॥ 5 8 5a. 64 नवतिः × गणेशाः × साधूनां × लक्षः ॥ 5 79.
- 65 (a) पेक्खे वि माणयम्भु जिणिन्दहो,  
मच्छर माणु वि गलित णरिन्दहो,  
(b) सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्टउ,  
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्टउ ॥ 5 7 8-9. 65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासौ दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भवः ।  
सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणनाम × × ॥ 5 94.  
VP पेच्छइ तमतिमिरहं जिणस्स भामण्डलं  
दिव्वं । मोत्तुण निययगव्वं × × ॥  
तत्थेव समिविट्ठो नचासजे समोसरणे ॥ 5 79b-80.
- 66 विहि-मि × × वइरहं परिहरियहं ॥ 5 7 10b. 66 सुफवैरौ । 5 95a.
- 67 भीम-सुसीमैहिं । 5 7 11a. 67 भीम-सुभीमौ । 5 149a.
- 68 (a) पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहं । 5 7 11b. 68 जन्मान्तरसुतप्रीत्या । 5 162a.
- (b) तुहं महु अण्ण-भवन्तरे णन्दणु । 5 8 1b.
- 69 कांसुकविमाणु । 5 8 3a. 69 विमानं कामगं नाम । 5 167d.
- 70 लह रक्खसिय विज्ज सहं हारे । 5 8 3b. 70 (a) राक्षसीं विद्या । 5 167a.  
(b) ददावसै हारम् । 5 161a.
- 71 दुप्पहसार । 5 8 4b. 71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेशः । 5 155b.
- 72 तीस परम-ओयण-वित्थिणी,  
लङ्काणयि तुज्झ मई दिण्णी ॥ 5 8 5. 72 त्रिशद्वयोजन-मानाधः सर्वतः × × ×  
लङ्केति नगरी ॥ 5 158.
- 73 अण्णु-वि पक्क-वार छजोयण,  
लइ पायाललङ्क षणवाहण ॥ 5 8 6. 73 पञ्चोजनीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदयमिष्यम् ॥  
5 163a-164.
- VP. पायालङ्कारपुरं × × × से ।  
दिजं छजोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 132.
- 74 विमलकित्ति-विमलामल-मन्तिहं परिमिड । 5 8 8. 74 विमलामलकान्त्याद्याः × × । वेधितोसौ ॥  
5 169a; 170a
- 75 लङ्काउरिहं पइहु । 5 8 9a. 75 प्रविष्टो नगरीं लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.
- 76 बहवै काले × × ×,  
अजियजिणहो गउ वन्दणहत्तिण् ॥ 5 9 1. 76 वन्दनायान्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहनः ।  
5 184a.
- 77 (a) कह होसन्ति भवन्ते काले ।  
तुम्हें जेहा । 5 9 3b-4a. 77 भवद्विधजिनेश्वराः × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति ।  
कति वा समतिक्रान्ताः ॥ 5 186-187a.
- (b) कह तित्थयर देव अइकन्ता । 5 9 4b.
- 78 मागहभासए कहइ भडारउ । 5 9 5b. 78 भाषाऽर्धमागधी तस्य भाषमाणस्य 5 190a.
- 79 पई जेहु छक्खण्ड-पहाणउ,  
भरह-णराहिउ पुक्कु जि राणउ ॥  
पई विणु दम होसन्ति णरेसर,  
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण,  
× × × × णव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7-9. 79 (a) एकरूपसदृशोऽतीतक्षकचिह्नप्रियः पतिः ।  
भवानेको × जनिष्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221.  
(b) वासुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव सार्धं प्रतीश्वरैः ।  
बलदेवाश्च तावन्तः ॥ 5 225.
- 80 दस-उत्तरेण सएण, भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ 5 9 11. 80 (a) प्रात्रजतः सः । 5 239b  
(b) दशाधिकं शतं तेन सार्धं खेचरभोगिनां  
× × × निष्क्रान्तं । 5 240.
- 81 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुक्कुहं । 5 10 4a. 81 पुत्राणां विभ्रतां शक्तिशुभमा  
आताः षष्टिसहस्राणां ॥ 5 248.

- 82 एक-दिवसें × × ×,  
वन्दनहृत्तिर्पुं गय कइलासहों ॥ 5 10 5.
- 83 भरह-कियहैं । 5 10 6a.
- 84 करहुं किम्पि जिण भवणहों रक्खणु । 5 10 7b.
- 85 दण्डरयणु × × भमाडिड । 5 10 9a.
- 86 सयल वि छारहों पुंहु पवत्ति । 5 11 2b.
- 87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.
- 88 दुम्पण दीण-वयण × × ×  
सकिय-णयि संपत्ता । 5 11 4.
- 89 उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों । 5 11 5b.
- 90 घण-घट्टियहैं विज्जु-विप्फुरियहैं,  
सुविणय × × × × ॥  
जलबुबुव-तरङ्ग-सुर-चावहैं । 5 12 8.
- 91 तं णिसुणेवि राड मुच्छंगड पडिड । 5 13 4.
- 92 किं सोए किं खन्धावारें । 5 13 7.
- 93 णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि × × ×,  
जहिं सुड महयस कमलबभन्तेरें ॥ 5 14 8.
- 94 जिह धुमगाव, रस-लम्पडु अचलन्तड ।  
तिह कामाउरु सवडु, कामिणि-वयणासत्तड ॥  
5 14 9.
- 95 सव्वड कण्णड पर-भायणड । 6 3 2b.
- 96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)
- 97 माहव-भासहों पडम-दिणें,  
तहिं सिरिकण्ठे दिण्णु पयाणड । 6 5 9b.
- 82 ते कदाचिदयो याताः कैलासं वन्दनार्थिनः ।  
5 249a.
- 83 VP. कारियाइ भरहेण । 5 171a.
- 84 VP. रक्खणत्थ किंचि उवायं रुहुं कुणह ।  
5 171b.
- 85 दण्डरत्नेन परिक्षेपं प्रचक्रिरे । 5 250b.
- 86 भस्मसाद्भावमायाताः सुतास्ते । 5 252b.
- 87 कथमपि । 5 253a.
- 88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b.  
(b) दीनवदनौ । 5 278b.
- VP. साएयपुरि समणुपत्तो । 5 175b.
- 89 नायं प्राणास्त्राक्षीन् क्षणाद् । 5 255a.
- 90 केनोर्मान्द्रधनुःस्रप्रविष्टुद्बुद्बुदसंनिभाः ।  
5 270a.
- VP. इन्दधणु-फेण-सुविणय-विज्जलया-  
कुसुम-बुबुव-सारिच्छा । 5 185.
- 91 VP. राया तं विय सोऊण × ×  
मुच्छावसवैम्मलो पडिओ । 5 192.
- 92 VP. किं मज्झ वडुमइए । 5 199a.
- 93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपश्यद्  
द्विरेफ स निपीडितम् । 5 305b.  
(b) मृत्ति मधुकरः प्रातः । 5 307b.
- VP. पेच्छइ भमरे पडम-मज्झे । 5 218b.
- 94 (a) मकरन्दरसासक्तः । 5 307a.  
(b) यथाऽयमत्र संश(स)क्तः प्राप्नोत्ययं मधुमतः ।  
प्राप्त्याप्तो वयमप्येवं सक्ताः स्त्री-मुख-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308.
- VP. जह पडमगन्धल्लो नट्ठो विय महयरो  
अविज्ञाणो ।  
तह जुवइ-वयण-कमले, आसत्तो चेव नट्ठो हं ॥  
5 219.
- 95 खभाव एष कन्यानां यत्परागार-सेवनम् ।  
6 44a.
- VP. होही पर-सोवत्था × × वर-कजा । 6 20a.
- 96 6 67-69a.  
VP. 6 31-33.
- 97 चैत्रस्य दिवसे प्रथमे × × यथौ × ×  
असौ द्वीपं वानर-लान्छितम् ॥ 6 86.
- VP. चेत्तस्स पडमदिवसे सिरिकण्ठो निग्गओ ।  
6 86a.

- 98 इहु तेण समाणु खेहु करैवि । 6 7 1a. 98 (a) ततस्सैमहती रन्तुं श्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता ।  
6 111a.  
(b) तैरसौ साकं रन्तुं प्रवृत्ते वृषः । 6 114a.  
VP कीलणहेउं नरिन्देण । 6 48b.
- 99 अवरोहि मि धरावैवि सहुँ धरैवि । 6 7 1b. 99 ग्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121a.  
VP. घेतूण ताण । 6 43a.
- 100 गड किक्कु-महीहर-गिरि-सिहर,  
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ।  
किउ सहसा सन्तु सुवण्णमड,  
णामेण किक्कुपुरु अण्णमड ॥ 6 7 2-3. 100 (a) किक्कुमारोहत् । 6 123.  
(b) पुरं तत्र  $\times \times$  ख्यातं किक्कुपुराख्यया ॥  
6 123a.
- (c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्ततः  
6 124a.  
VP. किक्किन्धि पम्बओवरि सुवण्णपायारि ।  
चोहसजोयण-विउलं किक्किन्धिपुरं कय तेण 6 49.
- 101 जहिँ चन्दकन्तमणि-चन्दिउयड,  
ससि भणैवि अ-विणैहँ जेँ वन्दिउयड । 6 7 4. 101 (a) शशाङ्क-सदृशाकारैर्मणिभिः  $\times \times \times$  रजनीष्वपि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.  
(b) चन्द्रकान्तमणिच्छायाकरितोदारचन्द्रिका ।  
6 130a.
- 102, 6 7 6-7. 102, 6 126-128.
- 103 अवरोपपरु विहसन्ति च घरहँ । 6 7 7b. 103 हसन्त्य इव शेषाणा भवनानां सुरुपताम् ।  
6 128b.
- 104 एक-दिवसे देवागमणु,  
णियवि जन्तु णन्दीसरदीवहँ ।  
वन्दणहसिदं सो वि गड ॥ 6 7 9. 104 (a) कदाचिदथ  $\times \times$  व्रजन्तं वन्दनां (ऽना) भक्ष्या द्वीपं नन्दीश्वरश्रुतिम् ।  
पाकुशासनमैक्षिष्ट सन्ना देवैः ॥ 6 137-138b.
- (b) अकरोद् गमने मतिम् । 6 142a.
- 105 स-पसाहणु सपरिवारु सघड,  
मणुसुत्तर महिहर जाम गड ॥  
पडिक्कुलिउ ताम गमणु णरहँ ।  
6 8 1-2a. 105 (a) खेचरैश्च समं मर्वैः । 6 142b.  
(b) सहाङ्गनः मातुषोत्तरशैलेन निवारितगतिः कृतः । 6 143.
- 106 महुँ अण्ण-भवन्तरेँ काहँ किउ,  
जेँ सुर गय महु सि विमाणु थिउ ॥  
वरि घोर वीर-तउ हउँ करमि,  
णन्दीसरक्कु जेँ पडसरमि ॥  
गड पम भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहँ,  
संवाणु समप्येवि णन्दणहँ ॥  
णीसक्कु जाड णिसिन्तरेँण,  
जिह वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेँण ॥  
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमड,  
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु पवणगड ॥  
तिह रविपहु  $\times \times$  ॥  
णवमड णामेँ अमरपहु,
106. (a) अतिकान्तास्ततो दृष्ट्वा  $\times \times$  गीर्वाणनिवहान्  $\times \times$  परिदेवमथो वृके ।  
6 144-145a.  
(b) मनोरथाः कथं ते कर्मभिर्ममा अशुभैः पूर्वैरन्वितैः ॥ 6 148.  
(c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि यैरन्यजन्मनि । याहुं नन्दीश्वरं द्वीपं गतिर्मे न विहन्यते ॥ इति निखिल्य मनसा न्यस्य राज्यभरं सुते । अभूत् महासुनिधिरस्त्वकलवैरपरिमहः ॥ वज्रकण्ठस्ततः ॥ 6 151-153a.  
(d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोष्येवं  $\times \times$  । तत इन्द्रमतो जातो मेरुस्तस्याच मन्दरः ।

- वासुपुज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहों ।  
अन्तरे विहि मि परिद्वियड ॥ 6 8 3-9.
- 107 तहों पङ्गणें केण वि कह लिहिय ।  
दीहरलङ्गूल ॥ 6 9 1b-2a.
- 108 पुत्यन्तरे कुविड णराहिवड,  
'तं मारडु लिहिया जेण कह' ॥ 6 9 4
- 109 कुल-देवयहँ । 6 9 8b.
- 110 मउडे चिन्हें धए छत्ते लिहाविय । 6 9 9b.
- 111 विणिण वि सेडिउ वलें करेवि यिउ ।  
6 10 1b.
- 112 उप्पणु कहलउ तासु सुउ । × × ×  
पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु,  
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसालगुणु ॥  
पुणु गिरिणन्दु । 6 10 2-4a
- 113 एकहि दिणें उवचणु णीसरिउ । 6 10 6.
- 114 महएवि ताम तहों तक्खणें,  
यणसिहराहिँ फाडिय मक्कडें ॥ 6 10 7.
- 115 तेण-वि नारायहिँ विडु कह । 6 10 8a.
- 116 उयहिकुमार देउ उप्पणणउ । 6 10 9a.
- समीरणगतिः तस्मात्तस्मादपि रविप्रभः ॥  
ततोऽमरप्रभो जातः । 6 161a-163a.  
(e) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य वासुपुजस्य चान्तरे ।  
अमरप्रभसङ्गेन ॥ 6 216.  
VP. सेयंस-भभवओ जिणन्तरे तह य  
वासुपुजस्स अमरपहेण ॥ 6 90.
107. VP. तेहि तस्य आलिहिए  
× × × पवङ्गमे दीहरलङ्गुले । 6 70.
- 108 केन विवाहे मम चित्रिताः । कपयः × × ॥  
× × × करोम्यस्य वध खयम् ॥ 6 173.  
VP. कुमारो रुद्धो जेणेएँ धरणीपिट्ठम्मि  
लिहिआ वाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74a.  
तस्स फुडं निग्गहं काहँ ॥ 6 72.
- 109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.
- 110 मौलिकोटिषु ।  
ध्वजेषु गृहशृङ्गेषु तोरणानां च मूर्धसु ।  
बिरस्सु चातपत्राणामेतानाञ्च प्रयच्छत ॥  
6 190b-191.
- VP. छत्तेसु तोरणेषु य धएसु पासाय-सिहरे  
मउडेसु ।  
काळण रयणघडिए ठावेह पवङ्गमे सिग्घं ॥ 6 80.
- 111 श्रेणिद्वयं विजित्वा(स्या?)ऽसौ × × ×  
आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.
- 112 (a) तस्य सुतो जातः कपिकेतुः । 6 199a.  
(b) सुत प्रतिवालस्यापि गगनानन्दसंज्ञितः ।  
तस्यापि खेचरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दनः ॥ 6 206.
- 113 अन्यदाऽथ × × × निष्कान्तो रन्सुसुधानं ।  
6 228.
- 114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ × × कपिना  
नखकोटिभिः विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237-238a.  
VP. पवंगमो × × नहेहि फाडेइ यणकलसे ।  
6 102.
- 115 निहतो बाणमाकृष्य तडिकेशेन वानरः ।  
6 239b,  
VP. राया वि हु तडिकेसो वाणेण पवंगमं हणइ ।  
6 103.
- 116 महोदधिकुमारोऽभूत् । 6 243b.  
VP. समुप्पन्नो उयहिकुमारो । 6 109.



- 117 बुक्कार-बोर-घग्घर-सरहँ । 6 11 5b. 117 कृन्सीषणनिःखनैः । 6 246b.  
VP. (a) महाघोरे । 6 107b.  
(b) बुक्कारवं करेन्ता । 6 108b.
- 118 जल्ले थल्ले भायाल्ले ण माइयहँ 6 11 6b. 118 VP. जल्यलायासे । 6 107b.
- 119 अण्णहँ उम्मुलिय-तरवरहँ,  
अण्णहँ संचालिय-महिहरहँ ॥ 6 11 7. 119 उत्तिक्ष्य पर्वतान् केचित्  
केचिदुन्मूल्य पादपान् । 6 247a.  
VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरे  
गिरि-विविह-स्वख-हत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
- 120 तिह पहर पाउ जिह णिहउ कइ । 6 12 1b. 120 निहस्य वानरं पाप तवाद्य शरणं कृतः ।  
6 249b.
- 121 चिन्तेवि । 6 12 4a. 121 व्यचिन्तयत् । 6 251a.
- 122 के तुम्हहँ । 6 12 5a. 122 के यूयं । 6 253a.
- 123 महपवि-कल्ले कइ धाहयउ । 6 12 7b. 123 अपराधः स्वजायायां हतो योऽसौ ह्वगमः ।  
6 255b.
- 124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोकारहुँ वल्लेण,  
सुरवर उप्पण्णु तेण फल्लेण ॥ 6 12 8. 124 साधुप्रसादेन संप्राप्तो देवतामिमां 6 256a.  
VP. साहु-पमावेण उदहिक्कुमारा अहं जाओ ।  
6 110b.
- 125 णिउ वि कुसु × × × तहँ,  
णिवसइ महरिसि × × × जहँ 6 13 2. 125 तेन × × असौ पुर्वन्तिकमुपाहृतः । 6 260.
- 126 पुण पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु कहँ' ।  
6 13 7 a. 126 पप्रच्छतुर्मुनिं धर्मम् । 6 273a
- 127 जाओ सि आसि कासीविसहँ । 6 15 2b. 127 अमृत × × विषये काशीनामनि । 6 318  
VP. वाणारसीहँ एको जाओ । 6 135a
- 128 भल्लेवि काविल्ल-सग्ग-गामणु,  
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥  
तत्थहँ वि चवेपिणु सुद्धमइ,  
हुओ सि एत्थ लङ्काहिबइ ॥  
धाणुकिउ हिण्डेवि भव-गहणें,  
उप्पण्णु पवक्कसु पमय-वेणें ॥  
पइ हउ समाहि-भरणेण सुउ,  
पुणु गम्पिणु उवहिक्कुमारु हुउ ॥ 6 15 5-7  
VP. जोइसवासिपणं पत्ते ।  
तओ जुओ समानो इहतडिकेनो तुमं समुपपजो ।  
वाहो वि परिमिता ससारे वाणरो जाओ ॥  
6 142b-14.
- 129 रल्ले सुकेसु थवेंवि । 6 15 9b. 129 सुकेश-सङ्गके पुत्रे संक्रम्य निजं पदम् ।  
6 334
- 130 अहहँ मोहन्ति वलन्ति हल्य । 7 2 8b. 130 चक्रे देहस्य वलनं स्फुटसन्धिकृतखनम् ।  
6 367
- 131 (a) पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम, पच्छइ  
अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ 7 3 8 131 ततोऽसौ चन्दलेखेव व्यतीयाय नभश्चरान्  
पर्वता इव ते प्राप्ताः इयमता शोकवाहिनः  
6 42
- (b) ससि-जोणहँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द । 7 4 3b.

- 132 गणियारिणं बाल, गिय किक्किन्धहो पासु 132 अभाषयदिमां बालां ततोऽन्यं व्योमचारिणम् ।  
किह । सरि-सलिल-रहल्लुणं कलहंसहो कल- धात्री सदःसरस्यब्जं हंसीमुत्कलिका यथा ॥ 6 415  
हसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10
- 133 भञ्जन्ति स्वम्भं विहडन्ति मञ्ज ॥ 7 9 4a. 133 मञ्जस्य स्वम्भमादाय वभञ्जंसे परः कपिः ।  
6 441a
- 134 लङ्काहिड पत्तु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b. 134 सुकेसो राक्षसाधिपः × × × आयातः ।  
6 450a.
- 135 किणं पाराउट्टणं वल-समुद्धं । 7 6 1b. VP. सुकेसिराया समणुपत्तो । 6 18 3b
- 136 जे विजयसीहु हउ भुय विसालु, 136 निहतश्च तव भ्राता येन पापेन वैरिणा  
सो णिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालु ॥ 7 9 7 प्रापितोऽसौ महानिद्रां ॥ 6 498
- 137 घण-पडलहं णिणुवि । 7 10 2a. 137 हृष्टा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
- 138 सहसारकुमारहो देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a. 138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
- 139 किक्किन्धाहिबो वि । 139 गतो मेरं किक्किन्धो वन्दिदुं जिनम् । 6 508
- गउ वन्दणहत्तिणं मेरु सो-वि ॥ 7 10 4b.
- 140 जोवह व पइहिय-लोयणेहिं, 140 (a) निक्षेपैर्हंसतीवायमद्वहासेन भाधुरः ।  
हसह व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ 6 513b.
- गायह व भमर-भट्टुअरि-सरेहिं, (b) अभ्युत्थानं करोतीव नमनं च नमस्ततः ।  
णहाह व णिमल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥ 6 515b.
- वीसमह व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं,  
पणवह व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं ॥
- 7 10 1-8
- 141 महु महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु धुसु । 141 पर्वतोऽपि स किक्किन्धः प्रख्यातः × ×  
7 11 1a. पूर्व तु मधुरित्वासीत् ॥ 6 522
- 142 पडह लङ्क । 7 14 8b. 142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततोऽलङ्काम् । 6 565a.
- 143 छन्वीस वि सहसहं पेक्खणयहुं । 143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
- 8 1 6a.
- 144 अट्टायाल-सहस-वरजुवहहिं । 8 1 8b. 144 चत्वारिंशत्सहस्राष्टाभिः सहस्राणि च योषितां  
7 24b.
- 145 तं मालि सुमालि करे धरह । 8 2 9b. 145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । 7 41a.
- 146 मोक्कल-केस णारि । 8 3 1b. 146 वनिताः × × मुक्कलैर्यः । 7 47b.
- 147 विड्डु णिडाले मालि णाराणं । 8 9 1b. 147 मालिनो भालदेशेऽयं × शरं × निचखान ।  
7 85
- 148 रहिरायन्निवर । 8 9 3a. 148 रकाहणितदेहम् । 7 86a.
- 149 वाम-पाणि वणें देवि अखन्तिणं, 149 सस्वम्भ्य वैदना क्रोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोत्तमः  
भिण्णु णिडाले सुराहिउ सत्तिणं ॥ 8 9 4 ललाटस्य तटे शक्या हृतः ॥ 7 86
- 150 तं णिसुणेंवि गउ चोहउ जोवीहिं, 150 तद् वधार्थं गतं शकं अनुमार्गेण गत्वरं ।  
ससहरपुरउ परिट्टिउ तोवीहिं ॥ 8 10 6. उवाच प्रणत सोमः ॥ 7 91
- 151 महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a. 151 स्वयं मे यच्छ शासनम् । 7 92b.
- 152 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि । 9 2 2b. 152 नीलोत्पलक्षणां पद्मवक्त्राम् । 7 150a.

- 153 कसु केरी  $\times \times \times$  तुहुं । 9 2 3a. 153 कस्यासि इहिता बाले । 7 159a.
- 154 'बोमविन्दु' णिवह । 154 व्योमविन्दोरहं सुता । कैकसीति भवत्सेवां  
दुहं तासु धूय  $\times \times \times$  कइकसि णामे  $\times \times$  ॥  
गुरु-वधयेहिं आणिय एउ वणु ।  
तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b-6 कहुं पित्रा निदरपिता ॥ 7 162
- 155 अट्टङ्गणमिच्छइ जाणएँण,  
बुद्धइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ 9 3 2 155 ततोऽष्टाङ्गनिमित्तज्ञः  $\times \times$  रत्नधवाः  
 $\times \times \times$  व्यङ्ग्योत । 7 185  
VP. अट्टङ्गनिमित्तधरो  $\times \times$  नेमिन्तिवो ॥ 7 80
- 156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a. 156 उत्पत्स्यन्ते त्रयः पुत्राः । 7 186a.  
VP. होहिन्ति तिण्णि पुत्ता । 7 81a.
- 157 जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएँहिं । 9 4 3a. 157 नागेन्द्रकृतक्षणे । 7 219a.  
VP. नागसहस्सेणं चिय जो सो रक्खिज्जइ ।  
7 95.
- 158 दहमुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b. 158 यातोऽसौ तद्दृशाननसंज्ञताम् । 7 222b.  
VP. कयं दहमुहो नामं । 7 96.
- 159 आणन्दे कहि मि ण माइयइं । 9 5 2b. 159 VP. न मायइ नियगेसु अङ्गेषु । 7 154.
- 160 परिचिन्तित उठ सामण्णु णरु । 9 5 5a. 160 महात्मेभ्य नरः कोऽपि भवितेति व्यचिन्तयत् ।  
7 218b.  
VP. चिन्तेइ तो मणेणं होहिइ एसो महापुरिसो ।  
7 94
- 161 णहें जन्तउ पेक्खेंवि वइसवणु,  
पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' । 9 5 8b. 161 (a) वैश्रवणं वीक्ष्याचके । 7 233b.  
(b)  $\times \times$  पप्रच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234.  
(c) अम्ब कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a.
- 162 (a) तं णिसुणेंवि  $\times \times$  वज्जरिउ । 162 ततः साऽकथयत्तस्य मातृस्वकीय एष ते ।  
 $\times \times$  । 9 6 1 7 236a.
- (b) इहु भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु । 9 6 3b.
- 163 कमागय । 9 6 4b. 163 कुलकमायाताम् । 7 238a
- 164 कइयहुं माणेसहुं राय-सिय । 9 6 5b. 164 लक्ष्मीं कदा तु त्वं प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a.
- 165 गय विण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु । 9 7 1b. 165 (a) प्राप्तं  $\times \times$  भीमं नाम महावनम् ।  
7 257a.  
(b) सुभीषणम् । 7 259b.
- 166 जहिं णीसा मन्तेहिं अययेरेंहिं,  
डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुं तरुवेरेंहिं । 9 7 3a. 166 सुसाजगरनि-श्वासप्रेक्षितोदारप्रादयैः ।  
7 258a.
- 167 जा अट्टक्खेरेंहिं पसिदि गय । 9 7 6a. 167 विद्याश्वाद्याक्षरी । 7 264a.
- 168 सब्ब-कामण्ण-रुय । 9 7 6b. 168 सर्वकामाक्षदा । 7 264b.  
VP. सब्बकामा । 7 107b.
- 169 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय,  
जय (?) कोडि-सहास-दहोत्तरिय ॥ 169 ततो जपितुमारब्धाः सुचिताः षोडशाक्षरम् ।  
मन्त्र कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्यावृत्तिर्दशोदिताः 7 266  
VP. जविरुण समाढत्ता विज्जा वि हु सोलसक्खर  
निबद्धा ।  
दह-काडि-सहस्साइं जीसे मन्ताण परिवारो ॥  
7 108.

- 170 वच्छथलें पडउ सुकोमलें, 170 विशाले हृदये चक्रवर्तसेन ताडनम् ।  
 कणावयसंगीलुप्यलेण ॥ 9 8 5 7 279b.
- 171 पेंहु णर.... कट्टमड । 9 8 7 171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
- 172 जक्खहो वज्जरिअ अणद्धियहो । 9 8 8b. 172 यक्षः × × अनादृत इति ख्यातः । 7 267.  
 VP. जक्खो आणाडिओ नामं । 7 109.
- 173 कं झायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो । 9 9 4b. 173 आराधयत वा देवं कतरम् । 7 282b  
 VP. कयरं देवं विचिन्तेह । 7 115b.
- 174 उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियड । 9 9 6a. 174 VP. घोसवसरंगं कुणइ तेसि । 7 116b.
- 175 वडुरुवोहि । 9 9 6a. 175 नानारूपधराः । 7 286b.  
 VP विविहेहि रुवेहि । 7 117b.
- 176 आसीविस-विसहर अजयोरहिं, सडूल-सीह- 176 R.P. 7 287-289 mention सर्प,  
 कुञ्जर वरोहिं ॥ केशरिन्, दंश, हस्तिन्, मरुत्, दाव, स,  
 गय-भूय-पिसाण्हो रक्खसोहिं, गिरि-पवण सुद्र, and VP. 7 118-120 me-  
 हुआसण-पाडसोहिं ॥ 9 9 7-8 ntion वेयाल, वाणसन्तर, गह, भूया  
 विसहर, सीह.
- 177 सयलु वि वन्धु-जणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तु । 177 अन्त.पुरं च कुर्वाणं विप्रलापं मनच्छिदम् ।  
 9 10 2. 7 293a.  
 VP. अन्तेउरं विलावं कुणमाणं बन्धव  
 य । 7 123a.
- 178 मेच्छहिं पिडिज्जन्ताहिं । 9 10 8a. 178 ताड्यमाना च चाण्डालैः । 7 295a.
- 179 सिर-कमलइं साह मि केराहिं, 179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा आत्रोर्निपातितः  
 रावणहो गप्पि दरिसावियइं । 9 11 7-8a. 7 308b.
- 180 सिर अगणं वत्तिउ × × × भाइहिं । 180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशग्रीवस्य पातितः ।  
 9 11 3a-4 7 309a
- 181 तें झाणहो चलिय मणासणउ । 9 11 5a. 181 येन तौ...प्राप्तवीषद् ध्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
- 182 विज्जहुं सहासु उप्पण्णु । 9 11 9a. 182 VP. सहस्रं विजाणं × × सिद्धं । 7 130
- 183 PC. 9 12 1-8. R.P. 7 324- 332 and VP. 7 135 142 enumerate the Vidyās several names are common.
184. Similarly cf. PC. 9 13 1, R.P. 7 333 and VP. 7 144 and PC. 9 13 3, R.P. 7 334 VP. and VP. 7 145.
- 185 गामेण सयंपहु णयर किउ । 9 13 6a 185 स्वयंप्रभसिति ख्यातं नगरं च निवेशितम् ।  
 7 337a.
- 186 तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो, 186 तं रत्नश्रवणं श्रुत्वा विद्यालङ्कितवक्षसम् ।  
 आयइं कहु-जाउहाण-वरहुं । 9 13 96 a. सर्वतो रक्षसां सघाः प्राप्ताः ॥ 7 347.
- 187 साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु, 187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं शैलराजं गतो आत्मा,  
 गउ अहिसुहु मेरु महीहरासु । 01 16 वन्दितुं जिनपुङ्गवम् ॥ 4 36.
- 188 एत्तिणं आबइ वडसरहु ताम । 10 1 7a. 188 क्षणमात्रं ततोऽनैव स्थानं कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः ।  
 8 38b.

- 189 दीसइ सुणासु ××× 189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-सन्निभ-नासिकाम् 8 62b.  
 ॐ पायण-जलहों किउ सेउ-बन्धु ॥ 10 8 7
- 190 दहगीव-कुमारहों लहें वि चित्तु । 10 4 1a. 190 cf. अभिप्राय-कोविदः । 8 78a.  
 191 तं वहुवरु ××× विसइ सयंपहु पट्टणु । 10 4 9a. 191 समं तथा ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभुपुरं कृती । 8 81a.  
 192 जलहरवरु गामें गिरि विसालु । 10 5 2a. VP. पत्तो सयंपहुपुरं तीएँ समं दहमुहो । 8 22a.  
 193 कुमारिहिँ छइ सहास । 10 5 3a. 192 नाम्ना मेघवरं गिरिम् । 8 90a.  
 194 रयणासव-गन्धु ××× । 10 5 5a-5a. VP. मेहवरं पब्बयं पत्तो । 8 29b.  
 सहसत्ति दिहु परमेसरीहिँ ॥ 10 5 5a-5a. 193 षट् सहस्राणि कन्यानाम् । 8 95b.  
 195 तउ अन्हई कारणे हुकु मरणु । 10 6 6a. 194 ता युगेपद् दृष्ट्वा कन्या रत्नध्रुव-सूतम् । 8 99a.  
 196 किर काई सियालीहिँ घाह्पहिँ 10 6 7a 196 cf. VP. गरुडस्त किं य कीरइ बहुएणु 8 122a.  
 वि वायसेसु मिलिएसु । 8 45a.  
 197 वद्धा विसहर-पासेँहिँ । 10 6 8a. 197 नागपाशैः ××× बद्ध्वा । 8 135b.  
 VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहिँ । 8 51b.  
 198 आमेछें वि पुजें वि । 10 7 1 a. 198 मोचितास्ते ततस्त्राभिः पूजां च परि- 8 136a.  
 लम्बिताः । 8 142a.  
 199 एँत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरें कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 4a. 199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे । 8 143a.  
 (b) मास्करभ्रवणः । 8 57a.  
 VP. तथैव कुम्भनयरे । 8 165a.  
 200 वयणालङ्कार-दूउः । 10 7 6 a. 200 दूतो वाक्यालङ्कारसंज्ञितः । 8 67a.  
 VP. वयणालङ्कारवृत्त्यं । 8 164  
 201 पट्टहु गम्पि । 201 प्रविवेकं ततो दूतः ××× । 8 164  
 तेहि मि किउ अन्सुल्याणु किं पि । 10 7 7 उपचारं च संप्राप्तः कृतकं लोकमार्गतः । 8 164
- 202 पोत्तउ गिवारि इउ कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 8 a. 202 तेऽयुक्तं ×× प्रसक्तचेतसं पौत्रं गिवारयितु- 8 168b.  
 मात्मनः । 8 176  
 203 पयहों पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क, 203 अलङ्कारोदयं ××× तदेव विवरं भूयः 8 176  
 पइवेसउ पुणु-वि करे वि सङ्ग ॥ 10 8 3 प्रवेष्टुमभिवाञ्छसि ॥ 8 75b.  
 VP. पुनरपि धरिणीविवरं ×× किं पवि- 8 77a.  
 सिउं महसि ॥ 8 181a.  
 204 कहों तणउ धणउ कहों तणउ इन्दु । 10 8 7 a. 204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभा- 8 77a.  
 ष्यते । 8 188b.  
 VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि हु 8 77a.  
 भण्णइ इन्दो । 8 188b.  
 205 पई पट्टसु करेप्पिणु बलि-विहाणु । 10 8 9 a. 205 शिरस्त्रावत् पातयामि रुषे बलिम् । 8 188b.

- 206 विणिवाएण दूएण एण । 206 अकीर्तिरुद्धवत्पुर्वी लोके छुदवणे कृते ।  
परिममद् अयसु परमण्डलेहि ॥ 8 189b.  
10 8 10 α 11α. VP. दूएण मारिएण-वि सुदुवाण जसो न  
निष्पडइ ।
- 207 णीत्तारिड दूड । 10 9 1α. 207 दूतः × × क्षिप्रं निष्कासितो । 8 192b.  
VP. दूओ × × निच्छूढो । 8 84b.
- 208 गिरि-गुञ्जकल्ले । 10 9 8α. 208 गुञ्जाख्यस्य × × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201α.  
VP. गुञ्ज(ज)-वरपण्वर्यं । 8 88b.
- 209 सर-मण्डउ किड तहिँ दससिरेण । 209 ततः चार्णदेशाननः मण्डपं च वनं चके ।  
10 11 1b. 8 235b.  
VP. दहमुहो गयणे सरमण्डवं कुणइ ।  
8 117b.
- 210 भणु पाडिड × × ×,  
दहमुह-रहु किड सय-खण्ड-खण्डु । 210 दशास्यस्याच्छिनचापं चके चैतं रथच्युतम् ।  
10 11 6. VP. चावं दुहा विणकं रहो य संचुण्णिओ ।  
8 118b.
- 211 हउ घणउ मिण्डिवालेण उरल्ले । 211 हृदये × × मिण्डिमालेन × × जघान  
कैकसेयस्तम् । 8 239.  
10 11 8α. VP. मिण्डिमालेण वच्छत्यलमिम पदओ घणओ ।  
8 120.
- 212 णिउ गिय-सामन्तेहिँ वइसवणु । 212 मूलैः × × × नीतो घनदः । 8 241b.  
10 11 9α. VP. भिच्चेहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्डिकण हवहुतो ।  
8 122.
- 213 घण-विन्दइ । 11 1b. 213 सुमहान्तः पयोमुचः । 8 274b.  
VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b.
- 214 °जिणालाई । 11 1b. 214 जिनालयाः । 8 276b.  
VP. जिणालया । 8 138b.
- 215 पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवे । 11 1 1b. 215 अथासावन्यदाऽपुच्छत् सुमालिनम् ।  
8 272α  
VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालि ।  
8 135b.
- 216 (a) कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहो । 11 1 9α. 216 सुमाली तमयाऽगदत् × × अमूनि × × ×  
(b) जिणभवणइँ × × × विराजन्ते जिणालयाः कारिता हरिषेणे ॥  
एयइँ हरिसेणहोँ केराई । 11 1 9b. 8 275-277α.  
VP. भणइ सुमाली दसाणणं । तेण इमे  
× × जिणालया कारिया ॥ 8 137
- 217 एयइँ तेण वि णिम्मियइँ  
× × × कुन्दुजलइँ । 11 2 9α. 217 तेनानी कारिताः । 8 399α  
VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया धवल्लुजा ।  
8 209α.

- 218 गठ सुणन्तु हरितेण-कहाणड,  
सम्मेय-हरिहिं मुकु पयाणड । 11 3 1.
- 218 (a) हरिपिणस्य चरितं श्रुत्वा  
× × × प्रस्थितः पुनः । 8 401.  
(b) लम्पेदभूषणस्यान्ते × × ×  
चकार शिविरम् । 8 405  
VP. (c) हरितेण-कहं सोऊण  
× × × पत्थियो सहसा । 8 211.  
(b) अवङ्णो × × ×  
सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्बं । 8 212a.
- 219 इन्दु वि चडेंवि ण सक्खिय  
खन्वात्तणें प्यहें वारणहें । 11 3 9a.
- 219 (a) इन्द्रेणाप्युज्झितो घर्तुमसमर्थेन वारणः ।  
8 412b.  
(b) मन्ये पुरन्दरस्यापि दुर्महोऽयम् । 8 413a.
- 220 सम्बन्धिय-सुन्दर । 11 4 2a.
- 220 VP. सुपद्विय-सव्वण्णै । 8 215b.
- 221 (a) सत्त समुत्तुङ्गठ णव दीहर ।  
11 4 3a.
- 221 (a) हस्तानां सप्तकं दुर्गं दशकं परिणाहृतः ।  
8 418a.
- (b) महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु । 11 4 4a.
- VP. सत्तुरसेहं नव-हत्यं आययं । 8 215a.
- (c) वट्ट° × × कुम्भत्थलु । 11 4 6a.
- (b) मधुपिङ्गललोचनः । 8 418b.
- (d) गलिय-गण्डत्थलु । 11 4 6b.
- VP. महुपिङ्गललोयणं । 8 215b.
- (c) वृत्तं 'महाकुम्भम् । 8 420a.
- (d) गलद्दगण्ड° । 8 421a.
- 222 (a) विञ्जुल-विलसिय-कारणें,  
तावेहिं पण्डलं चडिड । 11 6 5-6.
- 222 (a) विमुद्गविलसितेन × × कण्ठ(र)णेन  
ततो × × उत्पत्य × × ×  
आरक्षन् मतङ्गजम् । 8 339.  
VP. विञ्जुलविलसिण × × चडिओ ।  
8 176a.
- (b) अप्फालिड । 11 6 6b.
- (c) आरकालनैः । 8 343a.
- VP. अप्फालणेहिं । 8 177b.
- 223 मेळ्ळिड कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें 11 7 6b.
- 223 सङ्कटुना मुक्काः साधुवादाः × × सुरैः ।  
8 431a.
- 224 तिजगविहूसयु णामु पगासिड 11 8 1a.
- 224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिख्यां प्रापार्थं दशवत्तः ।  
8 432a.
- VP. भुवगालङ्कारनामधेयैः । 8 225.
- 225 थिटमहसा-करि-कह-अणुराइट,  
तहिं अबत्तरे नडु पकु पराइट 11 8 2
- 225 स्थिते दशमुखे दन्तित्रयया × × × महसा  
× × प्राप्तः पुरपः । 8 436b-437a.
- VP. गयकदासतो ताव य समगमो येयरो ॥  
8 226b-227a.
- 226 पहर-विहुर । 11 8 3a.
- 226 संवहारमगः × × दर्शयञ्छ)जरां तनुं ।  
8 433
- VP. पहरणदञ्जरियनय् । 8 227b.
- 227 बिबितें × × × पराइट । 11 9 1b
- VP. गओ सिग्घ । 8 236b.
- 228 विदंसिड अत्तिपत्तय्यु । 11 9
- 228 VP. विदंत्तिया य नरया । 8 237a.

- 229 एम भणैवि णीसरिउ ससाहणु 11 10 6b. 229 VP. निगओ जसो × ×  
रहगयतुरङ्गसहिओ । 8 238.
- 230 तं णिसुणैवि × × × 230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीशः संग्रामाय कृतोद्यतिः  
किरि णिगगइ सण्णैवि पुरन्दर, निरुद्धो मन्त्रिवर्गेण । 8 487.
- अगगए ताम मन्ति थिउ 11 13 1-2a. VP. एयं जमस्स वयणं सुणिऊण रणारम्भं  
कुव्वन्तो × × मन्तीहि निवारिओ । 8 252.
- 231 सुरसंगीयणयर जमरायहँ । 11 13 6b. 231 प्राप्य वा सुरसंगीतपुरस्य पतिता यमः ।  
8 494a.
- 232 दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहँ 232 नगरं सूर्यरजसे ददौ किष्किन्धसंज्ञकं  
किक्किन्धरि देवि सूरयहँ । 11 13 8. तथर्क्षरजसे किष्कुपुरम् । 8 497b-498a.
- VP. अह रावणो-वि पत्तो आइचरयस्स देइ  
किक्किन्धी । रिक्खरयस्स वि दिजं रिक्खपुरे ।  
8 255.
- 233 गउ लङ्कहँ सवडंसुहउ 233 आरुह्य पुष्पकं चारुविमानम् । 8 502b.  
णहँ लग्गा विमाणे मणोहरउ । 11 13 9. त्रिकूटशिखरं × × × प्रस्थितः । 8 503.
- VP. पुष्पविमाणारूढो उप्पइओ दहमुहो गयणं,  
वच्चइ लङ्कामिमुहो । 8 256b-257a.
- 234 सीसण° । 11 14 1a. 234 °सीषणम् । 8 509a.
- 235 किं तमालतर-पन्तिउ । 11 14 3a. 235 तमालवनसंकाशम् । 8 508b.
- 236 (a) इन्दपील । 11 14 3b. 236 नाना-रत्न-कर-त्रातम् । 8 509b.
- (b) मरगय° । 11 14 4b.
- (c) सुरकन्ति-मणि° । 11 14 5b.
- 237 °जल-कछोलउ । 11 14 6b. 237 °कर्मिसंहतिम् । 8 508b.
- 238 परिभमन्ति × × × जलयर । 11 14 7b. 238 महाप्राहसमाकुलम् । 8 508a.
- 239 जणु णीसरिउ सवु परिओसे । 239 सर्वे पौराः समागल्य × × × आनहुः ।  
11 14 9a. 8 521.
- VP. सव्वे वि नायर-जणो विणिग्गओ अहिमुहो ।  
8 271b.
- 240 गन्द-वद्ध-जय-सद्-पउत्तिहि 11 14 10a. 240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव वर्धस्वो देहि संततम् ।  
इति मङ्गलवाक्यानि प्रयुज्जानाः । 8 505.
- 241 °अगवपत्त° । 11 14 10. 241 गृहीतार्थम् । 8 519.
- 242 (a) लङ्काहिचइ पइहु पुँ । 242 (a) प्रविवेश निजामीशो लङ्काम् ।  
11 14 11a. 8 518b.
- (b) जिह सुरवइ । 11 14 11b. VP. लङ्कापुरी पविट्ठो दहवयणो । 8 201b.
- (b) त्रिदशेश इव । 8 518b.
- VP. इन्द-सम-विभवो । 8 201b.
- 243 ता मेरुहँ भमँवि, जिणवरु णवँवि, 243 VP. जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं नसिऊण  
तहिँ जँ पडीवउ भावइ । 12 1 9b. जिणहराई × × × पुणो एइ । 9 3.
- 244 गउ एक-दिवसेँ सुर-सुन्दरिहँ ॥ 244 कन्यां तन्ना तनूदरीं गतस्ते नयितुं यावद्  
जा भवहरणेण तण्णयिहँ ॥ निप्रमिस्त्वावद् × × चन्द्रनखा जहे ॥ 9 24-25.



- ता  $\times \times \times$  चन्दणहि हरिय खर-दूसणैहि ॥ VP. जावच्चिय दहवयणो विवरोक्खो  $\times \times \times$   
 12 3 2-3. तणुक्खु कारणत्थं ताव खरदूसणै  $\times \times \times$  हरिया  
 चन्दणही । 9 11-12.
- 245 जिह कण्ण तेव पर-भायणिय । 245 कन्या नाम  $\times \times$  देया परस्सायेव निक्खयात् ।  
 12 4 4. 9 32.  
 VP. अन्नस्स होइ  $\times \times \times$  कक्षा । 9 15.
- 246 चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुँ । 12 4 5. 246 VP. विज्जाहराण  $\times \times \times$  चोइस्स सदस्सा ।  
 9 16.
- 247 वणै णिवसन्तियहँ  $\times \times \times$  247 असूत च सुतं  $\times \times \times$  विपिनवासया । -  
 सुउ डप्पण्णु विराहिउ । 12 4 9.  $\times \times$  विराधिताभिरया प्राप्तः । 9 42-44.  
 VP. सा दारयं पस्सा नामेण विराहियकुमारं ।  
 9 21.
- 248 पुत्थन्तेरें जम-जूरावणैण  $\times \times \times$  रावणैण ॥ 248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः ।  
 पट्टविउ महामह दूउ तहिँ (b) दद्यात्येन ततो दूतः  
 $\times \times \times$  वालि जहिँ ॥ 12 5 1-2. प्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a.  
 VP. अह रावणेण तइया  
 वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिजो दूओ । 9 24.
- 249  $\times \times \times$  पुणु सूरउ, 249 यमाराति समुद्रास्य  $\times \times \times$   
 जमु भजैवि तहँ पइसारकउ । 12 5 12. अर्कराजाः स्थापितः । 9 54.  
 VP. रिक्खरयाइचरया  $\times \times \times$  नियरजे  
 ठविया मए  $\times \times$  जिणिऊण जमं । 9 27.
- 250 आउ  $\times \times \times$  णमहि हुँ । 12 5 14a. 250 एहि प्रणमं मे कुरु । 9 56.  
 VP. (a) लहुँ एहि । 9 26.  
 (b) कुणह पणमं । 9 28.
- 251 वलैवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1. 251 विमुखं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
- 252 सीहविलम्बिण्ण । 12 6 6. 252 नाम्ना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64.  
 VP. वरघविलम्बी । 9 31.
- 253 अरें वालि देउ किं पई ण सुउ  $\times \times \times$  ॥ 253 चतुःसमुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बूद्वीपं क्षणेन यः ।  
 जो णिविसद्धेण पिहिवि कमइ, त्रिः परील  $\times \times \times$  पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6.  
 वत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ 12 6 8. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-आणसि वालि । 9 32.  
 (b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं ।  
 9 3.
- 254 पणवेप्पिणु तिळोकाहिवइ, 254 अन्यं न प्रणमामीति जिनपादाब्जगुम्मतः ।  
 सामण्णहँ अण्णहँ णउ णवइ 12 11 2. 9 84.  
 VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं  
 न पडइ वलणेषु अन्नस्स । 9 29.
- 255 गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ । 12 11 6. 255 गगनचन्द्रस्य गुरोः । 9 90.  
 VP. मुणिगयणचन्दस्स । 9 46.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहँ । 12 11 9b. 256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावट्टे । 9 61.

257 सिरिप्पह भहणि तहों,  
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणहों । 12 12 1

258 विजाहर णामें जलणसिहु ।  
तहों धीय सुतार-णाम णेरें,  
मग्गिज्जह् दससयगह्-वेरें ॥  
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पट्टविय,  
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्टविय ॥  
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-गुरु,  
दससयगह्-वे वि विरह्गि गुरु ॥  
पज्जलह् ॥ 12 12 4b-8a.

259 विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि  
णिञ्चालोयपुरवरे ।  
परिणेवि वलह् जाम ता थम्भिड  
पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ 13 1 1.

260 णं कञ्जण-सेलें पवण-णामणु । 13 1 5.

261 णीसद्ध हूयड किङ्किणीड । 13 1 6.

262 मारिञ्चें बुच्चह् देव देव,  
स-सुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥  
लम्बिय-धिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु,  
अच्छह् कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥  
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5-7a.

257 दशग्रीवाय सुग्रीवो वितीर्य श्रीप्रभाम् ।  
9 100.

VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु कञं सिरिप्पभं  
देइ रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50.

258 (a) हुताशनशिखस्यासीत् सुता × × × ।  
सुतारेति गता ख्यातिं × × तां  
साहसगतिर्नाम्ना × × दूतैरयाचत ॥  
10 2-6.

(b) ततो मुनिगिरं ज्ञात्वा × × ×  
सुग्रीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।  
कृत्वा पाणिग्रहीतां तां सुग्रीवः पुण्यसंचयः ।  
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.

(c) चक्राङ्गस्य शरीरजः × × ×  
कामाग्निदग्धः ॥ 10 13-14.

VP. (a) जलणसिह-खेयर-सुया  
× × × तारा नामेण ।  
साहसगई × × अहिलसह् परिणेउं ॥ 10 2-3.

(b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतण् दत्ता ।  
परिणेऊण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.

259 (a) विद्याधरकुमार्यः । 9 101.

(b) निल्यालोकैऽथ नगरे  
× × रम्भावली सुतां ।  
उपयम्य पुरीं यातो निजां  
× × नभसा × × × ।  
सहसा पुष्पकं स्वम्भमार ॥ 9 102-104

VP. निञ्चालोए नयरे × ×  
रयणावलि ति दुहिया × × × ।  
तीए विवाहहेउं पुप्फविमाण्डियस्स गयणयले  
वच्चन्तस्स निरुद्धं जाणं ॥ 9 52-53.

260 मेरोरिव तटं प्राप्य सुमहद् वायुमण्डलम् ।  
9 104.

261 शब्दभमे घण्टादिजन्तु । 9 105.

262 (a) मारीचस्तत आचक्षौ × × × ।  
'श्रुणु देवैष कैलाशे स्थितः प्रतिमया मुनिः ॥  
9 107.

(b) आशकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितभुजद्वयं ।  
पञ्चगाभ्यामिवाच्छिष्टं महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127.

(c) सुनिश्चलम् । 9 128

VP. (a) साहिउं पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.  
(b) पलम्बभुयज्जुयलं । 9 62a.  
(c) मेरं पिव निच्चलं । 9 62b.

- 263 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव,  
फुट्टइ ण जाव । 13 2 9. 263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम् ।  
× × × यावन्नायाति खण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
- 264 तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु । 13 2 10 264 शुत्वा मारीच-वचनम् । 9 111.
- 265 किं यम्भिउ विमाणु । 13 3 9. 265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम । 9 131.
- 266 उम्मुल्लेवि कइलामु जे सायरें धिवसि । 13 3 10b. 266 कैलासनगमुन्मूल्य क्षिपाम्यन्धौ । 9 133.
- VP. एयं चिय पव्वयं × × × उम्मुलि-  
ऊण सयलं वत्तामि लहुं सल्लिनाहे । 9 66.
- 267 तल्लु भिन्देवि पइहुं । 13 4 1b. 267 प्रविष्टो धरणीं भित्वा । 9 135.
- VP. भूमी मेत्तुं पविट्ठो । 9 67.
- 268 भासण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले  
धरणिन्दरायहों । 13 6 1b. 268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः । 9 191.
- 269 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्पुरन्ति ॥ 13 6 9. 269 स्फुरत्फणामणिः । 9 192.
- 270 दइमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ । 13 6 10b. 270 भभूव संकुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दशाननः । 9 151.
- 271 घोराराउ मेळिओ । 13 7 1b. 271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवान् जगत् । 9 152.
- VP. रवो कवो जेण तत्थ अद्घोरो । 9 78.
- 272 भत्तार-भक्ख महु देहि । 13 7 9. 272 भर्तृभिक्षं मे प्रयच्छ । 9 157.
- 273 अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिलईं वालि 13 8 6. 273 आत्तापन-शिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम् । 9 128.
- 274 परिअञ्जेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण,  
पुणु किय गरहण गगार-सिरेण । 13 8 7. 274 प्रणम्य त्रिःप्रदक्षिणं । नितान्तं खं च  
निन्दित्वा सूक्तारमुच्चराननः ॥ 9 172.
- 275 जं तिहुवण-गाहु सुप्पिणु,  
अण्णहों णमिउ ण सिरकमल्ल । 275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणी मुचवा करोमि न नमस्कृतिं ।  
अन्यस्येति त्वयोक्तं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्फलम् । 9 160.
- तं सम्मत्त-महुहुमहों,  
लल्लु देव पई परम-फल्ल ॥ 13 8 10. VP. मोक्षं जणिवरिन्दं अजस्स न पणमिओ  
तुमं जं से तस्सेय फलमडलं । 9 8.
- 276 कय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों । 13 9 2. 276 चक्रे जिनवरार्चनम् । 9 174.
- VP. रएइ पूयं । 9 87b.
- 277 सत्ति अमोहविजय । 13 10 4. 277 अमोघविजयानाम शक्तिम् । 9 209.
- VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया । 9 101.
- 278 अत्थवणहों डुकु पयहु ताम । 13 12 5. 278 ततो × × × जगामात्वं दिवाकरः । 10 52
- VP. कमेण अत्थं चिय दिणयरो समझीणो 10 27.
279. 14 3 3-10. 279 ददर्श नर्मदा केनपटलैः ससितामिव शुद्ध-  
स्फटिकसंकाशसलिलां द्विपभूषितां ॥  
तरंगभ्रूविलासाब्जामावर्तोत्तमनाभिका  
विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रा पुलिनोदकलत्रिका ॥  
नानापुष्पसमाकीर्णा विमलोदकवाससम् । 10 60-62a.
- VP. 10 30-32.

- 280 मोहुप्पाइ । 14 3 12b. 280 महाप्रीतिमुपागतः । 10 62.
- 281 जलु जन्तिऐहिं गिरुद्ध गिम्मलु । 14 4 8. 281 यन्नसंवाहनाभज्ञे. × × × जले यन्नप्रयोगेण  
क्षणेन विधृते सति । 10 68-69.  
VP. विविह-जलजन्त-विरइय-गिरुद्धजल° ।  
10 36.
- 282 माहेसरपुर-परमेसह । 14 4 9α. 282 माहिष्मतीपुरेशः । 10 65.
- 283 कहि मि × × × धवल्लिज जलु etc. 14 6 2-8. 283 काचिच्चंदनलेपेन चकार धवलं जलम् ।  
अन्या कुंकुमपंकेन हृतचामीकरप्रभम् ॥  
धौतताम्बूलरागणामधराणां सुयोधिताम् ।  
चक्षुषां व्यंजनानां च लक्ष्मीरभवदुत्तमा ॥  
10 81-82.
- 284 पहणइ कोमल-कुवल्लय-घाई । 14 7 1. 284 VP. घेत्तुं इन्दीवरं हणइ अज्ञा । 10 39.
- 285 दिट्ठई णहरई थण-सिहरोवरि सुपहुचई । 14 7 9α. 285 ऊचौ नखपदाङ्घ्रितौ । 10 71.  
VP. उरे नहक्खयं दट्ठण । 10 40.
- 286 तिहुअणें सहसकरिणु पर धण्णड । 286 प्रथितो भुवि × × × सहस्ररत्निरैवैष सखं  
खवइ-सदासु जासु ॥ 14 8 2-3. परमसुन्दरः ॥ सहस्रं यस्य दाराणाम् ॥  
10 65-66.
- 287 रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पिणु,  
सुन्दर सियय-वेइ विरप्पिणु ॥  
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि,  
विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥  
× × × × × × × × × ×  
णाणाविहई विलेवण-भेएई,  
दीव-धूव-वल्लि-गुप्फ-णिवेएई ॥  
पुज करेंवि किर गायइ जावेंई ॥  
14 9 1-5α.
- 287 (a) रावणोऽपि सुखं ज्ञात्वा । 10 85.  
(b) सिकता-रचितानुष्म-पीठबन्ध° । 10 87.  
(c) प्रतिमार्हतः । 10 86.  
(d) स्थापयित्वा । 10 89.  
(e) °वितानके । 10 88.  
(f) धूपैरालेपनैः पुष्पैर्मनोहरैर्वहुभक्तिभिः ।  
विधाय महतीं पूजाम् ॥ 10 89-90.  
VP. (a) वरवाळुया पुलीणे । 10 47.  
(b) कणयपीढे ठावेइ पडिमाओ  
जिणवरिन्दाणं । 10 46.  
(c) धरिय-विश्राण° । 10 47.  
(d) काळण महापूयं संयुणइ × × ×  
तस्स संयुणन्तस्स तथो ॥ 10 47-48.
- 288 दहसुहु पडिम लेवि विहटप्फहु । 14 9 8. 288 दशाननः क्षिप्रं गृहीत्वा प्रतियातनाम् ।  
10 92.
- 289 सुरिउ गवेसहें । 14 9 9α. 289 विज्ञायतामरम् । 10 92.  
VP. गवेसेह । 10 49.
- 290 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु । 14 13 9α. 290 आज्ञापयत् × × । त्वरितं गृह्यतामेवः ।  
10 99.
- 291 सलिलहें णीसरिउ । 15 1 6. 291 निर्जगाम जलाशयात् । 10 102.
- 292 विउ ससुहाणणु । 15 1 9b. 292 VP. अहिमुहं । 10 59.
- 293 मन्मीसिउ । 15 2 2 293 दत्त्वाऽभयम् । 10 102.

- 294 चविड परोप्पर सुर-पवर ॥  
 'अहों अहों अणीह रक्खोहिं किय,  
 एक्कु ऐं बहु अण्णु वि गयों थिय ॥  
 × × × × × × × × × ×  
 तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लज्जियहें,  
 थिय महियलें ॥ 15 3 3-6.
- 295 पडिहारें अक्खिड रावणहें,  
 परमेसर × × × ॥ 15 4 1
- 296 तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिड ॥ 15 4 6
- 297 मादेसर-पुरवह विरहु किड,  
 गिविसद्धें मत्त-गह्णद्धें थिड ॥ 15 5 1.
- 298 सण्णाहु खुरूपें कप्परिड ॥ 15 5 3
- 299 कहिं धणु सिक्खियड ॥  
 जज्जाहि ताम अम्भासु करें,  
 पच्छले जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ 15 5 5-6
- 300 णरवह णिब्बालें कोन्तेण हड ॥ 15 5 8.
- 301 ताम दसासेण आयासेण,  
 उप्पप्पवि पडु धरियड ॥ 15 5 9b.
- 302 णिड गिय-णिलयहों × × × गियलियड ॥  
 15 6 1.
- 303 णं भहयएँ रवि गड अत्थवणु ॥ 15 6 2
- 304 जङ्गचारण-रतिहें × × × सयकरहों  
 × × × गय वत्त ॥ 15 6 6-7
- 305 शुरु वन्दिद्य दिण्णहें आसणहें ॥ 15 7 1.
- 306 मुएँ सहस्रकिरण ॥ 15 7 2
- 307 पणवेप्पियु बुब्बह रावणेण ॥ 15 7 4.
- 294 (a) विचेरवरें वाचः सुराणाम् × × × ।  
 अहो महानयं वीरैरन्यायः कर्तुमीप्सितः ।  
 10 108-109.
- (b) बहवश्च नमश्चराः । 10 110.
- (c) इति श्रुत्वा × × × त्रपायुक्ताः  
 भुवं याताः खेचराः । 10 111.
- 295 प्रतीहारेण चाख्यातमिति कैलासकम्पिने ।  
 'देव × × × । 10 120.
- VP. पडिहारेणक्खाए । 10 6.
- 296 आरुख त्रिजगद्भूषणामानं मत्तवारणम् ।  
 10 122.
- VP. आरुडो × × × भुवणालङ्कारमत्तगयं ।  
 10 61.
- 297 सहस्रकिरणं चके विरथं × × × ततः  
 सहस्रकिरणः समाख्य द्विपोत्तमम् ।  
 10 123-124.
- VP. विरहो सहस्रकिरणो कसो खण्णेण  
 सगामे । × × × आरुडो गयवरें ॥ 10 63.
- 298 मुक्ता बाणा निर्भिथ कङ्कटम् । 10 125.
- VP. मुखइ मुनिसियवाणे  
 दहमुह-सज्जहणमेयकरे । 10 64.
- 299 कुतस्त्व उपदेशोऽयमायातः × × × ।  
 तावद्धनुर्वेदमवीक्ष कुरु च प्रमं ततो मया  
 समं युद्धं करिष्यसि ॥ 10 127-128.
- VP. सिक्खाहि ताव रावण धणुवैयं  
 × ताहे मए समारणं जुज्झासु । 10 65.
- 300 विभेद × × × तं कुन्तेनालिपट्टके ॥ 10 129.
- 301 तावदुत्पल × × × तमहापदकम्पनः ।  
 × × × यहीववाच । 10 131.
- 302 नीत खलिलथं चट्ठा । 10 132.
- VP. वन्धिऊण नीओ निययावास । 10 68.
- 303 इव नी(ऽभी)तिमुपागतः सहस्ररश्मिरैदक्षम् ।  
 10 133.
- 304 शतबाहुयश्च श्रुत्वा × × × जङ्गाचारण-  
 लब्धीशः । 10 139.
- 305 प्रणामं च चके । वरासनोपविष्टे यतो ॥  
 10 142-143.
- VP. कयपणामो × × दिण्णासण<sup>०</sup> । 10 72.
- 306 सहस्रकिरणं ततो मुख । 10 147.
- VP. मुखसु इमं सुयं मे । 10 76.
- 307 उवाच कैकसीपुत्रः प्रणतः । 10 148.

- 308 गिय-गन्दणु गियय-थाणें थवेंवि 15 8 2. 308-VP. ठविकण निययरजे पुत्तं । 10 83.  
 309 चमरें अमरें दिणु वरू सुलाउडु 15 9 4. 309 असुरेन्द्रेण यदत्तं शूलरत्नं महागुणम् ।  
 12 12.  
 VP. एयस्स सूलरयणं दिच्चं असुरेण । 12 6.  
 310 थिउ गवर गन्धि कइलास-धरें 15 9 5. 310 निरेण × × प्रापाद्यपदभूधरम् । 12 72.  
 VP. अट्टावयपव्वयं पत्तो । 12 36.  
 311 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाहँ 15 9 8. 311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78.  
 312 गलकुव्वरहँ दुल्लङ्ग-णयर-परमेसरहँ । 312 नलकूवरः × × पुरे दुल्लङ्गयसंज्ञके 12 79.  
 15 10 2. VP. नलकुव्वरो त्ति नामं दुल्लङ्गपुरे परिवसइ ।  
 12 38.  
 313 वलवन्तहँ जन्तहँ । 15 10 6. 313 उदारयन्त्राणि । 12 92.  
 314 मइ होन्तिण् । 15 12 1. 314 मयि सत्ताम् । 12 104.  
 315 तहँ तुमुलें जुळोँ × × ×,  
 जिह सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेण ॥  
 तन्त्रणेण, गलकुव्वर धरिउ विहीसणेण ॥  
 15 15 6-7. 315 ततो महति संग्रामे × × विभीषणेन वेगेन  
 × × × नलकूवरः गृहीतः × × × ।  
 सहसकिरणे कर्म दशवक्त्रेण यत्कृतं ।  
 विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूवरे ॥  
 12 142-144.  
 VP. गहिओ विहीसणेणं नलकुव्वरपत्थिवो समरे ।  
 12 68  
 316 वाणर-चिन्धु × × × महिन्दहँ गन्दणु । 316 सुसुमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतोः । 12 205  
 17 3 9 VP. कइदओ महिन्दसुलो । 12 96  
 317 मइ ताय जियन्ते । 17 5 10. 317 सखेव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225  
 318 तिरिमालि पहरिसिउ । 17 6 8. 318 श्रीमाली × × × दुष्टः । 12 231  
 VP. सिरिमालीणः सहस्रिस् । 12 103  
 319 दहसुह-पित्तिणु × × × । 319 कनकेन ततो मित्वा जयन्तो विरथीकृतः ।  
 सुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं 17 7 1 श्रीमालिना ॥ 12 234  
 VP. सिरिमालीण × × × कणएणं  
 विरहो कवो जयन्तो । 12 103  
 320 मुच्छा-विहलङ्गलु उट्टिउ । 17 7 3. 320 मूर्च्छायाश्च परित्यागादुत्थिते । 12 235  
 VP. मुच्छावसन्नेम्भलो जाओ । 12 103  
 321 भीसण-मिण्डवाल-पहरण-धरू,  
 जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सक्कर । 17 7 4 321 आहत्य भिण्डिमालेन जयन्तेन ततः कृतः  
 श्रीमालिर्विरथो रोषात् प्रहरणेन । 12 236  
 322 सुरवह-गन्दणेण × × × गय भामेंवि ॥  
 आहउ वच्छत्थलें, पडिउ रसायलें ॥  
 17 7 9-10 322 सुरराजस्य सुतुना स्तनान्तरे हतो गाढं  
 गदया पतितो भुवि । 12 240  
 VP. जयन्तेण × × × पहओ थणन्त-  
 रोवरि सिरिमालि गयपहरणेणं । 12 104  
 323 सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरह,  
 गयवर गयवरेण सुसुमूरह ।  
 तुरउ तुरक्कमेण विणिवायइ,  
 गरवर गरवर-घाएँ घायह ॥ 17 9 4-5. 323 हन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेन मतङ्गजः ।  
 तत्रस्थेन च तत्रस्थो रथेन ध्वस्यते रथः ॥  
 12 264

- 324 सारहि बाहि बाहि रहु तेत्तहें  $\times \times \times$   
जेत्तहें सुरवइ । 17 10 1-3. 324 उवाच सारथि  $\times \times \times$  तस्यैव शक्रसंज्ञस्य  
संमुखो बाह्यतां रथः ॥ 12 305-306  
VP. बाहेहि रहवरं मे सुरियं इन्द्रस्स अहिमुहं ।  
12 120
- 325 सरु अगोउ मुकु सहसक्खें । 17 14 6. 325 निक्षिप्तमन्त्रमाभेयं नायेन खर्गवासिनाम् ।  
12 322  
VP. अगोयं पहरणं सुरिन्द्रेण  $\times \times$  विसज्जियं ।  
12 126
- 326 सरवरगिग उल्हाविउ  $\times \times \times$  धूमलगत्तउ । 326 धूमलक्ष्मांसं (? माखं) विध्यापितम् ।  
17 14 9. 12 327
- 327 वहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ 327 सुरेन्द्रेण ततोऽसर्जि तामसाखं समन्ततः ।  
किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणक्कणु ॥ 17 15 1-2. तेनान्धकारिता चक्रे ककुभाम् । 12 328.  
VP. इन्द्रेण पुणरवि लहुं  
विसज्जियं तामसं महासत्थं । 12 128.
- 328 पेक्खेंवि गिय-वल्लु ओणल्लन्तउ । 328 ततो निज-वल्लं मूढं दृष्ट्वा रत्नश्रवः सुतः ।  
मेळ्ळिउ विणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ 17 15 4. प्रभास्त्रममुचत् ॥ 12 330.
- 329 गागपास सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ 17 15 5. 329 यमविमर्देन  $\times \times \times$  नागास्त्रमुज्जितम् ।  
12 332.  
VP. नाय-सरा  $\times \times \times$  लङ्काहिद्वेण सुक्का  
12 129.
- 330 गारुडत्थु चासवेंण विसज्जिउ । 17 15 7. 330 गारुडाखं ततो दध्यौ सुरेन्द्रः । 12 336.
- 331 खगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेह्णि,  
डोलाकूडी णं वरकामिणी । 17 15 8. 331 पक्षवातेन तस्याभूत्  $\times \times \times$   
दोलाकूडमिवाशेषं  $\times \times \times$  बलम् । 12 337.
- 332 तिजगविहूसणें गणें चडिउ । 17 15 10α 332 आरूढब्रिजगङ्गूषम् । 12 340  
VP. आरुहइ  $\times \times \times$  भुवणालङ्कार-मत्तगयं ।  
12 131.
- 333 ऋम्प देवि अंसुयेंण णिवद्धउ । 17 17 4. 333 तत उत्पल  $\times \times \times$  वङ्कांशुकेन देवेन्द्रम् ।  
12 346-347.  
VP. दिव्वंसुएण वदो । 12 137.
- 334 ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाणं  
आणिउ वन्नेवि । 17 17 6. 334 राक्षसाधिपपुत्रोऽपि गृहीत्वा वासवात्मजम् ।  
12 348.
- 335 त पडिक्कणु सन्तु सहसारे । 17 18 9. 335 VP. सहस्यारो इच्छइ सन्वमेयं हु ।  
12 137.
- 336 गड पन्वजेंवि । 17 18 10α. 336 दैक्षं जैनेश्वरीं प्राप । 13 106.  
VP. गिहइ  $\times \times \times$  पन्वज्जं । 13 51.
- 337 रणें माणु मलेवि पुरन्दरहों  
परियञ्जेंवि सिहरहं मन्दरहों ।  
आवइ पडीवउ जाव पडु ॥ 18 1. 337 असौ देवाधिपप्राहो यातो मन्दि(?)न्द-रम-  
न्यदा । जिनेन्द्रवन्दनां कृत्वा प्रत्यागच्छत् ॥  
14 2.  
VP. सो  $\times \times \times$  मेरं गन्तुण चेइयहरइ  
योऊण पङ्गिनियतो आगच्छइ । 14 1.

- 338 मारिचि पपुच्छिड रावणेण । 18 1 2. 338 पप्रच्छ × × × मारीचम् । 14 5.  
VP. परिपुच्छइ मारीई । 14 3.
- 339 उडु कलयलु सुम्मइ काई माम । 18 1 3. 339 अयि मारीच मारीच कुतोऽयं निनदो महाव्वा । 14 6.  
VP. कस्सेसो मेघसरिसनिग्घोसो । 14 3.
- 340 जइ णामेण अणन्तवीर । 18 1 4. 340 अनन्तबल-सज्ञया कथितो मुनिः । 14 10.
- 341 देवागसु । 18 1 6. 341 देवागमः । 14 7.
- 342 परियञ्जेवि णव्वेवि थुण्वेवि णिविडु 18 1 8. 342 नमस्कृत्य स्तुत्वा × × × स्थितः समुचितावनौ । 14 14.
- 343 महवयई को वि कों वि अणुवयई × × × । 343 सम्यग्दर्शनमायाताः केचित् केचिदणुवत् । 14 354.  
कों वि सम्मत्तु लएवि थिड ॥ 18 1 9. महाव्रतधराः केचिज्जाताः । 14 354.
- 344 धम्मरहु महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु × × × । 344 अथ धर्मरथाख्येन मुनिनाऽभाषि × × × । 14 355-356.  
× × रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि 18 2 1-2. द्वीपोऽयं धर्मरत्नाना × × × गृह्यतामेक-  
मप्यस्माद्रत्नम् ॥ 14 355-356.  
VP. भणिओ धम्मरवणं भुणिगा  
× × × रयणहीवे जहा रयणं । 14 151.
345. 18 2 5-7. 345 of हुताशनशिखा पेया बद्धव्यो वायुरंशुके । 14 363.  
उत्क्षेप्तव्यो घराधीशः । 14 363.
- 346 णड सक्कमि वड धरेंवि । 18 2 9b. 346 न समर्थोऽहं सेवितुं यत्तपोव्रतं । 14 364.  
VP. असमर्थोहं । 14 152.
- 347 परिचिन्तेंवि । 18 3 1. 347 अवधार्य । 14 370.
- 348 जं मई ण समिच्छइ चारुणत्तु, 348 न मया नारी, परसेच्छाविवर्जिता । 14 371.  
तं मण्डए लएमि ण पर-कलत्तु । 18 3 2 गृहीतव्या ॥ 14 371.
- 349 महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें पुरवरें । 18 3 4 349 महेन्द्राख्यः × × × महेन्द्रनगरं तच्च पुरम् । 15 13-14.  
VP. महिन्दनगरं कयं महिन्देणं । 15 10
- 350 तहों हिययवेय णामेण भज, 350 (a) नार्या हृदयवेगायाम् । 15 15  
तहों दुहिय अणसुन्दरि मणोज्ज । 18 3 5 (b) अज्ञानासुन्दरी त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरी 15 16  
VP. (a) हिययसुन्दरीए महिन्द-भज्जाए 15 11  
(b) वरअज्ञणसुन्दरि । 15 12
- 351 हिन्दुपुण रमन्तिहें । 18 3 6 351 क दुक्केनासौ रममाणा । 15 21  
VP. कीलन्ती ते(गे)न्दुपुण । 15 13
- 352 उप्पण चिन्त । 18 3 7 352 चिन्तातिदुःखितः । 15 22
- 353 गड × × × जिणु-अट्टाहिणें अट्टावयहों । 353 फाल्गुनाष्टदिनोत्सवे जग्गुरष्टापदे । 18 74-75
- 354 पुत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राड × × × आड । 18 4 1 354 पहादोऽपि तदाऽयासीत् । 18 78  
VP. पल्हाओ वि नरवई × × गन्तूण । 15 33
- 355 मयणाडरु पवणअय-कुमारु । 355 दिवसानां त्रयं सेहं न प्राह्मादिः प्रतीक्षितम् । 15 94-95.  
णड विसहइ तइयड दिवसु पुत्तु ॥ 18 5 1-2 मन्मथसंभवैः पुरिता × × बाणै ॥ 15 94-95.  
VP. न सहइ पवणजओ गमिडं  
मयणोरगावरद्धो । 15 43-44,



- 356 णड विसहउँ तहयड दिवसु । 18 6 2. 356 अतिवाहयिडुं नाहं प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् ।  
15 125
- 357 जइ अजु ण लखिखड पियहें वयणु,  
तो कछुएँ महु णितुलड मरणु ॥ 18 6 3. 357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज ।  
न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीवओ  
हं होहामि न एत्थ सवेहो ॥ 15 54.
- 358 तं णिसुणेंव बुद्ध पहासिएण,  
× × × वयणें पहासिएण । 18 6 4. 358 एवमुक्ततोऽनोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् ।  
15 128.
- 359 थिय जाल गवकखणें दिहु बाल । 18 6 7 359 वातायनस्थितौ सुक्ताजालतिरोधानावज्ञना  
तामपद्यताम् । 15 139.
- 360 एत्थन्तरें × × × चवह वसन्तमाल ।  
18 7 1. 360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकमिधा ।  
अभाषत ॥ 15 147.  
VP. एयन्तरम्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयत्ति  
नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
- 361 सहलड तड माणुस-जग्गु माएँ.  
भत्तार पहाजणु लड्डु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2 361 अहो परमधन्यत्वं सुरूपे भर्तृदारिके ।  
पित्रा वायुकुमाराय यद् दत्तासि । 15 148.  
VP. धन्नासि तुमं बाले जा दिन्ना पवणवेगस्स ।  
15 65.
- 362 सिर विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसकेस ।  
सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि,  
थिड पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥  
18 7 3-4 362 मिश्रकेशीति × × × अवदत् × × × धृत्-  
धम्मिल्लपल्लवम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परित्यज्य वायो-  
रैक्कासि यद् गुणान् ॥ 15 155.  
VP. विज्जुप्पभं पमोत्तुं पवणंजयं  
पसससि × × × परममूढे । 15 68-
- 363 (a) जं अन्तर गोपय-सायराहुँ 18 7 5 363 भेशो वायोर्विद्युत्प्रभस्य च × × ×  
(b) तं विज्जुप्पह-पवणज्जयाहुँ 18 7 8 गोष्पदस्याम्बुषेथ सः । 15 160.
- 364 आपाँहिँ आलावेंहिँ कुविड णर ।  
थिड × × × उक्खय-खगग-कर ॥  
'रिड रक्खड विहि-मि लेमि सिरहँ ॥  
18 7 9. 364 (a) इत्युक्ते क्रोधानलविदीपितः ।  
15 163.  
(b) समाकर्षय सायकः । 15 164.  
(c) छुनाम्यतोऽनयोः × × × मूर्धान-  
मुभयोरपि । विद्युत्प्रभोऽधुना रक्षा करोतु ॥  
15 166.  
VP. सोळण वयणमेयं पवणगई रोसपस-  
रियामरिसो आयद्धुड असिवरं । 15 71.  
(b) सिराइ छिन्दासि दोह विजणीणं  
× × × करैड विज्जुप्पहो इहइ । 15 73.
- 365 करि-सिर-रयणुजलिय । 18 8 2. 365 सत्तेभकुम्भदारणकारिणः । 15 173  
VP. गयकुम्भदा[र]णसमर्थः । 15 75.
- 366 णिय-आवासहँ । 18 8 3. 366 वसतिमारमनः । 15 177.  
VP. निययावासं । 15 77.
- 367 गय रयणि तासु । 18 8 4. 367 आगता क्षय विभावरी । 15 185.  
VP. रयणी बोलीणा । 15 80.

- 368 रवि उगड । 18 8 4. 368 उदियाय च तिग्माशुः । 15 181.  
VP. दिवसयरो उदिओ । 15 83.
- 369 उम्माहड लाहड जन्तएण । 18 8 6. 369 तेन नितान्तं दुःखिताऽभूत् । 15 193.  
VP. सोऊण गमणं तिसस बाला चिन्तेइ 15 85.
- 370 कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं । 18 8 8. 370 श्वसुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च । 15 215.
- 371 परिचिन्तियड । 18 8 9a. 371 दध्यौ । 15 216.
- 372 एक-वार करयलें धरेंविं  
'पुणु × × × परिहरेंविं । 18 8 9b. 372 समुह्य शातयाम्येनां दुःखेनासङ्गजन्मना । 15 217.
- 373 दूड विसज्जियड । 18 9 9. 373 दूतः प्रेषितः । 16 35.
- 374 वरुणहों णन्दणेहिं । 374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकायाः × × ×  
× × राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं × × खरदूसण वरुणनन्दनाः । 16 43.  
× × धरिय णवर ॥ 18 10 1-2. (b) गृहीत खरदूषणः । 16 51.  
VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुत्ता । 16 19.  
(b) वरुणसुएहि गहिओ खरदूसणो । 16 24.
- 375 सालयहुं म होसइ कहि-मि घाड । 375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः 16 53.
- 376 ओसरु दुडु-दारें । 18 10 4. 376 अवसर्पाशु × × × दुरीक्षणे । 16 87.
- 377 अछिछड अचछन्तें जीड महु,  
जन्तें जाएसइ पहें जि सहुं ॥ 18 10 9. 377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीवितास्मि ।  
जीविष्याम्यधुना खामिन् कथं दूरं गते त्वयि ॥ 16 91-92.  
(b) मरणं भवेत् । 16 95.  
VP. जीयं मरणं वि तुमे आयत्तं मज्झ । 16 43.
- 378 माणस-सरवरें आवासु सुकु,  
अत्थवणहों ताम पयहुं डुकु ॥ 18 11 2. 378 संप्राप्तो मानसं सरः । आवासयन्तटे तस्य ॥ 16 98.  
VP. उवट्टिओ माणससरम्मि × × ×  
रइओ तत्थ णिवेसो । ताव चिय अत्थगिरिं  
कमेग सरो समल्लीणो । 16 44-45
- 379 चक्री वि दिट्ठ विणु चकएण,  
वाहिज्जमाण मयरदएण ॥ 18 11 4. 379 (a) एकाकिनीमेकाभाकुलो चक्रवाकिकां  
वियोगानलसतप्ताम् । 16 107.  
(b) ददर्श । 16 113.  
VP. तत्थेक्का चक्काई दिट्ठा  
× × विरहगिगतवियद्दी । 16 51.
- 380 पङ्काहणन्ति × × पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ 18 11 5. 380 (a) धुन्वानां पक्ष्मती वेगात् । 16 109.  
(b) नानाचेष्टितकारिणीम् । 16 107.  
VP. विट्ठणइ पक्खविलि  
उद्धाइ चलइ वेवइ । 16 52.
- 381 जाड तहों कल्लुण-भाड,  
महें सरिसु अण्णु ण को वि पाड 18 11 6. 381 (a) कृपादतः । 16 113.  
(b) पापचेतसः । 16 122.

- 382 उपपदेवि गहङ्गणै वे वि गय । 18 11 9. 382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुरगनमुद्ययौ ।  
16 148.  
VP. दोणि वि गयणङ्गणेण वचन्ता । 16 63.
- 383 पत्त अङ्गणहै भवणु  
पञ्छणु होवि थिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥ 383 (a) प्रासखाजनसुन्दर्या गृहे प्रभोवकोदरे ।  
वायुरस्थारप्रविष्टस्तु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिकं ।  
गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरे पद्दु, 16 151.  
××× आगमणु सिद्धु ॥ 18 12 1-2. (b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनक्षयमागतम् । 16 154.  
VP. पहसिओ ××× अब्भिन्तरं पविट्ठो ।  
16 64.
- 384 एवडु पुणु जह । 18 12 5. 384 अयुण्याम् । 16 156.
- 385 पल्लङ्ग चडिउ करै लेवि देवि । 18 12 8. 385 गृहीत्वा दयितः पापौ शयने समुपाविशत् ।  
16 171.
- 386 तं मरुसेजहि मिगणयणि । 19 1b. 386 देवि मा कार्षीच्छेगं त्वम् । 16 229.  
VP. मा उन्वेयस्स देहि अत्ताणं । 16 84.
- 387 कर मउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवह,  
रयसल्लहै गम्भु जह संभवह । 387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं जयादाजनसुन्दरी  
××× ऋतुमती ××× ततस्त्वविरहे  
तो उत्तरु काहँ देमि जणहौं ॥ 19 1 2-3. गभौ ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231-232.  
VP. अजं चिय उदुसमओ ××× गम्भो कयाह  
उयरम्मि होही वयणिज्जयरो । 16 86.
- 388 कङ्कणु ××× समल्लुवैवि । 19 1 4. 388 वलयं दत्वा । 16 238
- 389 एउ काहँ कम्भु पढँ आयरिउ । 19 1 7. 389 तव केनेदं कृतं कर्म । 17 4
- 390 भयाउरउ संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ । 390 भीला निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16  
19 2 4.
- 391 हक्कोरैवि पमणिउ कूर-मडु । 391 क्रूरनामानं क्रूरमाह्वय किङ्करे ×××  
'एयउ ××× माहेन्द्रपुरहौं दूरन्तरेण । इत्युचे । ××× नीत्वेमां महेन्द्रपुरगोचरं यानेन  
परिधिबवि आउ सहुँ रहवरेण ॥ 17 12-13.  
19 2 5-7.
- 392 गउ वे वि चडावैवि । 19 2 9. 392 सख्या समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18.  
VP. समयं सहियाएँ अज्जणा  
××× जाणम्मि समारुढा । 17 8.
- 393 अज्जण ××× ओजारिया । 19 2 10. 393 अवतार्येताम् । 17 21.
- 394 रवि अत्थन्तओ, अज्जणाएँ केरउ  
दुक्खु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1. 394 ततोऽज्जना समालोक्य दुःखमारादिवोत्तमां  
××× रविस्तमुपागमत् । 17 22.  
VP. ताव य अत्थंगलो सूरौ । 17 9.
- 395 सादुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि 19 3 5. 395 निशां निन्वे कृच्छेणासौ । 17 29.
- 396 पट्ठण हट्ठ-सोह करहौं । 19 3 8. 396 पुरस्य क्रियता शोभा । 17 36.
- 397 णं ××× सिरैँ वज्जण हउ । 19 4 5. 397 वज्जेणवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
- 398 दुस्तील दुट्ठ ××× विणु खेवै  
णयरहौं णीसरउ । 19 4 6. 398 निर्वाह्यता पुरादस्मादरं सा पापकारिणी ।  
17 39.  
VP. (a) घावेह पावकम्मा बाला ××× एसा ।  
17 20.  
(b) घावेह लहुं पुरवारो । 17 24.

- 399 पभणइ आणन्हु मन्ति सुचवि । 19 4 7. 399 ततो नात्रा महोत्साहः सामन्तोऽस्याति-  
वल्लभः जगाद । 17 40.  
VP. नामेण महुच्छाहो सामन्तो मणइ । 17 21.
- 400 वणु गम्पि पइदुड । 19 5 8. 400 समं सख्या × × प्राविशद् वनम् । 17 65.
- 401 बाहाविड । 19 5 8. 401 सा चक्रे परिदेवनम् । 17 66  
VP. करेइ परिदेवणं बाला ॥ 17 30.
- 402 विहि मि कलुणु कन्दन्तियहिं 19 5 10. 402 अत्यन्तदीनमेतस्यां रुदन्याम् । 17 79.
- 403 हरिणेहिं वि दोवड मेळियड । 19 5 10. 403 मृगीभिरपि निर्मुक्ताः सुस्थूला बाष्पबिन्दवः ।  
17 79.  
दर्भानुपात्तान् विजहुर्हरिणयः ।  
Raghuvams'a 14 37.
- 404 पलियङ्क-गुह । 19 6 6. 404 पर्यङ्कगुहाख्याम् । 17 213.  
VP. पलियङ्कगुहा° । 17 75.
- 405 णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ । 19 6 7. 405 अमितगत्याख्यः । 17 139.  
VP. अमियगइ । 17 47.
- 406 जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहें मच्छरेण,  
परिधित्त पत्त तं एडु दुडु । 19 7 4-5 406 (a) सपत्न्यै क्रुद्धया तया चक्रे बाह्याव-  
काशालौ जिनेन्द्रप्रतियातना ॥ 17 168.  
(b) तेनातिदुःखं समागमत् । 17 198.  
VP. (a) °सवत्तीए × × रुद्धाए  
सिद्धपडिमा ठविया घरबाहिरुद्देसे । 17 62.  
(b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुहूयं । 17 70.
- 407 एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु । 19 7 5. 407 अल्पैरेव च तेऽहोभिः । प्रियसङ्गो भविष्यति ।  
17 210.
- 408 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु । 19 7 8. 408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसञ्चय° । 17 224.  
VP. केसरारणिओ । 17 77.
- 409 °गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु । 19 7 9 409 गुञ्जाक्षः । 7 235.
- 410 उप्पएँवि आयासैं वसन्तमाल । 19 7 11 410 उत्पल्य स्वरिता व्योम्नि सख्यस्याः ।  
17 240.
411. 19 8 1-6 411. 17 255-257.
- 412 रक्खहों सहिय । 19 8 6. 412 कुरुत त्राणमस्याः । 17 257.  
VP. रक्खसु । 17 81.
- 413 गन्धग्वाहिवइ × × × पर-उवयार-मइ । 19 8 7 413 गन्धर्वः × × × कारुण्याष्टेष्मीसिवान् ।  
17 242.
- 414 मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइड । 414 मणिचूलाख्यं रत्नचूला निजाज्ञनां 17 243.
- 415 गीड गीड × × × मणोहरु । 19 9 1 415 गीतं केनाप्येतन्मनोहरम् । 17 284.  
VP गाइउं पवत्तो × × × मणहरं । 17 85.
- 416 को वि सुहि बसइ वणें । 19 9 2 416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पकः । 17 285.  
(b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहदो जनः 17 287.
- 417 कहों भीयड कहों कुलउत्तियड,  
कसु केरउ एवडु दुडु,  
वणें अच्छहों जेण । 19 9 10. 417 इयं का दुहिता कस्य वा शुभा ।  
पत्नी वा कस्य कस्याद् वा  
महारण्यमिदं श्रिता । 17 328.
- 418 माहवमासहों बहुलट्टमियें । 19 9 5. 418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी । 17 364.  
VP. बहुलट्टमी य चैतस्स । 7 107

- 449' सामीरणि आलिङ्गित । 20 3 2. 449 परिष्वज्य हनूस्नम् । 19 24.
- 450 ताव दसाण्य वरुणहो पुनैर्हि, 450 ततोऽसौ युगपत् पुनः वरुणस्य समावृतः ।  
वेडित चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तैर्हि ॥ 20 6 7. आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रावृषेण्यबलाहकैः । 19 47.
- 451' दुग्धां रवि मेहहूँ मेलावियत । 20 7 9 VP. दहवयणो वरुणस्स सुपहि वेडिओ  
मेहेहि व दिवसयरो पाउसकाले । 19 24
- 452 संवेहैवि विजा-लङ्गलै । 20 8 1-2 451 मङ्गारयसमीरेण घनसङ्घा इव । 19 53.
- 453, ताम पभाहृ वरुण्य । 20 8 2 452 कश्चिन्नाहूलपाशेन विशारचितमूर्तिना  
आकर्षित । 19 55.
- 454 तहि अवसरै पवणञ्जय-सारै ××× 453 तं दृष्ट्वा ×× अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57..  
××× गिय-लङ्गलै वेहैवि धरिय कुमार । 454 तावत् पुत्रशतं तस्य बद्धं पवनस्तुता ।  
20 9 8-9 19 60.
- 455' गिय-गन्दण-वन्-गेण स-करुणहोँ, VP. गिणहृ वरुणस्स नन्दणा हणुओ । 19 28.
- पहरण्य हल्लै ण लगगह वरुणहोँ, 455 श्रुत्वा पुत्रशतं बद्धं वरुणः शोकविह्वलः ।  
रावणेण ××× धरित रणङ्गणै । विद्यास्मरणमिर्मुक्तो बभूव श्लथविक्रमः ××  
20 10 1-2 रावणः ×× इमं क्षिप्रं जग्राह रणकोविदः । 19 62.
- 456' कोक्कावेप्पियु वरुण्य दसासै । 26 11 3 VP. रावणो वि बन्धह वरुणं । 19 28.
- 457 मरण्य गहण्य जट सन्वहोँ वीरहोँ । 456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.
- णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जह । 20 11 4-5 457 द्वयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते ××× ।
- 458 तासु मिहह जो सो जि अयाणत् । 458 प्रहणं मरणं वाऽपि कातरैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.
- 20 11 8 458 तवात्र लोके मूढो जनो तिष्ठति वैरमात्रे ।  
19 93.
- 459 तुहूँ मह राणत् । 459 खामी त्वमस्याकम् । 19 97.
- 460' मह सुय णामे सबवह, 460 गृहाण तन्मे सुता ×××  
करि ताएँ समणत् पाणिग्गहण्य । 20 11 9 सस्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.
- VP. हण्यस्स देह कञ्चं सच्चमई नाम नामेणं ।  
19 32.
- 461' दिज्जह पडमराय, सुग्गीवै, 461 (a) सुप्रीवसंज्ञस्य ××× तनूजा  
खेरैण अणङ्गकुसुम ×××, ××× पद्मरागा । 19 108-119.
- णल-गीलोहै वीय सिरिमालिणि, (b) विवाहः ××× विनिर्मितः । 19 126.
- अट्ट सहास पुम परिणेप्पियु । (c) ददौ समीरप्रमवाय कन्या अनङ्गपुष्पेति  
20 12 8-10. ××× गता प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.
- (d) अनलः ××× हरिमालिनीं  
××× ददौ ××× हनूस्नते । 19 105.
- (e) इति क्रमेणास्य बभूव यापितां  
परं सहस्राद् गणनम् । 19 106.
- VP. (a) हण्यस्स ××× दिक्षा  
कक्षा अणङ्गकुसुमति नामेणं । नलेण दिक्षा  
कक्षा हरिमालिणि त्ति नामेणं । 19 34-36.
- (b) इहियं ×× सुगगीवो नामेण पडमराय  
1 37.
- (c) हणुएण वरतण्ण सा परिणीया । 19 41
- (d) एवं सहस्ममेगं जायं  
हण्यस्स पवरमहिलाणं । 19 42.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

## INTRODUCTION

p	1.	<i>Correct</i>
4	28	-vimaddiēna for -vammiyahim
6	41	Orthography
8	4	emphasizes
8	39	Mūla
13	40	बद्ध
13	44	पयद्वद्
16	44	Kīrti
17	31	<i>juvantaḥum</i>
19	30	omit this line.
19	54	-Jasakatti
27	45	also
28	33	metre
29	17	Apabhramśa
42	8	<i>Sūrimuṣuvvaya</i>
48	32	composing for coming
50	2	Ghātaka for Bhātaka
51	26	portions
51	27	are somewhat
51	42	omit 'quotations from which are found in SC'
53	36	गुण
56	5	<i>karaviṇ</i>
58	47	Loss of <i>ya</i> -
58	50	vowel
60	26	<i>bhuccattana</i> -
60	27	from <i>Surinda</i> -
60	35	— <i>ya</i> -
61	50	Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in -a or -ā' and foot-note (1) on p 62 should be on p 61.
62	18	omit the foot-note figure from - <i>aiṃ</i> <sup>1</sup> .
63	32	the one-moraic -ēn.
63	32	the one-moraic -ēn
64	53	foot-note (3) is misplaced here.
65	7	Tagare for Tagore
68	46	(- <i>viṃ</i> )
69	40	put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'.
73	30	Introduction, p
76	52	Gandhodaka', 'vaśād, 'sañjñām
78	10	Scansion.
79	20	vakrah

p.	1.	<i>Correct</i>
85	26	Mahuaravanda
85	43	u u —
86	47	Duvahaya
90	1-2	Transpose first and second lines.
91	40	6 + 4 + u u.
94	18	predicated
94	40	for <i>Pādhaḍi</i>
94	41	Āpalisaṅghiyah
95	8	manner On
95	13	eighth
95	39	u — u
96	18	4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u
96	19	1., 3 Gana.
97	23	u u u/ — u instead of u — u/u,uuu
98	14	(— u —)
98	15	u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u
99	34	+ 4 + 4 + 4 + u —),
101	48	unbecom-
106	48	fright
107	1	laughed
110	41	Kanaka
110	47	Bhānukarna
112	12	Mandodari
112	13	Candranakhi's
112	35	Sugrīva
116	33	destroyed
„	„	he could jump.

TEXT

p.	l.	Correct
३	13	तिष्ण मि (A.'s reading)
४	6	कल्लोला-णिट्ठय
५	f. n 42	5 के
१०	9	जम्बूदीउ
"	15	कुलयर उप्पणा
११	13	कन्दप्पहो
१३	3	—महागिरि ण्हवणवीहु
१६	16	ण्हविउ <sup>3</sup>
१७	17	जे <sup>27</sup> वुत्तउ
१८	6	णिसुणेवि
२०	9	—भुक्खहि (P.'s reading)
"	16	'आमेल्ले'वि
"	17	drop the inverted coma
२१	6	बोल्लइ <sup>25</sup>
"	7	अम्हेहि
२३	17	मडारउ ज जे
२४	2	सपाइउ <sup>4</sup> ॥१
"	11	जम्बीरि—
"	20	—जणियहे <sup>26</sup> उप्परि <sup>26</sup>
"	f. n. 2	मेल्लिवि
२५	f. n. 3 3	P चउतीसाइसय०
३२	2	—वाहणहिं चडेप्पिणु <sup>17</sup>
३३	2	सट्ठिहि (A.'s reading)
३८	19	पइठ (P.'s reading)
३९	4	पर थिय उरें तोय-सुसार घवल
"	2	आवीलवि कच्छउ
४०	9	गिरि-मेरुसरिसु
४५	2	रहणेउरचक्कवाल-णयरे
४८	f. n. 11-8	P दिट्ठिहे
४९	7	अणुहुत्तउ (A.'s reading)
५०	22	रिसि-सङ्खु
५३	11	उव्वेल्ले'वि (based on A.'s reading)
"	f. n. 12	add 'S उव्वेल्लिवि'
५४	4	उप्पज्जे'वि
"	9	छेय-काले
५५	16	णरे'ण
५६	7	करें'वि
५७	f. n. 29	P S A
५८	14	अज्जुवि
५९	7	पाउ (A' reading)
६०	End	add. [१३]. १. कपिणरीरेण, मुनिना वा.
६२	14	वेयमइ-अग्ग-



p.	l.	Correct
६३	19	—सामिसालु
६४	9	वण्णराहु
७३	21	मुण्डे <sup>०</sup> हि
७५	10-14	drop this foot-note
७६	10	भणे <sup>०</sup> वि
७८	5	बोमविन्दु
"	14	णिमुणे <sup>०</sup> वि
८०	19	—कामण्ण
८७	21	नोयवे <sup>०</sup> वि for भो चवेवि
९१	6	गुएवि
"	20	सीसुप्परि
९३	19	चउदह—
"	22	असिवर
९४	1	विरेल्लिय—
"	13	—घाए
९५	2	दुवारह
"	19	एक्केण
९८	22	—मावालोलिउ (P.'s reading)
१००	15	ममर-अड
"	22	तम्मार for त वार
१०२	9	पुहु
"	18	पई
१०४	2	खयहो
१०५	25	वियई
"	11-16	PS बाहुवली <sup>०</sup>
१०८	3	तणेण सावे <sup>०</sup> ण <sup>२</sup>
"	4	पहावे <sup>०</sup> ण
"	f. n. 12	लुचियाहं
११४	16	drop the query
११५	last	विलसति
११६	8	उल्लुक्कहो
"	10	उप्परि करयल—
"	11	कडल्ला-केसर
"	12	कामिणि भिसिणि
"	14	सलिल—
"	21	फन्निह—कप्पूरे <sup>०</sup> हि
"	"	मुरहि—मिगमय—
"	24	रिञ्छोलिहि
११७	20	तल्लिच्छउ <sup>११</sup>
११८	8	रयणे <sup>०</sup> हि
"	24	केयड-हात्वे <sup>०</sup> हि
११९	14	—मई <sup>३</sup>
१२०	9	पहुक्कउ
"	"	मुवे <sup>०</sup> ण पक्किडउ
१२४	20	गय-मय-णइ-मइलिय—

p.	l.	Correct
१२५	17	मज्जे
१२६	12	एत्तिउ 'दाहेण
१२८	2	घुट्ठ
१३०	14	पच्चुत्तर
"	20	सच्चु वि सारवन्तु
१३१	2	विहि
"	21	—मरु णरिन्द
"	last	भो इन्द्र
१३२	22	वल्लु
१३४	5	भिन्नुहु
"	8	णाहि
१३६	f n. fourth line	लीलोद्धतं
१३७	15	सुर-वगलामुहे
१४०	11	अरे
१४१	8	किं सक्कइ
"	f. n. 1	P तेण
१४३	2	पडित्थिह (S.'s reading)
१४४	5	—वण्णु परत्तउ
१४९	3	उहु
"	10	तप्प-वेसु
"	14	परित्तोसिएण, पहसिएण
"	24	विज्जुप्पह—
१५०	15	करयलं, घरेवि, परिहरेवि,
"	26	विसज्जियउ
"	last but one	addy '४ वृथा'
१५२	17	भन्तएण
१५६	f n 8.1	A पहजण
१५७	3	drop the query
१५९	12	पिसायरउ
१६०	22	कन्ते
१६२	17.11	A कित

## INDEX VERBORUM

p.	l.	Correct
2	after अडइ,	enter 'अडयणा 13 12 5 कुलटा
3	heading	(D 1 18)'
5	"	Index
6	under आण	"
"	" आणन्तय	opponent
"	after आराह	drop आणवडीवय etc
		enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराधना) the
		Bhagavati Ārādhana'
7	heading	Index
11	under एत्थु	add 'एत्थ 6 15 6'
16	under खुरप्प	drop '15 5 3'
"	" खुरप्प	add '15 5 3'
20	after चन्दिणय	enter 'चन्दुज्जय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद'
"		drop the entry चाउल
22	after जन्तिय	enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता'
23	under जा	drop '14 13 1' under जन्त and
		'enl जन्तिय 14 4 8'
"		correct जिह तिह, यथा तथा
27	after णहङ्गण	drop the entry णहमणि
31	" तल्लय	enter 'तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्प]
		आसक्त (D. 5 3)'
39		for ✓ परीयड्ढ read ✓ परियड्ढ
42	after पायालय	enter '✓पाड [पाटय] pres. 3.s. पाडइ
		5 4 2'
63	after सिरि	enter 'सिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for
		सिर°?) शिरस् or शिरा'
64	after सुम्म	enter 'सुर° 6 6 3 सुरा'
66	after अणुत्तरवाइ	enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुराधा'
71	after पायाललङ्क	enter 'पिसायरव 19 13 2 पिसाचरव (वन)'

सयम्भुएवकिउ

पउमचरिउ

(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)



कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ

# पउमचरिउ



णमहँ णवँ-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिछँ ।  
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दियं सिरसां ॥ १ ॥  
दीहर-समास-णालं<sup>५</sup> सह-दलं अत्थ-केसरुघवियं<sup>६</sup> ।  
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कन्वुप्पलं जयउं ॥ २ ॥

\*

1 P. A. begins; दँ० । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; s. begins: दँप० । णमो वीतरागाय  
नमः. 2 S A नमह. 3 S A नव०. 4 After this Gāthā s. gives the following  
seven stanzas of a *Jinendra-rudrāṣṭaka* and five laudatory  
stanzas:

पापान्धकनिर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्मभूषिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥  
संयमवृषभारुढं तपउग्रमहन्तं(?) तीक्ष्णशूलधरं । संसारकरिविदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥  
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेषं विरचितसिल(?) शुद्धभावकपालं । व्रताचलशैलनिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥

गुणगगनरश्मि(?) मालं दशध्वजोद्भूतविदितद्वारं ।

तप(?) कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?) जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥

सप्तभयडाम(?) डमरुक्रवाद्यं अनवरतप्रकटसंदोहं । मनवद्वसर्पपरिकरं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ५ ॥  
अनवरतसलवाचाविकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुङ्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥

ईशानशयनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं ललितमे(भा?) वं च ।

यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेज्जगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७ ॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सदो दन्तमहं(?) हे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।

विणिण वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥

चउमुहएवस्स सदो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।

भइसय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥

जलकीलाएँ सयम्भू(भुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।

महं च अत्थवोहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवधमंस-मच्च(?) त्त-मायङ्को ।

जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो[?] तच्छिरे] पडइ ॥ ४ ॥

सच्छन्द(इ)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ।

वायरण-केसरङ्को सयम्भुपञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

5 P A नालं, S णाल. 6 S ० ह्वधवियं. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेवि<sup>९</sup> परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणें<sup>१०</sup> जाहँ सिद्धन्त-झुणि ॥ १  
 झुणि जाहँ<sup>११</sup> अणिद्धिय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियएँ<sup>१२</sup> ण फिइइ एक्कु<sup>१३</sup> खणु ॥ २  
 खणु खणु वि जाहँ<sup>१४</sup> ण विचलइ मणु मणु मगइ जाहँ मोक्खं-गमणु ॥ ३  
 गमणु वि जहिँ णउं जम्मणु मरणु ॥ ४  
 मरणु वि कह होइ मुणीवरहँ<sup>१५</sup> मुणिवर जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५  
 जिणवर जे<sup>१६</sup> लीय माणं परहों(?) परु केव<sup>१७</sup> दुक्कु जे<sup>१८</sup> परियणहों ॥ ६  
 परियणु मणें मणिणउं जेहिँ तिणु तिण-समउ णाहिँ<sup>१९</sup> लहु णरय-रिणु ॥ ७  
 रिणु केम होइ भव-भय-रहिँ<sup>२०</sup> भव-रहिय धम्म-संजम-सहिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ जे काय-वाय-मणें<sup>२१</sup> णिच्छिरियं (जे)<sup>२२</sup> काम-कोह-दुण्णय-तरियं ।  
 ते<sup>२३</sup> एक्क-मणेण सयं भुएँ ण वन्दिय गुरु<sup>२४</sup> परमायरियं ॥ ९ ]

\*

[ १. पढमो संधि ]

तिहुअणलग्गण-खम्भु<sup>२५</sup> गुरु परमेद्धि<sup>२६</sup> णवेप्पिणु<sup>२७</sup> ।  
 पुणु आरम्भिय रामकहँ<sup>२८</sup> आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

18

[ १ ]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ-भडाराहों संसार-समुहुत्ताराहों ॥ १  
 पणवेप्पिणु<sup>२</sup> अजिय-जिणेसरहों दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प-हरहों ॥ २

8 This whole Kaḍavaka is missing in P. 9 s A जयकारिणि. 10 s °वयणि, A °वयण. 11 s जाह. 12 s A हियइ. 13 इक्कु. 14 s जाच. 15 A सुक्ख°. 16 s ण. 17 A जम्मण. 18 s मुणीसराह. 19 s मुणिवर. 20 s A जे. 21 s पाण. 22 s किंव. 23 s जि, A जे. 24 A मणिणउं. 25 A नाहि. 26 s णरइ विणु. 27 s रइ. 28 s °रहिया. 29 s सम्म°. 30 s °सहिया. 31 s मणि. 32 s णिच्छया, A णिच्छिरया. 33 Metrically redundant. 34 s °तरिया. 35 s तं. 36 s गुण. 37 s परमायरिया. 38 After this Kaḍavaka, s A read the following Sanskrit stanza:

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्जनैः संगतानामिति वदति जनोऽयं सर्वमेतद्धि मिथ्या ।  
 उरगफणिमणीनां किं निमित्तेन राज्ञ भवति विषदोषो ( s विषदोषो ) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्गः ॥  
 39 s वंभु. 40 A परमेद्धि. 41 P नवेप्पिणु. 42 P s °कहा.

1. 1 P समुद्ध°. 2 A पणविप्पिणु.

१ आर्वे न रामायणम्.

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहों	तइलोक-सिहर-पुर-गामियहों ॥ ३
पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहों	कम्मट्ट-दुट्ट-रिउ- <sup>१</sup> णिज्जिणहों <sup>३</sup> ॥ ४
पणवेवि <sup>४</sup> सुमइ-तित्थङ्करहों	वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-धरहों ॥ ५
पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहों	सोहिय <sup>५</sup> -भँव-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहों ॥ ६
पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-साराहों	जिणवरहों <sup>७</sup> सुपास-भडाराहों ॥ ७
पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहों	भविआयण-सँउण-कप्पतरुहों <sup>८</sup> ॥ ८
पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहें <sup>९</sup>	सुरभवणुच्छलिय-दिन्न-ज्जुणिहें <sup>१०</sup> ॥ ९
पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहों <sup>११</sup>	कल्लाण-झाण-णाणुग्गमहों ॥ १०
पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहों	अच्चन्त <sup>१२</sup> -महन्त-पत्त-सिवहों ॥ ११
पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज-मुणिहें <sup>१४</sup>	विप्फुरिय-णाण-चूडामणिहें <sup>१५</sup> ॥ १२
पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहें <sup>१६</sup>	संदरिसिय-परमागम- <sup>३</sup> दिसिहें <sup>१७</sup> ॥ १३
पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगाराहों	साणन्तहों <sup>१८</sup> धम्म-भडाराहों ॥ १४
पणवेप्पिणु सन्ति <sup>१९</sup> -कुन्थु <sup>२०</sup> -अरहें <sup>२१</sup>	<sup>२२</sup> तिणि मि तिहुअण <sup>२३</sup> -परमेसरहें ॥ १५
पणवेवि मल्लि-तित्थङ्करहों	तइलोक-महारिसि-कुलहरहों <sup>२४</sup> ॥ १६
पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुवय-जिणहों	देवासुर-दिण <sup>२५</sup> -पयाहिणहों ॥ १७
पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेसीसरहें <sup>२६</sup>	पुणु पास-वीर-तित्थङ्करहें <sup>२७</sup> ॥ १८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण पणवेप्पिणु भावें ।  
 पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि रामायण-कौर्वे<sup>२९</sup> ॥ १९

3 P S णिज्जणहो. 4 P S पणवेप्पिणु. 5 P S सोसिय°. 6 A भवदुक्खलक्ख°. 7 P जिणव-  
 रहो. 8 P °कप्पतरुहो. 9 P पुप्फयंतमुणिहे, S पुप्फयंतमुणिहो, A पुप्फयंतमुणिहो.  
 10 S ज्जुणिहे. 11 P S पुंगवहो. 12 A णाणज्झाणारमहो. 13 A अच्चन्त. 14 P °मुणिहो,  
 S °मुणिहिं, A °फणिहो corrected to °सु°. 15 P S A °चूडामणिहो. 16 P °महागि  
 रिहे, S °महागिरिहो A °महारिसहो. 17 S °विसिहो A °दिसिहो. 18 S साणत्तहो. 19 P  
 सत्ति. 20 P S कुंय. 21 A °अरहें 22 P. marginally 'सीहिम्म' पाठे, A तिण्ण वि.  
 23 P तिहुअण°. 24 A °कुलरहो. 25 P °दिन्न°. 26 P S °णेसीसरहो. 27 P S तित्थ-  
 करहो. 28 A पुणु आरम्भय रामकह. 29 A °काविं.



[ २ ]

वज्रमाणे-मुह-कुहर-विणिगय  
 अक्खर-मौस-जलोह-मणोहर  
 दीह-समास-पवाहावड्ढिय  
 ५ देसीभासा-उभय-तडुज्जल  
 अत्थ-वहल-कल्लोलाणिट्ठिय  
 एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती  
 पच्छई इन्दभूई-आयरिणं<sup>१३</sup>  
 पुणु पव्वे<sup>१५</sup> संसाराराणं  
 १० पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसाणं<sup>१४</sup>  
 पउमिणि-जणणि-गम्भ-संभूणं<sup>१९</sup>  
 अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्तं

रामकहा-मौस एह कमागय ॥ १  
 सु-अलङ्कार-छन्द-मच्छोहर ॥ २  
 सकय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्किय ॥ ३  
 क वि दुक्कर-धण-सद्-सिलायल ॥ ४  
 आसासय-समत्तूह-परिट्ठिय ॥ ५  
 गणहर-देवहिं<sup>१०</sup> दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६  
 पुणु धम्मणेण गुणालङ्कारिणं<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ७  
 कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ८  
 १८ बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराणं ॥ ९  
 मारुणएव-रूव-अणुराणं<sup>१९</sup> ॥ १०  
 छिब्वर-णासं पविरल-दन्ते<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ११

॥ वत्ता ॥

गिम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह-  
 १५ ११ जेण<sup>१४</sup> समाणिज्जन्तएण

कित्तणु आहप्पइ ।  
 थिर कित्ति विट्ठप्पइ ॥ १२

[ ३ ]

वुहयण सयम्भु पई<sup>१</sup> विण्णवइ  
 वायरणु कयावि<sup>१</sup> ण जाणियउ  
 णउ पञ्चाहारहो तत्ति किय  
 १५ णउ गिसुअउ सत्त विहत्तियउ

मई<sup>१</sup> सरिसउ अणु णाहिं<sup>१</sup> कुकइ ॥ १  
 णउ वित्ति-सुत्तु वक्खाणियउ ॥ २  
 णउ संधिहं<sup>११</sup> उप्परि<sup>१२</sup> बुद्धि थियं ॥ ३  
 छविहउ समास-पउत्तियउ<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ४

२. १ A वज्रमाण°. २ S जण. ३ S पेह. ४ A °पास°. ५ P °मनोहर. ६ PS सुय-  
 लंकार°. ७ A °सहमच्छोह. ८ S °यहावा°. ९ A अथ°. १० S °देवह, A °देविहिं. ११ S  
 संजय°. १२ P इंदभूअ°. १३ S °आयरियं. १४ PS गुणालंकारियं. १५ P एवहिं, S एवहि.  
 १६ S अणुत्तरवार्य. १७ S °पसायं. १८ S बुद्धिइ गियइ जणिय कयराणं. १९ S संभूयं. २० P  
 मारुणएव, S मारुणयेव, A मारुणएव. २१ SA °अणुरायं. २२ A छिब्वर°. २३ P  
 P दत्ते, SA दत्ते. २४ P जइ corrected to जण, S जण.

३. १ SA पइ. २ PS मइ. ३ A सरिसउं. ४ P णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्तिय. ५ PS  
 कयाइ. ६ P न. ७ P जाणियउं, A जाणियउं. ८ A नवि. ९ P A वक्खाणियउं. १० A णउं.  
 ११ PS संधिप. १२ PS उप्परि. १३ P द्विय, S द्विय. १४ S गिसुयउ, A तिसुयउ.  
 १५ P विहत्तियउ. १६ P °पउत्तियउ, S °यउत्तियउ.

[ २ ] १ पर्वतात्. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेपः, व्यासः ४ प्रवाहः ५ तट. ६ तीर्थम्. ७ गौतम-  
 खामिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेण संसारविषये अतीव भीरुणा(?). ९ अनुत्तरवादि(?)ना भट्टारकेण.  
 १० रविषेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्थैः पूर्णम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[ ३ ] १ हे. २ प्रसाधारस्य. ३ बहुमीहि-कर्मधारय° षट्.

छंकारय दस लैयार ण सुय<sup>17</sup>  
ण वलावल धाउ णिवार्य-णाणु  
णउ गिसुणिउं<sup>18</sup> पञ्चमहाय-कहु(?)  
णउ बुद्धिउ पिङ्गल-पत्थारु<sup>19</sup>  
ववसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि  
सामण्णं भास छुडु सावडउं<sup>20</sup>  
छुडु होन्तुं सुहासिय-वयणाइं<sup>21</sup>  
एहुं सज्जण-लोयहो<sup>22</sup> किउ विणउ  
जइ एमं विरुसइ को वि खलु

वीसोवसग पञ्चय बहुय<sup>18</sup> ॥ ५  
णउ लिङ्गु उणाइ वंङ्गु वयणु ॥ ६  
णउ भरहुं गेउं लक्खणु वि सहुं ॥ ७  
णउ भम्महुं दण्डि-अलङ्कारु<sup>23</sup> ॥ ८  
वरि रंङ्गावहुं कहु करमि ॥ ९  
छुडु आगम-जुत्ति का वि घडउ ॥ १०  
गामिछं-भास-परिहरणाइं ॥ ११  
जं अबुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणउं ॥ १२  
तहो<sup>24</sup> हत्थुथल्लिउ लेउं<sup>25</sup> छलु ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

19

पिसुणें<sup>26</sup> किं<sup>27</sup> अव्वत्थिणं  
किं छण-चन्दुं<sup>28</sup> मंहागहेण<sup>29</sup>

जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।  
कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[ ४ ]

अवहत्थेवि<sup>1</sup> खलयणु णिरवसेसु  
जहिं<sup>2</sup> पक्क-कलमे<sup>3</sup> कमलिणि गिसण्णं  
जहिं<sup>3</sup> सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिठ्ठियाउं  
जहिं<sup>3</sup> उच्छु-वणइं<sup>11</sup> पवणाहयाइं  
जहिं<sup>3</sup> णन्दणवणइं<sup>12</sup> मणोहराइं  
जहिं<sup>13</sup> फाडिम-वयणइं दाडिमाइं

पहिलउ<sup>4</sup> णिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १  
अलहन्त तरणिं<sup>5</sup> धेर वं विसण्णं ॥ २  
णं वणसिरि-मरगय-कण्डियाउं ॥ ३  
कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइं ॥ ४  
णच्चन्ति व चल-पल्लव-कराइं ॥ ५  
णज्जन्ति<sup>15</sup> ताइं णं कइं-मुहाइं ॥ ६

17 S णया. 18 S बहुया. 19 A गिसुणिउं. 20 A महा वि कावु. 21 A भरह. 22 PS ण लक्खणु छंडु. 23 A सावु, S कवु. 24 A °पत्थारु. 25 P मग्गह. 26 PS °अलंकार, A °अलंकार. 27 PS रयडावुत्तु. 28 PS सामाण, A सामण. 29 P न विहडउ, S महिविडउ. 30 PS किमि. 31 PS होति. 32 P सुहासुह. 33 PS गामेछं. 34 P इहु, S यहु. 35 P सज्जण लोयहु, S सज्जणलोयहु. 36 PA अप्पणउं. 37 PS जं. 38 PS एव. 39 S तहु. 40 S लेवि. 41 S पिसुणि. 42 के. 43 P °इहु 44 P महग्गहेण.

4. 1 PA अवहत्थिवि. 2 P लइ वण्णवि, A निव्वण्णमि. 3 PS जहि. 4 PS कलमि, A °कलव. 5 PS गिसण्णु, A गिसण्ण. 6 S तरणि. 7 S वि. 8 PS विसण्णु. 9 P S सुपरिठ्ठिआउ. 10 P कंठिआउ. 11 P उच्छवणइं, S उच्छवणइ. 12 S °वणइ. 13 S जहि. 14 A फाडिउ. 15 P णज्जन्त. 16 S कइ.

४ पदकारक, पद्य विना. ५ लकारिसंज्ञा-परिभाषादि. ६ प्रादि. ७ वाणवत्सादयः प्रत्ययानि. ८ उदन्ता निपाताः. ९ उणादिवृत्तिः. १० वक्रोक्तिः. ११ एकद्विवहु-वचनानि. १२ कुम्भारसंभव १, मेघदूत २, रघु ३, किरात ४, माधु ५. १३ प्रस्तारः. १४ ...अलङ्कार. १५ राजप्रेष्ठिना. १६ राहुणा.

[ ४ ] १ अवगय, दूरीकृत. २ ज्ञायन्ते.

जहिं<sup>17</sup> महुयर-पन्तिउ सुन्दरां<sup>18</sup> केयइं<sup>19</sup> कैसर-रयं-धूसराउ ॥ ७  
जहिं दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति पुणु पन्थियं रस-सलिलइं पियन्ति ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तंहिं तं पट्टणु रायगिहु धण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।  
५ गं पिहिविणं णव-जोवणएँ<sup>23</sup> सिरें<sup>24</sup> सेहरें आइद्धइं ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १  
णच्चइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करगु धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-मग्गु ॥ २  
सूलगं-भिण्णं-देवउलं-सिहरु कणइं व पारावर्य-सह-गहिरु ॥ ३  
१० घुम्मइं व गएँहिं<sup>20</sup> मय-भिम्मलेहिं उड्डइ व तुरङ्गहिं<sup>21</sup> चञ्चलेहिं ॥ ४  
णहाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहिं<sup>22</sup> पणवइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहिं<sup>23</sup> ॥ ५  
पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलएहिं विप्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलएहिं<sup>24</sup> ॥ ६  
किलिकिलइं व सबजणुच्छवेण<sup>25</sup> गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७  
गायइ वालाविणि<sup>26</sup> मुच्छणेहिं<sup>27</sup> पुरवइ<sup>28</sup> व धण्णं-धण-कण्णणेहिं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहिं<sup>29</sup> फोफ्फलेहिं<sup>30</sup> लुह-चुण्णासङ्गे ।  
जणं-चलणग्ग-विमहिणं महि रङ्गिय रङ्गे ॥ ९

17 P A जहि. 18 S सुंदरां. 19 S केयइं. 20 S रइ. 21 P पंथिय. 22 PS तहि पट्टणु णामें रायगिहु. 23 S °जोवणइ. 24 PS सिरि, A तिर. 25 S आइद्धइ.

5. 1 PS चउगोउर ति. 2 A °वन्तु. 3 S मरुद्धुयकरगु. 4 S भूलगं 5 PS भिण्णु. 6 PS देउलं. 7 A झुगइं corrected to कं. 8 S पाराइयं. 9 A घुम्मइं. 10 S गएहि, A गयहि. 11 S तुरंगहि, A तुरयहि. 12 PS °जलोहरेहि. 13 PS °हरेहि. 14 S °जुयलएहि, A °जुयलएहि. 15 A किलिकिलइ corrected to किलिकि. 16 PS °जणोच्छवेण. 17 PS व आळावणि. 18 S °मुच्छणेहि. 19 P पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S पुरवइ. 20 P धन्नु, S धम्म. 21 S °वण्णेहि. 22 P फोफ्फलेहि, S फोफ्फलिहि, A फोफ्फलिहि. 23 S जलं. 24 PS °विमहिण्ण.

३ मुक्कटं वदः (?).

[ ५ ] १ [नग]रस्य सुलम्. २ केलसम् (?). ३ श्रेष्ठो इव.

[ ६ ]

तहिं<sup>१</sup> सेणिउं<sup>२</sup> णामें णय-णिवासु  
किं तिणयणु णं णं विसम-चक्खु  
किं दिणयरु णं<sup>४</sup> णं दहणं-सीलु  
किं कुञ्जरु णं<sup>५</sup> णं णिच्च-मत्तु  
किं सायरु णं<sup>६</sup> णं खार-णीरु  
किं फणिवइ णं णं कूर-भाउ  
किं महमहु णं णं कुडिल-वक्कु<sup>८</sup>  
अणुहरइ पुणु विजइ सो ज्ञे<sup>१०</sup> तासु

उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १  
किं ससहरु णं णं एकं-पक्खु ॥ २  
किं हेरि णं णं कम-मुअणं-लीलु ॥ ३  
किं गिरि णं णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४  
किं वम्महु णं णं हय-सरीरु ॥ ५  
किं मारुउ णं णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६  
किं सुरवइ णं णं सहस-अक्खु<sup>९</sup> ॥ ७  
वामद्धु वं दाहिण-अद्धु जासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

19

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणेहिं  
वीर-जिणिन्दहो<sup>१२</sup> समसरणुं

गयणङ्गणु छाइउं ।  
विउल्लइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

परमेसरु पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु  
णाणुज्जलुं चउ-कल्लाण-पिण्डु  
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु  
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ  
चउसद्धि-चामरुद्ध-अमाणुं  
थिउं विउल्लं-महीहरं वद्धमाणुं<sup>१३</sup>  
पायार तिणिण चउ गोउराइं<sup>१४</sup>  
उव्विभय चउ माणव-थम्भ जामं

चलणमं चालिय-महिहरिन्दु ॥ १  
चउ-कम्मं-उहणु कलि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २  
भुवणात्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३  
अल्लल-फुल्ल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४  
चउ-सुराणिकाय-संथुवमाणुं ॥ ५  
समसरणु वि जसुं जोयणं-पमाणुं ॥ ६  
वारह गण वारह मन्दिराइं ॥ ७  
तुरमाणे<sup>१५</sup> केण वि णेरण तामं ॥ ८

20

6. 1 P तहि. 2 PA सेणिउं. 3 P पक्कु, A इक्कु. 4 A न. 5 A दहणं. 6 PS 'सुयण'. 7 P 'नीरु. 8 P सक्कु marginally corrected to सक्खु. 9 A सो वि सक्कु marginally corrected to सहसक्खु. 10 SA जि. 11 PS अ. 12 SA छावउ. 13 S 'जिणिन्दहु, A जिणिन्द'. 14 A समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउल्लयि परावउ.

7. 1 A चलणगुचालिय. 2 P णाणुज्जल. 3 A 'कम्म'. 4 PS 'रुद्धयमाणु, A 'रुद्धयमाणु. 5 PS transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S 'संयुत्तमाणु. 7 S थिओ. 8 P विउल्ल, S वउल. 9 A वद्धमाणु. 10 SA missing. 11 S जोयणं. 12 A परिपमाणु. 13 P S गोयराइं. 14 PS जाव. 15 P तुरमाणं. 16 PS ताव.

[ ६ ] १ नीतिग्रहम्. २ सिंहः

[ ७ ] मेरुम्. २ पापम्, तस्य यमदण्डः. ३ शीघ्रम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविड सेणिउं महाराओ<sup>१८</sup> ।  
 'जं शायहि<sup>१९</sup> जं 'संभरहि<sup>२०</sup> सो जग-गुरु आओ<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

१ जण-वयणइं<sup>२</sup> कण्णुप्पलिकरेवि सिंहासण-सिहरहों ओयरेवि<sup>४</sup> ॥ १  
 गड पयइं<sup>५</sup> सत्त रोमञ्जियहु पुणु महियलें<sup>६</sup> णाविउं उत्तमहु ॥ २  
 देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३  
 स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु स-परियणु स-साहणु सैइहासु ॥ ४  
 गड वन्दण-हत्तिएँ<sup>८</sup> जिणवरासु आसण्णीहुइं महीहरासु ॥ ५  
 १० समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण परिवेढिउं चारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६  
 पहिलएँ<sup>१०</sup> कोट्टुएँ रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु वीयएँ<sup>११</sup> कप्पङ्गण-जणु णिविडु ॥ ७  
 तंइयएँ<sup>१२</sup> अज्जियं-गणु साणुराउ चउथएँ<sup>१४</sup> जोइस-वर-अच्छराउ ॥ ८  
 पञ्चमैं विन्तरिउं सुहासिणीउं छट्टुएँ<sup>१६</sup> पुणु भवणं-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९  
 सत्तमैं<sup>२०</sup> भावण गिवाण साव अट्टुमैं<sup>२१</sup> विन्तरं संसुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०  
 १६ णवमएँ<sup>२३</sup> जोइस णमिउंत्तमङ्ग दहमएँ<sup>२५</sup> कप्पामर पुलइयङ्ग ॥ ११  
 एयारहमएँ<sup>२६</sup> णरवर णिविडु वारहमएँ<sup>२७</sup> तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठु ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु सिंहासणं-संठिउ ।  
 तिहुवणं-मत्थएँ<sup>३०</sup> सुह-णिलएँ णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १३

17 A सेणिउं, 18 PS महाराउ, A महाराउ. 19 S शायहिं. 20 S संभरहिं. 21 PSA आउ.

8. 1 PS जिणं. A जिण corrected to जगं. 2 PS वयणइ. 3 PS कण्णु-प्पले. 4 PS उववरेवि. 5 PSA पयइ. 6 P महियले, S महियलि. 7 P नासिय, S णासिय. 8 P वंदणभत्तिए. 9 P आसण्णीहुअ S आसण्णीहुय. 10 S पहिलइ कोट्टुइ. 11 PS 'जण. 12 PS तंइयइ. 13 P अज्जियं. 14 PS चउथइ, A चाउथयए. 15 A missing. 16 P चेंतरें, S विन्तरें. 17 P S सुहासिणिउ. 18 P S छट्टुमि. 19 P S भवणि. 20 P S सत्तमि. 21 P S अट्टुमि. 22 PS चेंतर. 23 S णवमइ, A णवममइ. 24 P नंसिउं. 25 S दहमइ, A दहमइ. 26 S एयारहमइ. 27 S वारहमइ, A वारहमइ. 28 PS किह आसणं. 29 P तिहुवणं, S तिहुवणं. 30 S मत्थइ.

४ आराधयामि (?).

१ १ a वनीयः (?), २ दासीजनः, ३ सान्निभः, ४ सर्वाणि (?).

[९]

१-सिहरै<sup>१</sup> चडाविय-करयलगु  
 २-य णाहँ सब-देवाहिदेव  
 ३-तिहुवर्ण-सामिय तिविह-छत्त  
 ४-केवल-गाणुग्भिर्ण-देह  
 ५-जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय  
 ६-परम परम्पर वीयराय  
 ७-सब-जीव-कारुण-भाव  
 ८-वेपिणु जिणु तग्गय-भणेण

मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणहँ लगु ॥ १  
 किय-णाग-णारिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २  
 अट्टविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३  
 वम्मह-णिम्महण पणट्ट-णेह ॥ ४  
 वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५  
 सुर-मउड-कोडि-मणि-घिट्ट-पाय ॥ ६  
 अक्खय अणन्त णहयलँ-सहावँ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
 पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तमँसामि<sup>११</sup> तेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘परमेसर पर-सासणेहिँ<sup>१३</sup>कहँ<sup>१४</sup> जिण-सासणेँ<sup>१५</sup> केम थियँ

सुवइ विवरेरी ।

कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगेँ<sup>१</sup> लोएँहिँ ढंकरिवन्तएहिँ  
 जई कुम्मँ धरियउ धरणि-वीदु  
 जइ रोमहोँ तिहुअणुँ उवरेँ<sup>१</sup> माइ  
 अणुणु वि खरदूसणेँ-समरेँ<sup>११</sup> देव  
 किहँ<sup>१३</sup> तियमई-कारणेँ<sup>१६</sup> कविवरेण  
 किह वाणर गिरिवर उवहन्ति  
 किह रावणुँ दह-मुहु बीस-हत्यु  
 वरिसद्धु सुअई किह कुम्भयणु

उप्पाइउ भन्तिउँ भन्तएहिँ<sup>१३</sup> ॥ १  
 तो कुम्मँ पडन्तउ केण गीदु ॥ २  
 तो रावणु कहिँ<sup>१४</sup> तिय लेवि जाई ॥ ३  
 पँहु जुज्झई सुज्झइ भिच्चु कैवँ<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ४  
 घाइज्झइ वालिँ<sup>१६</sup> सहोयेण ॥ ५  
 वन्धेविँ<sup>१७</sup> मयरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६  
 अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्यु ॥ ७  
 महिसा-कोडिहिँ<sup>१८</sup> मि ण धाँई अणुण ॥ ८

9. 1 PS सिरि सिहरि. 2 P वंदणहि, S वंदणहिँ. 3 P चाह. 4 SA तिहुयण.  
 5 P °छत्त. 6 P °गाणुभिण्ण. 7 S जय वम्महणिम्महणट्टणेह. 8 PS °मउडि.  
 9 S णहयलि. 10 PS °सभाव. 11 P गउत्तम, S गउत्तमु. 12 A सामिण्ण.  
 13 P S °सासणेहि, A सासणिहिँ. 14 P S A कहि. 15 A °सासणि. 16 P  
 डिआ, S डिआ.

10. 1 P S जग. 2 S भंति. 3 PS भंतिएहिँ. 4 PS जय. 5 PS कुम्म.  
 6 SA तिहुयण. 7 P उवरे, A उयरि. 8 PSA कहि. 9 S जाइ. 10 P खरदूसण.  
 11 P सेणि, S सरिस. A समरि. 12 P जुज्झई. 13 PS केम. 14 PS कह.  
 15 A तीमई. 16 S कारणि. 17 A कइवरेण. 18 S वाले. 19 S A वंधेवि. 20 P रामण.  
 21 PS सुयइ. 22 SA कोडिहिँ मि. 23 PS चरइ.

[१०] १ हरोकियुक्तः. २ भ्रान्तयः. ३ सगययुक्तचित्तः. ४ धृतः, व्याप्तः. ५ रामाव-  
 तार-विष्णोः. ६ रामः. ७ लीनमिते. ८ सुधीवेन. ९ अभिलयनशीलः.  
 पठ० चरि० २

॥ घत्ता ॥

जे<sup>२४</sup> परिसैसिउ दहवयण पर-णारीहि<sup>२५</sup> समणु<sup>२६</sup> ।  
 सो<sup>२७</sup> मन्दोवरि<sup>२८</sup> जणणि-सम किह लेइ विहीसणु<sup>२९</sup> ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

१ तं गिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> वुच्चइ गणहरेण सुणें<sup>२</sup> सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ १  
 पहिलउ आयासुं<sup>३</sup> अणन्तुं साउ णिरवेक्खुं<sup>४</sup> णिरञ्जणुं पलय-भाउ ॥ २  
 तइलौकुं<sup>५</sup> परिट्ठिउं मज्झुं<sup>६</sup> तासु चउदह रज्जुयं<sup>७</sup> आयासु जासुं ॥ ३  
 तेत्थुं<sup>८</sup> वि झल्लरि-मज्झाणुमाणु थिउ तिरियं-लोउ रज्जुयं-पमाणु ॥ ४  
 तहिं<sup>९</sup> जम्बूदीउं<sup>१०</sup> महा-पहाणु वित्थरेण<sup>११</sup> लक्खुं<sup>१२</sup> जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५  
 ११ चउ-खेत्त-चउदहं<sup>१३</sup> सरि<sup>१४</sup> णिवासु छविहं<sup>१५</sup> कुलपवय-तइं-पयासु ॥ ६  
 तासु वि अब्भन्तरे<sup>१६</sup> कणय-सेलु गवणवइ-उवरे<sup>१७</sup> सहसेक्कं-मूलु ॥ ७  
 तहो<sup>१८</sup> दाहिण-भाएं<sup>१९</sup> भरहु थकु छक्खण्डालङ्किउ एक्कं-चकु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहिं<sup>२०</sup> ओसप्पि<sup>२१</sup> णि-कालें<sup>२२</sup> गए<sup>२३</sup> कप्पयरुच्छण्णी<sup>२४</sup> ।  
 १६ चउदहं<sup>२५</sup> रयणविसेस जिहं<sup>२६</sup> कुलयर-उप्पण्णी<sup>२७</sup> ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

पहिलउ पैहु पडिसुइं<sup>१</sup> सुयवन्तउ वीयउ सम्मइं<sup>२</sup> सम्मइवन्तउ ॥ १  
 तइयउं<sup>३</sup> खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु चउथउ खेमन्धरु रणे<sup>४</sup> दुद्धरु ॥ २  
 पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु छट्टउ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 PSA जं. 25 PS ०णारीहि. 26 A सणु marginally corrected to समीहणु.  
 27 PS सा. 28 A मंदोवरि.

11. 1 S गिसुणिवि, A निसुणिवि. 2 PSA सुणि. 3 S आयास. 4 PS अणंत.  
 5 निरवेखु. 6 S णिरजणु. 7 A परिट्ठिउ. 8 PSA मज्झ. 9 S रज्जु, A रज्जुय. 10 S  
 यासु. 11 P तेत्थ, S तित्थ. 12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय. 13 S रज्जुय. 14 PSA  
 तहि. 15 PS जंबूदीव. 16 S ०पमाणु. 17 P वित्थरिण. 18 S लक्ख. 19 P चउदह.  
 20 P सर. 21 A वि superscribed between छविह कुल. 22 S ०तलु, A तल  
 with marks of deletion. 23 S अब्भन्तर, A अर्भन्तरि. 24 PS उअरि. 25 S  
 सहसिक्क. 26 S तहु. 27 S भाएहिं, A भासैं. 28 PA छलंडा. 29 P पकु, A एक.  
 30 PS तहि. 31 PS अवछप्पिणि. 32 P ०कालें, S कोलें. A ०कालि. 33 PS गय.  
 34 P ०रुच्छण्णा, S ०रुच्छण्णो. 35 P चउदह. 36 PS जिम. 37 PS उप्पण्णो.

12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुइगतउ; marginally 'बहु सुयवन्तउ' पाठे. 2 P पडिसुइ.  
 3 S सुम्मइ. 4 S सम्मइवन्तउ. 5 P तइअउ. 6 PS रणि.

[ ११ ] १ सर्वगतः. २ कर्तृरहितः. ३ परिणामी. ४ ऊर्द्धः. ५ भरतैरावतौ विदेहौ द्वौ  
 एवं चतुःक्षेत्रस्य.

सत्तमु चारु<sup>४</sup>-चक्खु चक्खुभउ<sup>८</sup>  
सहसा चन्द-दिवायर-दंसणे<sup>९</sup>  
'अहो परमेसर कुलयर-सारा  
तं गिणुणेवि णराहिउ घोसइ  
पुव-विदेहे<sup>१०</sup> तिलोआणन्दे<sup>११</sup>

तासु काले उप्पज्जइ विम्भउ ॥ ४  
सथलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ गिय-मणे<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ५  
कोउहल्लु<sup>११</sup> महु एउ भडारा<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ६  
'कम्म-भूमि लइ एवहि<sup>१३</sup> होसइ<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ७  
कहिउ आसि महु परम-जिणिन्दे<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

णव-सञ्झारुण-पलवहो<sup>१६</sup>  
आयइ चन्द-सूर-फलइ<sup>१७</sup>

तारायण-पुप्फहो<sup>१८</sup> ।  
अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहो<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

पुणु जाउ जसुम्भउ अतुल-थामु<sup>२०</sup>  
पुणु साहिचन्दु<sup>२१</sup> चन्दाहि जाउ  
तहो णाहिहो<sup>२२</sup> पच्छिम-कुलयरासु  
चन्दहो रोहिणि व मणोहिराम  
सा णिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त  
तहो गिय-लायणु जे<sup>२३</sup> दिण्णो-सोहु  
पासेय<sup>२४</sup> फुलिङ्गावलि जे<sup>२५</sup> चारु  
लोयण जि सहावे दल-विसाल

पुणु विमलवाहणुच्छलिय-णामु<sup>२०</sup> ॥ १  
मरुएउ पसेणइ णाहिराउ<sup>२१</sup> ॥ २  
मरुएवि सइ<sup>२२</sup> व पुरन्दरासु ॥ ३  
कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-णाम ॥ ४  
आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ५  
मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ ६  
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हार<sup>२४</sup> भार ॥ ७  
आडम्बर<sup>२५</sup> पर कन्दोइ-माल ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कमलासाए<sup>२६</sup> भमन्तएण  
मुहलीहयउ<sup>२७</sup> कम-जुयलु

अलि-वलए<sup>२८</sup> मन्दे ।  
किं णेर<sup>२९</sup> सहे ॥ ९

7 P चारु°. 8 PS चक्खुभउ. 9 S दिवायरं दसणे. 10 PS °मणि. 11 S कोओहल्लु, A कोउहल्लु. 12 A इउ काइ भडारा. 13 A कम्म°. 14 PS एवहि. 15 S घोसइ. 16 S °विदेहि. 17 SA तिलोया°. 18 P महु. 19 P °जिणेदं, A जिणिदे. 20 S नव°. 21 PS °पुप्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहें.

13. 1 P °थाउं. 2 S °णाउं. 3 P साहिचंद. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S णाहेराउ. 6 PS णाहिहि. 7 P सइ न्व. 8 P भारमत्त, S भावमित्त. 9 PS जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S 'missing. 11 P पासेव. 12 A पुडिगा° corrected marginally to पुलिगा°. 13 S जि. 14 PS °हार. 15 S आडवर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 PS अलिउलए, A अलिउलए, with the Anusvāra of °ए rubbed out. 18 P °हुयउं. 19 P नेउर°.



[ १४ ]

तो ऐत्थन्तरै माणव-वेसै  
ससि-वयणिउं कन्दोइ-दलच्छिउं  
सम्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहै<sup>१</sup>  
का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ  
का वि देइ तम्बोलुं स-हत्थे  
पाडइ का वि चमरु कर्म धोवइ<sup>१६</sup>  
उक्खय-खग्ग का वि परिरक्खइ<sup>१७</sup>  
का वि जक्खकदमैण पसाहइ

॥

वर-पलङ्के<sup>२१</sup> पसुत्तियए<sup>२२</sup>  
तीस पक्ख पट्ट-पङ्गणए

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुविणावलि<sup>१४</sup> दिट्ठी ।  
वसुहार-वरिड्डी ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

दीसइ मयंगलु मय-गिल्ल-गण्डु  
दीसइ पञ्चमुहुं पईहरच्छि  
दीसइ गन्धुकड-कुसुम-दामु  
दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु  
दीसइ जल-मङ्गल-कलसुं वण्णुं  
दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु  
दीसइ विमाणु घण्टालि-मुहल  
दीसइ मणि-णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु

२०

दीसइ वसहुक्खय-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १  
दीसइ णव-कमलारूढ लच्छि ॥ २  
दीसइ छण-यन्दुं मणोहिरामु ॥ ३  
दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिब्भमन्तु ॥ ४  
दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णुं ॥ ५  
दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६  
दीसइ णागालउं सहुं धवलु ॥ ७  
दीसइ धूमज्जउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सुविणावलि<sup>१४</sup> सुन्दरिए  
गम्पिणु णाहि-णराहिवहो

मरुदेविए<sup>१५</sup> दीसइ ।  
सुविहाणए<sup>१७</sup> सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P s इत्थन्तरि. 2 s आउ. 3 s. missing. 4 P इंदायसि. 5 PS ससिवयणउ,  
A ससिवयणिउं. 6 s कंदुज्जललच्छिउ. 7 P तेत्तहि, s तेत्तहिं. 8 P जेत्तहिं, s जेत्तहि. 9 s  
रूपइ. 10 PS तंमोलु. 11 s सन्वाहरण. 12 PS सहु. 13 s वत्थे. 14 P कैय, s पय.  
15 P विरवइ. 16 A डोयइ. 17 P उखय°. 18 PS पडिरक्खइ. 19 A अक्खाणउ अक्खइ.  
20 s क. 21 PS देविहे. 22 P s °पलंक. 23 P पसुत्तियइ, s पसुत्तियइ. 24 A सुहणावलि.  
15. 1 P °मिळु. 2 s वसुहुक्खय°, A वसहु उक्खय°. 3 P पंचमुहुं, A पंचसुहं.  
4 P s गंधकुड. 5 P °इंदु. 6 P परिभमंतु, A प्परिभमंतु. 7 s कलस. 8 P corrected to  
वत्तु. 9 s °छत्तु. 10 P नागालउं. 11 A सव्व. 12 P परिप्फुरंतु. 13 PS धयधयंतु. 14 A  
सुविणावलि. 15 PS मरुएविए. 16 A दीसइ. 17 P s सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइ.

[ १४ ] १ (P's reading) कच विरोलति (?).

[ १६ ]

तेण वि विहसेविणु एमं वुत्तु  
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-ण्हवणवीडु  
जसु मङ्गल कलसं महा-समुह  
तहो दिवसहो लग्गेवि अज्जु वरिसु  
लहु णाहि-णारिन्दहो<sup>९</sup> तण्यं<sup>११</sup> मेहु  
थिड गम्भम्भन्तरे<sup>१२</sup> जिणवरिन्दु  
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम  
जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिड तेय-पिण्डु

‘तउ होसइ तिहुअणं-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १.  
णह-मण्डउ महिहूरं-खम्भ-गीडु ॥ २  
मज्जणयं-काले<sup>३</sup> वत्तीस इन्द’ ॥ ३  
गिवाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४  
अवइणुं भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५  
णव-णलिणि-पत्ते<sup>१४</sup> णं सलिल-विन्दु ॥ ६  
अणु वि अट्टारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७  
वोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

मोहन्धारे-विणासयरु  
उइड भडारउ रिसह-जिणु

केवल-किरणायरु ।  
संइं भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

\* \* \* \*

इय एत्थं पडम्भवरिए  
‘जिण-जम्मुपत्ति’ इमं<sup>१८</sup>

धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
पढमं चिय साहियं<sup>१९</sup> पढं ॥ १० 15

\*

[ २. विईओ संधि ]

जगे-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु  
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं<sup>१०</sup>

तइलोकहो मङ्गलगारउ ।  
मेरुहिं<sup>४</sup> अहिसिच्चु भडारउ ॥ १

[ १ ]

उप्पण्णए तिहुअण-परमेसरे  
भावण-भवणेहिं<sup>५</sup> सङ्ग पवजिय  
विन्तरं-भवणेहिं<sup>९</sup> पडह-सहासइं<sup>१०</sup>

अट्टोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरे ॥ १ 20  
णं णव-पाउसें<sup>६</sup> णवं घण गजिय ॥ २  
दसे-दिसिवह-णिगयं<sup>१२</sup>-णिग्घोसइं<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ३

16. 1 P S विहसेविणु. 2 P S एव. 3 S A तिहुअण. 4 P ण्हवणपीडु. P S A महीहर. 6 P कलसु. 7 P मज्जणए, S मज्जणइ. 8 S कालि. 9 णारेंदहु. 10 S तणइ. 11 A रोहि corrected to रोहु. 12 A अवयणु. 13 P गम्भम्भन्तरे, S गम्भम्भन्तरे. 14 P S A पत्ति. 15 A मोहंधारे. 16 P णं सइं, S णं सइ, A सइ. 17 S इत्थ. 18 S missing. 19 A साहियं.

1. 1 S जय. 2 S मंगलगारउ. 3 P S सुरेहि. 4 P A मेरुहि. 5 A भवणेहिं. 6 P पावसे, S पाउस. 7 P ण. 8 P वेंतर. 9 S भवणेहि. 10 P S सहासइ. 11 S दइ. 12 S णिगय. 13 P णिग्घोसइं, S णिग्घोसइ.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं परियाणिउं जेहिं  
तिहुअण-सामि भणेवि

तं तेहिं सहुं विण्णासिउ ।  
णिय-णिय-विण्णाणुं पयासिउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

५ पहिलउ कलसु लइउं अमरिन्दे<sup>२</sup>  
तइयउं सरहसेण जमराए<sup>३</sup>  
पञ्चमु वरुणें समरे<sup>१०</sup> समत्थें  
सत्तमउ<sup>१२</sup> वि<sup>१३</sup> कुवेर<sup>१४</sup>-अहिहाणें  
णवमउ संभाविउं धरणिन्दे<sup>१७</sup>  
१० अण्ण कलस उच्चाइय<sup>१८</sup> अण्णेहिं<sup>२०</sup>  
सुरवर-वेळि अछिण्ण<sup>२१</sup> रएप्पिणु  
खीर<sup>२२</sup>-महण्णवे खीरु<sup>२४</sup> भरेप्पिणु

वीयउं हुअवहेण साणन्दे<sup>२३</sup> ॥ १  
चउथउं गेरिय-देवे आएं ॥ २  
छडउं मारुएण सइ<sup>११</sup> हत्थें ॥ ३  
अट्टमु कलसु लइउं ईसाणें ॥ ४  
दसमउं कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दे<sup>१५</sup>  
लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेहिं<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ६  
चत्तारि वि समुह लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७  
अण्णहों अण्ण समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ ण्हाविउ एम सुरेहिं<sup>२६</sup>  
णं णव-पाउस-कालें

वहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं<sup>२६</sup> जिणवर ।  
मेहेहिं<sup>२७</sup> अहिसिउ महीहरु<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

मङ्गल-कलसेहिं<sup>१</sup> सुरवर-सारउ  
तो<sup>४</sup> एत्थन्तरे<sup>५</sup> हय-पडिक्खें  
कण्ण-जुअलु जग-णाहहों विज्जइ  
२० सेहरु सीसे<sup>१०</sup> हारु वळ्ळत्थलें

जय-जय-सहे<sup>३</sup> ण्हाविउ<sup>३</sup> भडारउ ॥ १  
गेण्हेवि<sup>६</sup> वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ॥ २  
कुण्डल-जुअलु इत्ति आइज्जइ ॥ ३  
करे<sup>११</sup> कङ्कणुं कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ४

२२ P परिभाणिउं, A परिभाणिउं. २३ P तत्तेहि, S तत्तहि, A तं तहिं. २४ S सहु. २५ S A तिहुयण. २६ P णिभ°. २७ S °विणाणु.

५. १ S कियउ, A लयउ. २ S अमरेंदे, A अमरिदं. ३ P वीयउ ४ A हुअवहेण. ५ PS आणंदे, A साणंदे. ६ P तइअउ. ७ P सरहसेण. ८ S जमराए. ९ P चउथउ. १० PS समरे, A समरि. ११ SA सइ. १२ PA सत्तमउ. १३ PS missing. १४ P कुवेर. १५ SA लयउ. १६ P संभासिउ. १७ S धरणेंदं. १८ S दशमउ, A दसमउ. १९ P उच्चाइय. २० S अण्णेहि, A अण्णहि. २१ A गण्णेहि. २२ PSA अछिण्ण. २३ P खीर°. २४ S खीर. २५ PS सुरेहि. २६ S कलसहि, A कलसहिं. २७ S मेहेहि. २८ S भडारउ.

६. १ P °कलसहि, S कलसहि. २ S °सहिहिं. ३ S ण्हावि. ४ S भो. ५ P इत्थन्तरे, S एत्थन्तरे. ६ P गेण्हेवि, S गिण्हेवि, A गेन्हेवि. ७ SA °जुअलु. ८ S °जुअलु, A °जुअलु. ९ P आइज्जइ. १० S सीसि. ११ S करि. १२ PS कंकण. १३ S करिअले.

[ ६ ] १ परिधीयते.

तिहुअण-तिलयहों<sup>14</sup> तिलउ थवन्ते<sup>15</sup> मणें<sup>16</sup> आसङ्गिउ दससयणेत्तें ॥ ५  
 पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहों वन्दण<sup>17</sup> 'जय' तिहुअण<sup>18</sup>-गुरु णयणाणन्दण ॥ ६  
 जय देवाहिदेव परमप्पय<sup>19</sup> जय तियसिन्द<sup>20</sup>-विन्द<sup>21</sup>-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७  
 जय णह-मणि-किरणोह-पसारण तरुण-तरणि-कर-णियर-णिवारण ॥ ८  
 जय-णमिणहें णमियं पणविज्जहि<sup>22</sup> अरुहुं वुत्तु पुणुं कहों उवमिज्जहि<sup>23</sup> ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जगं-गुरु पुणुं-पविच्छु  
 भवें भवें<sup>31</sup> अम्ह<sup>32</sup> देज्ज<sup>33</sup>

तिहुअणहों<sup>29</sup> मणोरहं-गारा ।  
 जिण गुण-सम्पत्ति भडारा' ॥ १०

[ ७ ]

णाय-णरामर-णयणाणन्दहों वन्दण-हत्ति करन्तहों इन्दहों ॥ १  
 रूवालयणें रूवासत्तइं<sup>24</sup> तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-णेत्तइं ॥ २  
 जहिं<sup>25</sup> णिवडियइं<sup>26</sup> ताहिं<sup>27</sup> जें पङ्कुत्तइं<sup>28</sup> दुवल-ढोरइं<sup>29</sup> पङ्कुं व खुत्तइं<sup>30</sup> ॥ ३  
 वामकरङ्कुट्टं<sup>31</sup> णिहारेंवि<sup>32</sup> वालहों तेत्थुं अमिउ संचारेंवि<sup>33</sup> ॥ ४  
 पुणु वि<sup>34</sup> पडीवउ मयण-वियारउं गम्पि अउज्झहें<sup>35</sup> थविउ भडारउं ॥ ५  
 सूरें<sup>36</sup> मेरुं-गिरि व परियञ्चिउ पुणु दस-सय करं करेंवि पणञ्चिउ ॥ ६  
 सालङ्कारु स-दोरुं स-णेउरु सञ्छरु संप्रिवारन्तेउरु ॥ ७  
 जणणिएं जं<sup>37</sup> जि दिहु अहिसित्तउ रिसंहु भणेंवि<sup>38</sup> पुणु रिसहु जें वुत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कालें गलन्तए णाहुं  
 विवरिज्जन्तु कईहिं<sup>39</sup>

णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियहुइं<sup>40</sup> ।  
 वायरणु गन्थु जिहं वहुइं<sup>41</sup> ॥ ९

14 SA तिहुयणतिलयहु. 15 A हवन्ते. 16 PS मणि. 17 वंदण. 18 SA तिहुयण.  
 19 S परमप्पया. 20 PS तियसेंद. 21 S विंदवदिय, A विंदविंदिय. 22 PS णमिअ,  
 A नविय. 23 P पणविज्जहि, S पणमिज्जइ. 24 PS अरुह. 25 S पुण. 26 PSA उवमिज्जहि.  
 27 SA जय. 28 P पुणु. 29 PS वहु अणहो. 30 PS मणोहर. 31 S भवि मवि.  
 32 PS अम्ह. 33 S देज्ज, A दिज्ज.

7. 1 P वंदन. 2 SA रूवासत्तइ. 3 S जाइ. 4 PS जहि. 5 P णिवडिअइ. 6 PS तहि. 7 S जि. 8 A पक्खुत्तइ. 9 PS ढोरिव 10 A पंकि. 11 S पुत्तइ. 12 P वामकरं-गु-  
 ट्टप, S वामकरं-गुट्टप. 13 SA णिहारिवि. 14 A अमिउं तिथु. 15 SA संचारिवि. 16 PS पडिवारउ. 17 P विवारउ, A विवारउं. 18 S अउज्झहि. 19 A भडारउं. 20 PS सूरि.  
 21 PS मेरु जेम पडिअंविउ. 22 A करिवि. 23 PS सडोरु. 24 P संप्रिवारु अंतेउरु, S संप्रिवारु अंतेउरु. 25 S missing. 26 S भणिवि. 27 PS जि. 28 PS णाह. 29 S परिय-  
 इइ, A आयइइ. 30 S कईहि. 31 PS सिम. 32 S A वइइ.

[ ७ ] १ प्रगुप्तानि. २ मुखं उद्देलयित्वा, ३ धर्मेवन्तो (?) विचार्य.  
 पउ० चरि० ३

[ ८ ]

अमर-कुमारोंहि<sup>१</sup> सहुँ कीलन्तहों<sup>२</sup>  
 एक-दिवसे<sup>५</sup> गय पय कूवारें  
 जाहें<sup>३</sup> पसाएँ<sup>९</sup> अम्हे<sup>१०</sup> धण्णा  
 ५ एवहि<sup>११</sup> को उवाउ जीवेवएँ<sup>१४</sup>  
 तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु जग-सारउ  
 अण्णहुँ<sup>१२</sup> असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ  
 कइहिं दिणेंहिं<sup>१३</sup> परिणाविउं देविउ  
 सउ पुत्तहुँ<sup>२२</sup> उप्पण्णुं पहाणहँ<sup>२४</sup>

१०

पुवहँ<sup>१७</sup> लक्ख तिसड्ढि  
 चिन्ता मणें<sup>२९</sup> उप्पण्ण

पुवहुँ<sup>१७</sup> वीस लक्ख लङ्घन्तहों<sup>४</sup> ॥ १  
 'देवदेव मुअँ भुक्खा-मारें' ॥ २  
 ते कप्पयरुं सब उच्छण्णो ॥ ३  
 भोयणें खाणें<sup>१५</sup> पाणें परिहेवएँ ॥ ४  
 सयल-कलउ दक्खवइ भडारउ ॥ ५  
 अण्णहुँ विविह-पयारउ विज्जउं ॥ ६  
 गण्ण-सुणन्दाइउं सिय-सेविउ ॥ ७  
 भरह-वाहुवलि-अणुहरमाणहँ<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गय रज्जु करन्तहों जावेंहिं<sup>२८</sup> ।  
 सुरवइ-महरायहों तावेंहिं<sup>३०</sup> ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-पियारउ  
 १५ मणें<sup>४</sup> चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु  
 जेण करइ सुहि-सत्त-हियत्तणु  
 जेण सीलु वउ णियमु ण णासइ  
 एम वियप्पेविं<sup>८</sup> छणं-चन्दाणण  
 'तिहुअणं-गुरुहें जाहि ओलगएँ'<sup>१५</sup>  
 २० तं आपसु लहेवि<sup>१४</sup> गय तेत्तहें<sup>१६</sup>  
 पाउजिएँहिं<sup>१८</sup> पेउज्जिउ तक्खणें

भोयासत्तउं णिएँविं<sup>५</sup> भडारउ ॥ १  
 'करमि किं पि वइरायहों कारण ॥ २  
 जेण पवत्तइ तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३  
 जेण अहिंसा-धम्म पयासइ' ॥ ४  
 पुण्णाउस कोक्कियं<sup>१०</sup> णीलज्जणं ॥ ५  
 णट्टारम्भु पदरिसहि अग्गएँ ॥ ६  
 थिउ अत्थाणें<sup>१६</sup> भडारउ जेत्तहें<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ७  
 गेउ वज्जु जं वुत्तउ लक्खणें ॥ ८

८. १ P कुमारहँ, S कुमारें. २ S कीलंतहु. ३ P पुवहहु, S पुव्वह, A पुव्वहं ४ S लंघंतहु.  
 ५ P 'दिवसि, 6 PS मुय. ७ S 'वारें. ८ S जाह. ९ S पसायं, A पसाइ. १० A अम्हइ. ११ A  
 कप्पयर. १२ A उच्छण्णा. १३ PS एवहि. १४ P जीवेवउ १५ A खाणि पाणि. १६ SA अण्णहु.  
 १७ S अण्णहु, A अण्णहं. १८ S वि विज्जउ १९ S कइहि दिणिहि. २० A परिणाविउं. २१ S  
 'सुणंदावउ' २२ S पुत्तेह, A पुत्तहं. २३ P उप्पण्ण २४ S पहाणह. २५ P 'वाहुवल्ल. २६ S  
 'अणुहरमाणह. २७ S पुव्वह. २८ S जाविहिं, A जावहिं. २९ PS मणि. ३० A तावहिं.

९. १ S तिहुयण. २ S P भोगासत्तु. ३ A णियवि. ४ S मण, A मणि. ५ S सुवि ६ S  
 पवत्तह. ७ S पयासइ. ८ P विज्जपवि. S वियप्पिप. ९ S 'थण'. १० PS कोक्किय. ११ P  
 marginally corrected as णीलज्जस, A नीलज्जण. १२ S A तिहुयण. १३ S उलगइ.  
 १४ S लहिवि. १५ S तेत्तहिं, A तेत्तहो. १६ S थविउ अथाणे. १७ S जेत्तहं. १८ P पाउजिएँहिं,  
 S पाउजिएँहिं, A पाउजिएँहिं.

[ ८ ] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूलादिभिः.

[ ९ ] १ गीत-मूल-वादित्र-त्रय-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुजितः (१) कृतः. ३ भरताङ्गशाले यथोक्तम्.

॥ वत्ता ॥

रङ्गे<sup>19</sup> पइडु तुरन्ति  
विब्भम-भाव-विलास

कैर<sup>20</sup>-दिट्ठि-भाव-रस-रञ्जिये<sup>21</sup> ।  
दरिसन्ति<sup>22</sup> पाण विसज्जिय<sup>23</sup> ॥ ९

[ १० ]

जं णीलज्जणं पाणेहिं<sup>2</sup> मुक्की<sup>3</sup>  
'धिद्धिगत्यु' संसारु असारउ  
अण्णहो<sup>4</sup> अण्णु करइ मिच्चत्तणु'  
लोयन्तियहिं तामं पडिवोहिउ  
उवहिहिं<sup>12</sup> णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ<sup>13</sup>  
णट्ठइ<sup>14</sup> दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइं  
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय  
णियम-सील-उववास-सहासइं

जाय जिणहो तां सङ्गु गुरुक्की ॥ १<sup>5</sup>  
अण्णहो<sup>6</sup> अण्णु होइ कम्मरउ ॥ २  
तं जि हूउं वइरायहो<sup>7</sup> कारणु ॥ ३  
'चार देव जं सइं<sup>10</sup> उन्मोहिउ<sup>11</sup> ॥ ४  
णट्ठउ धम्मं सत्थु परिवाडिउं ॥ ५  
दाण-झाण-संजम-सन्मत्तइं ॥ ६<sup>10</sup>  
तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खव्वय ॥ ७  
पइं होन्तेण हवन्तु असेसइं<sup>17</sup> ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम विमाणारूढ  
'पइं<sup>20</sup> विणु सुण्णउं मोक्खु'

चउ-दिमु चउं देव-णिक्काया<sup>19</sup> ।  
णं जिण-हक्कारा आचा<sup>22</sup> ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

सिविया-जाणें सुरवर-सारउं  
देवेंहिं<sup>3</sup> खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ  
तहिं उववणें थोवन्तरुं थाएँवि  
'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्तें  
मुट्ठिउ पञ्च भरेप्पिणु लइयउं  
गेण्हेंवि<sup>14</sup> जण-भण-णयणाणन्तें

जय-जय-सहें चडिउ भडारउ ॥ १  
णिविसें<sup>4</sup> तं<sup>5</sup> 'सिद्धत्थु पराइउ ॥ २  
भरहहो राय-लच्छि कैरें लाएँवि ॥ ३  
किउ पयागे<sup>10</sup> णिक्खवणुं तुरन्तें ॥ ४<sup>20</sup>  
चामीयर-पडलोवरें<sup>13</sup> थवियउ ॥ ५  
चित्तउं<sup>15</sup> खीर-समुद्धें<sup>16</sup> सुरिन्दें ॥ ६

19 s रंङि. 20 s कर्त्त. 21 s A 'रंजिया. 22 P दरिसत्तिप्. s हरिसत्तिप्. 23 s विसज्जिया.

10. 1 P णीलज्ज. 2 P पाणहिं, s पाण. 3 s विमुक्की. 4 A तं. 5 P धिगधिगत्यु, 5 धिगधिगेत्तु. 6 A अण्णहु. 7 P s होउ. 8 s वयरायहु. 9 P s ताव. 10 P सइं, s सइ. 11 P A उन्मोहिउं, s उन्मोहिउं. 12 P उवहिउ, s उवहिउ, A उवहिहिं. 13. s कोडिउ कोडिउ. 14 P s धम्म. 15 P पडिवाडिउ. 16 s णट्ठइ. 17 P s असेसइ. 18 s missing. 19 P A 'णिक्काय. 20 s पइ. 21 P सुण्णउं, A सुवउं. 22 P A जाय.

11. 1 P सिविया. 2 P 'सारउं. 3 s देविहि, A देविहिं. 4 s णिविसि. 5 A तं. 6 s सिद्धत्थु परायउ. 7 P s तहि उववणि. 8 P थोवन्तरि, s थोवन्तरे. 9 s करि लाइवि. 10 A पयागि. 11 P A लिक्खवणु. 12 P लइयउ. 13 P s पडलोवरि, A पडलोवरि. 14 P A नेण्हेंवि. 15 A चित्तउं. 16 P s A 'समुद्धि.

४ हत्तादिभिः बहुविन्यनैः.

तेण समाणु सणेहें<sup>१७</sup> लइयाँ  
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-संघाएं

रायहें<sup>१८</sup> चउ सहास पवइयाँ ॥ ७  
अन्हु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएं<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुदुयउं जडाउ  
१० सिहिहें<sup>२४</sup> वलन्तहों णाई<sup>२५</sup>

रिसहों रेहन्ति विसालउं ।  
धूमाउल-जाला-मालउं ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

जिणु अविउलु अविचलुं बीसत्थउं  
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया  
सीउण्हें<sup>२६</sup> तिस-भुक्खेंहि<sup>२७</sup> खामियं  
१० चालण-कण्डुयणइं<sup>२८</sup> अलहन्ता  
घोर-बीर-तव-चरणेंहि<sup>२९</sup> भग्गा  
केण वि महियलें<sup>३०</sup> घत्तिउ अप्पउ  
पाण जन्ति जइ एण णिओए<sup>३१</sup>  
को वि फलइं<sup>३२</sup> तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइं

थिउ छम्मासुं पलम्बिये-हत्थउ ॥ १  
ते दारुण-दुवाएं लइया ॥ २  
जिम्भण-णिदालसेंहिं विणामियं ॥ ३  
अहि-विच्छिये-परिवेडिजन्ता ॥ ४  
णासेंवि सलिलु पिएवए<sup>३३</sup> लगा ॥ ५  
‘हो हो केण दिहु परमप्पउ ॥ ६  
तो किर तेण काइं<sup>३४</sup> परलोएं<sup>३५</sup> ॥ ७  
‘जाहुं<sup>३६</sup> भणेवि को<sup>३७</sup> वि काणेक्खइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ किं पि  
‘कल्लए<sup>३८</sup> देसहुं<sup>३९</sup> काइं<sup>४०</sup>

आमेहेंवि<sup>४१</sup> चलण जिणिन्दहों<sup>४२</sup> ।  
पञ्चुत्तर भरह-णरिन्दहों ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

तहिं<sup>४३</sup> तेहए<sup>४४</sup> पडिवन्नए<sup>४५</sup> अवसरें  
२० ‘अहों अहों कूड-कवड-णिगन्थहों  
एण महारिसि-लिङ्ग-गहणें  
‘फलइं-म तोडहों<sup>४६</sup> जलु मा डोहहों

दइवी वाणि समुट्टिय अम्बरें ॥ १  
कापुरिसहों<sup>४७</sup> अणाय-परमत्थहों ॥ २  
जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३  
णं तो णीसज्जत्तणु छण्डहों ॥ ४

१७ P S सणेहिं. १८ P लइया. १९ S रायह. २० P पवइया. २१ P काउसाएं, S काउसायं.

२२ P S पवणुदुयउ. २३ S विसलहु. २४ S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे. २५ P S णाई. २६ A ‘मालउं.

१२. १ P अचलु वि. २ P S सिवसत्थउ. ३ P S छम्मास. ४ P S विलंबिय.

५ P S सीउण्हें, A सीउण्हेंहि. ६ P ‘भुक्खहि, S ‘भुक्खहि. ७ S खामिया, A खामिय.

८ S विणामिया, A विणामिय. ९ P ‘कण्डुयणइं, S ‘कण्डयणइं, A ‘कण्डुयणइ. १० S ‘विच्छिय.

११ P S ‘चरणें. १२ S णासवि सलिल पिएवय लगा. १३ P पिएवय. १४ P S महियलि.

१५ A भो भो दिहु केण परमप्पउ. १६ P णिउएं. १७ A काइ. १८ S परलोयं. १९ S A फलइ.

२० S तवखइ. २१ S A जाहु. २२ P S कोइ. २३ P काणेक्खइ, S काणेक्खइं. २४ P A

आसेहिंवि, S आसिहिंवि. २५ S जिणेंदहों. २६ S कल्लइ. २७ P S देसहु, A देसमि. २८ P काइ.

१३. १ P S तहि. २ P तेहय. ३ S पडिवणइ. ४ P S कवडकूड. ५ A कपुरिसहों. ६ S

अणाय. ७ P S जलइ म डोहहों फलइ म तोडहों. ८ A तोडहु.

तं गिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> तिस-भुक्खादण्णोहिं<sup>१०</sup> उद्धूलिउ अप्पाणउं<sup>११</sup> अण्णोहिं<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ५  
 अण्णोहिं<sup>१३</sup> अण्ण समय उप्पाइय<sup>१४</sup> तहिं अवसरें गमि-विण्णमि पराइय<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ६  
 कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-णन्दण वर-करवाल-हत्थ णीसन्दण ॥ ७  
 वेण्णिं<sup>१६</sup> वि विहिं<sup>१७</sup> चलण्होहिं<sup>१८</sup> णिविं<sup>१९</sup> देप्पिणु थिय पांसैहिं<sup>२०</sup> जिणु जयकारेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ णमि-विणमीहिं<sup>२३</sup> 'वुत्तउ वि<sup>२४</sup> ण वोळइ<sup>२५</sup> णाहो<sup>२६</sup> ।  
 एउ ण जाणहुं<sup>२७</sup> आसि किउं<sup>२८</sup> अम्हहिं<sup>२९</sup> को अवराहो<sup>३०</sup> ॥ ९

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जइ वि ण किं पि देहिं<sup>१</sup> सुर-सारा तो वरि एकसि वोळिं<sup>२</sup> भडारा ॥ १  
 अण्णहुं<sup>३</sup> देसु विहज्जेविं<sup>४</sup> दिण्णउं<sup>५</sup> अम्हहुं<sup>६</sup> किं पहु णिदाखिण्णउं<sup>७</sup> ॥ २ १०  
 अण्णहुं<sup>८</sup> दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर अम्हहुं<sup>९</sup> काइं<sup>१०</sup> कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३  
 ११ अण्णहुं<sup>१२</sup> दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ अम्हहुं<sup>१३</sup> आलावेण वि संसउं<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ४  
 एम जामें गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहो<sup>१५</sup> आसणु चलिउं<sup>१६</sup> तामें धरणिन्दहो<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ५  
 अवहि पउज्जेविं<sup>१८</sup> सप्परिवारउ आउ खणद्धे<sup>१९</sup> जेत्युं<sup>२०</sup> भडारउ ॥ ६  
 लक्खिउ विहिं<sup>२१</sup> मि मँज्जे परमेसर ससि-सूरन्तराले<sup>२२</sup> णं मन्दरु ॥ ७ १५  
 तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरिं<sup>२३</sup> देप्पिणु जिणवर-वन्दणहन्ति करेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पुच्छिउं<sup>२४</sup> धरणिधरेण<sup>२५</sup> 'विणिण वि उण्णाविउं<sup>२६</sup> मत्था ।  
 थिय कज्जे कवणेण उक्खयं<sup>२७</sup> करवाल-विहत्था' ॥ ९

१ s गिसुणिवि. १० A अप्पाणउं. ११ A अनेहिं. १२ अण्णेहि, A अण्णहिं. १३ s उप्पाइया. १४ P तहि. १५ A अवसरि. १६ s विण्णमि. १७ s पराइया. १८ P वेण्ण, s विणिण. १९ Ps विहि. २० s चलण्हि. २१ P णिविं देप्पिणु. २२ s पासेहि, A पासिहिं. २३ P विणमीहि. A विणमीसहिं. २४ Ps किं पि. २५ s वोळइ. २६ P s णाहु. २७ P न, A missing. २८ Ps जाणहु. २९ P कंउ. ३० P अम्हे किं, s अम्हेहे, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हहिं. ३१ P s अवराहु.

१४. १ P देहे, A देहि किं पि. २ s वोळि. ३ P s अण्णहु. ४ Ps विहज्जिवि. ५ P A दिण्णउं. ६ s अम्हहु, A अम्हह. ७ Ps निदाखिण्णउ, A निदाखिण्णउं. ८ अण्णहु दिण्ण, A अण्णहं दिण्णु ९ s अम्हह, A अम्हहिं. १० P काइ ११ A अण्णहं दिण्णउं उत्तम वेसउ. १२ s अम्हह, A अम्हहं. १३ s जेम. १४ P जिणेंदहो. १५ A उलिउ. १६ s ताव. १७ P s पउंजिवि. १८ s पणद्धे. १९ P जिंथु, s जेत्य, A तिंथु. २० A विहिं मि. २१ s मज्झि. २२ s A अंतरालि. २३ s भामरे. २४ P पुच्छिउ. २५ s धरणिधरेण, A धरणिधरेण. २६ A अणामिय. २७ P उक्खयं.



[ १५ ]

तं गिसुणेवि दिण्णु पच्चत्तरु  
 दूरङ्गाणु जाम तं पावहुँ<sup>१</sup>  
 तामं पिहिमि गिय-पुत्तहँ देप्पिणु  
 ५ तं गिसुणेवि<sup>२</sup> विहसिय-सुह-यन्दे  
 'गिरि-वेयह्हो होहु पहाणा  
 तं गिसुणेवि णमि-विणमिहिं<sup>३</sup> बुच्चइ  
 जइ गिगन्थु देइ सँइ हत्थे  
 तं गिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएवि<sup>४</sup>

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हत्थुत्थिहिं<sup>५</sup> तेण  
 उत्तर-सेट्ठिहिं<sup>६</sup> एक्कु<sup>७</sup>

'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १  
 जाम वलेवि पडीवा आवहुँ ॥ २  
 अम्हहँ थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु ॥ ३  
 दिण्णउं विज्जउ वे धरणिन्दे' ॥ ४  
 उत्तर-दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं<sup>८</sup> राणा' ॥ ५  
 'अण्णे दिण्णी पिहिवि नं रुच्चइ ॥ ६  
 तो अम्हे<sup>९</sup> वि लेहुँ<sup>१०</sup> परमत्थे' ॥ ७  
 थिउ अगए<sup>११</sup> सो मुणिवरु होएवि<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गय वे<sup>१३</sup> वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउं ।  
 थिउ दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं<sup>१४</sup> विज्जउ ॥ ९

[ १६ ]

तेहिं अवसरें उच्चाइय-वाहहोँ<sup>१</sup>  
 १५ बहु-लायण-वण्ण-संपण्णउं<sup>२</sup>  
 'चेलिउ को वि को वि हय चच्चल  
 को वि सुवण्णोँ रुप्पयं-थालइँ  
 को वि अमुल्लाहरणइँ डोयइँ  
 सव्वइँ धूलि-समइँ<sup>३</sup> मण्णन्तउ  
 २० जहिं सेयसँ<sup>४</sup> दंसणु पाहिउ<sup>५</sup>

महि-विहरन्तहोँ तिहुअण-णाहहोँ ॥ १  
 आणइँ को वि पसाहेवि कण्णउं ॥ २  
 रयणइँ को वि को वि वर मयगलेँ ॥ ३  
 को वि धणइँ<sup>६</sup> धण्णइँ असरालइँ ॥ ४  
 ताइँ<sup>७</sup> भडारउ<sup>८</sup> णउ अवलोयइँ ॥ ५  
 पट्टणु<sup>९</sup> हत्थिणयरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६  
 छुडु<sup>१०</sup> छुडु गिय-परिवारहोँ साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूरङ्गाणु जाव, S दूरङ्गाणु जाव, A दूरङ्गाणु corrected to दूरङ्गाणु जाम.  
 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताम पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिवि. 5 PS गिसुणिवि. 6 A दिण्णउं.  
 7 P धरणिदिं, S धरणदे. 8 P 'सेट्ठिहिं corrected to सेट्ठिहिं, S सेट्ठिहे, A सेट्ठिट्ठिहिं. 9 P  
 'विणमिहिं, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिं. 10 PS अण्णे, A अन्ने. 11 PS महि वि न.  
 12 PS सइ. 13 P अम्हि वि, A अम्हेहिं. 14 S A लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि.  
 16 S अगइ, A अत्थइ corrected to अगइ सो. 17 S होवि, A होयवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थलिउ.  
 19 A ते वि. 20 S तेजउ. 21 PS 'सेट्ठिहिं. 22. A इक्कु. 23 PS सेट्ठिहिं, A सेट्ठिहिं.

16. 1 P तहि. 2 P अवसरि. 3 From this point onwards upto सहिउ in line  
 7 several lines are partly illegible in S. 4 SA तिहुयण. 5 S 'वण्णु.  
 6 P 'संपण्णउं, S 'संपण्णउ, A 'संपत्तउं. 7 A आणइँ. 8 PA कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइ,  
 S illegible, 10 S मयगला. 11 PS सुअण्णइ. 12 S रुप्पयं, A रुप्पियं. 13 A धणइ.  
 14 PS अमुल्लाभरणइ, A अमोलाहरणइ, 15 PS A डोयइ. 16 PS ताइ. 17 A भडारउं.  
 18 PS A अवलोयइ. 19 P सव्वइ. 20 S 'समइ. 21 A हत्थिणययुरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तउइ.  
 22 S जहि. 23 P सेअसँ. 24 PS पाहिउ, A चाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुडु छुडु.

[ १६ ] १ वल. २ खमम.

‘अञ्जु पइहु<sup>२६</sup> अणङ्ग-वियारउ<sup>२७</sup> मँइ<sup>२८</sup> पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८  
इक्खुरसहो<sup>२९</sup> भरियञ्जलि जं जे<sup>३०</sup> घेरें<sup>३१</sup> वसु-हार पवरिसियें<sup>३२</sup> तं जे<sup>३३</sup> ॥ ९  
तामँ चउहिउ लोएं<sup>३४</sup> छाइउ<sup>३५</sup> सच्चउ जें जिणु वोरें<sup>३६</sup> पराइउ<sup>३७</sup> ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्गउ<sup>३८</sup> ‘थाहु’ भणन्तु स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु । ५  
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु मन्दरहो जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[ १७ ]

वन्देवि<sup>३९</sup> पइसारियउ णिहेलणु किउ चलणारविन्द-पक्खालणु । १  
अण्णु वि गोमएण संमज्जणु दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २  
पुप्फइ<sup>४०</sup> अक्खयाउ वलि<sup>४१</sup> दीवा धूव-वास जल-वास<sup>४२</sup> पडीवा । ३  
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें ससहर-सण्णिहेण भिङ्गारें । ४  
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहो<sup>४३</sup> भरियञ्जलि<sup>४४</sup> तावँ सुरेहिं<sup>४५</sup> मुक्कु कुसुमञ्जलि । ५  
साहुका<sup>४६</sup> देव-दुन्दुहि-सरु गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६  
कच्चण-रयणहँ<sup>४७</sup> कोडिउ वारह<sup>४८</sup> पडिय लँक्ख वत्तीसट्टारह<sup>४९</sup> । ७  
अक्खय-दाणु भणेंवि<sup>५०</sup> सेयंसहो<sup>५१</sup> अक्खयतइय णाँउ किउ दिवसहो<sup>५२</sup> । ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउ<sup>५३</sup> भडरउ<sup>५४</sup> जं जे<sup>५५</sup> सेयंसें<sup>५६</sup> अप्पउ भावेंवि<sup>५७</sup> ।  
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्तु<sup>५८</sup> सिरें<sup>५९</sup> स इँ भु व-जुवळु<sup>६०</sup> चडावेंवि<sup>६१</sup> ॥ ९

\* \* \* \*

इय एत्थं प उ म च रि ए धणञ्जयासिय-स य म्भु ए व-कए । २०  
‘जिणवर-णिकखमणँ’ इमं वीयं चियं साहियं पवं ॥

26 स पइहु. 27 स °वियारो. 28 P सइ, S सह. 29 P °अँजले, S अँजलि. 30 A जं जि.  
31 P S A वरि. 32 P पवरसिय. 33 A तं जे. 34 P S ताव, 35 S लोयं. 36 P S छाविउ.  
37 S A वारि. 38 S परायउ. 39 S णिगंथाहु, A निग्गउ दाहु.

17. 1 P S वंदेवि. 2 A चरणारविन्द°. 3 P S अण्ण. 4 P पुप्फइ, S पुप्फइ. 5 P अक्ख-  
इयाउ वल, S अक्खइपाउ वल, A अक्खयाउ वलि. 6 A जलवास with क(?) superscribed  
on ज°. 7 P S °इक्खुरसहं. 8 P S भरिअँजलि. 9 A अहिणव. 10 S सुरेहि. 11 A साहु-  
कार. 12 P रयणहिं. S रयणिहिं. 13 P कोडीउ. 14 S वारह. 15 P S अट्टारहं, A अट्टारह  
16 S भणिवि. 17 S णाउ. 18 A जिमिउं. 19 A भडारउं. 20 P रंजि, A जं जि. 21 P सेअंसं.  
22 S A भावेवि. 23 P रिसहु जिण्डु. 24 S A सिरि. 25 P सइ भुयजुवळु, S सइं भुयजुवळु.  
26 S चडावेवि. 27 S इत्थ. 28 S °णिकखवण. 29 S चियं.

[ १७ ] १ श्रीरत्नेनाचर्न, पटकुलेन मर्दनम्. २ पुष्पाञ्जलिम् (?). ३ १२५०००००० (?).

## [ ३. तईओ संधि ]

तिहुअण<sup>१</sup>-गुरु तं गयउरु मे<sup>२</sup>ल्लेवि<sup>३</sup> खीण-कसाइ<sup>४</sup> ।  
गय-सन्तउ विहरन्तउ पुरिमतालु संपाइ<sup>५</sup> ॥

## [ १ ]

- ५ दीहर-कालचक्क-हएण वरिस-सहासै<sup>६</sup> पुण्णएण ।  
सयडासुह<sup>७</sup>-उज्जाण-वणु दुक्कु भडारउ रिसह-जिणु ॥ १  
रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-गाएहि<sup>८</sup> कुसुमिय-लया-वेहि<sup>९</sup> पल्लव-णिहाएहि<sup>१०</sup> ॥ २  
कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहि<sup>११</sup> मैहु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहि<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ३  
मरियल्ल<sup>१३</sup>-जीरुल्ल<sup>१४</sup>-कुङ्कुम-कुडङ्गेहि<sup>१५</sup> णव-तिलय-वउलेहि<sup>१६</sup> चम्पय-पियङ्गेहि<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ४  
१० गारङ्ग<sup>१८</sup>-णगोह-आसत्थ<sup>१९</sup>-रुक्खेहि<sup>२०</sup> कङ्केलि-पउमक्ख-रुहुक्खे<sup>२१</sup>-दक्खेहि<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ५  
खज्जूरि-जम्बिरि-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहि<sup>२३</sup> हरियाल-ढउएहि<sup>२४</sup> बहु-पुत्तजीवेहि<sup>२५</sup> ॥ ६  
सत्तच्छया-सत्थि-दहिवण्ण-णन्दीहि<sup>२६</sup> मन्दार-कुन्दिन्दु<sup>२७</sup>-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहि<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ७  
वर-पाडली-पोफली-णालिकेरीहि<sup>२९</sup> करमन्दि-कन्थारि<sup>३०</sup>-करिमर-करीरेहि<sup>३१</sup> ॥ ८  
कणियारि-कणवीर-मालूर-तरलेहि<sup>३२</sup> सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहि<sup>३३</sup> ॥ ९  
१५ हिन्ताल-तालेहि<sup>३४</sup> ताली-तमालेहि<sup>३५</sup> जम्बू<sup>३६</sup>-वरम्बेहि<sup>३७</sup> कञ्चण-कयम्बेहि<sup>३८</sup> ॥ १०  
भुव-देवदारुहि<sup>३९</sup> रिडेहि<sup>४०</sup> चारेहि<sup>४१</sup> कोसम्म<sup>४२</sup>-सज्जेहि<sup>४३</sup> कोरण्ट-कोञ्जेहि<sup>४४</sup> ॥ ११  
अञ्जइय-जूहीहि<sup>४५</sup> जासवण-मल्लीहि<sup>४६</sup> केय<sup>४७</sup> जाएहि<sup>४८</sup> अवरहि<sup>४९</sup> मि जाईहि<sup>५०</sup> ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

- तहि<sup>५१</sup> दिट्ठउ सुमणिट्ठ<sup>५२</sup> वड-पायउ थिर-थोरउ ।  
२० वण-वणियह<sup>५३</sup> सुह-जणियह<sup>५४</sup> उप्परि धरिउ व<sup>५५</sup> मोरउ ॥ १३

1. 1 SA तिहुयण°. 2 PA मेहिवि, S मिहिवि. 3 SA °कसायउ. 4 P संपाइयउ, S संपायउ. 5 P °सहासइ, S °सहासइ. 6 A सयडासुहु. 7 S °ण्णायेहि. 8 P °वेली°, illegible. 9 P तिहाएहि. 10 A मिरियल्ल°. 11 S जीरुक्ख°. 12 S वउलेहि. 13 P नारग°. 14 PSA रुदक्ख. 15 S °जंवीरे, A °जंवीर. 16 A °कणसनीवेहि. 17 P °ढउएहु. 18 PS °पोत्तजीवेहि. 19 PS for the following few lines only partly legible. 20 A कुंवेद. 21 S °पुक्कली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहि. 23 S करमंद्, A करमंदि. 24 S °कन्थारि. 25 A जंबु°. 26 S रिडेहि. 27 A चारुहि. 28 A कोसंव°. 29 S कोजेहि, A कुजेहि. 30 A जंबु°. 31 A जाईहि. 32 P अवरहि मि, SA अवरहि मि. 33 PS तहि. 34 A सुमिणिट्ठउ केयइय°. 35 A जाईहि. 36 P उप्परि. 37 PS वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards. 38 PS उप्परि. 39 PS वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards.

[ १ ] १ गतश्रमः. २ दीर्घकालचक्रहते सति. ३ मधूकः. ४ अतिमुक्कलता. ५ पीपल. ६ निम्बकैः. ७ वनस्त्रियः. ८ पिच्छ.

[ २ ]

तहिं थाएँवि परमेसरेंण  
विसय-सेणुं संचूरियउ  
एक-सुक-ज्ञाणगि-पलित्तहों  
तियगारहों<sup>१</sup> ति-सल फेडन्तहों  
पञ्चिन्दिय<sup>२</sup>-दणु-दणु हरन्तहों  
सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहों  
णवविहुं<sup>३</sup> वम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहों  
सुइ एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहों  
तेरसविहुं<sup>४</sup> चारित्तु चरन्तहों  
पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहों  
सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहों

आई-पुराण-महेसरेंण ।  
सुक-ज्ञाणु आजूरियउ ॥ १  
दो-गुण-धरहों दुविह-तव-तत्तहों ॥ २  
चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइ<sup>५</sup> डहन्तहों ॥ ३  
छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहों ॥ ४  
अट्ट दुट्ट मय णिण्णासन्तहों<sup>६</sup> ॥ ५  
दसविहु परमं-धम्मु पालन्तहों ॥ ६  
वारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहों ॥ ७  
चउदसविह-गुणथाणु चडन्तहों<sup>७</sup> ॥ ८  
सोलहविह कसाय मुच्चन्तहों ॥ ९  
अट्टारह वि दोस णासन्तहों ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-ज्ञाणहों गय-माणहों  
धवलज्जलु तं केवलु

अइपसण्ण-मुहयन्दहों ।  
णाणुप्पण्णु जिणिन्दहों<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ११

[ ३ ]

साहियं-णियं-सहाव-चरिउ  
थिउ जिणु णिन्दुय-कम्म-रउ  
पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु  
किसलय-कुसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउं  
दिणयर-कोडि-पयाव-समुज्जलु  
अण्णेत्तहें<sup>९</sup> ओणामियं-मत्था  
अण्णेत्तहें<sup>१३</sup> तिहुअणु<sup>१४</sup> धवलन्तउ

चउतीसइसयं-परियरिउ ।  
णं ससहरु णिज्जलहरउ ॥ १  
अण्णुप्पण्णुं धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २  
अण्णेत्तहें<sup>८</sup> असोउ उप्पण्णउं ॥ ३  
अण्णेत्तहें<sup>८</sup> पसण्णु भामण्डलु ॥ ४  
चामरिन्दे<sup>११</sup> थिय चमर-विहत्थीं ॥ ५  
थिउ उट्ठण्ड<sup>१५</sup>-धवलं-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

2. 1 P सहि. 2 P आई, s illegible. 3 P स<sup>०</sup>सेणु. 4 P आजूरियउ. 5 A एक. 6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगावरव. 7 P क<sup>०</sup>कम्मिणइ, S क<sup>०</sup>कम्मिणइ. 8 P पंचेदिय. 9 P निज्जासंतहो. 10 P णवविह. 11 A तेरहविहु. 12 A चारित्तु घुरंतहो. 13 S चोइस, A चउइह. 14 S चरंतहो. 15 P पसलु, S पसण्णु, A पसन. 16 P णाणुप्पलु, S णाणुप्पलु, A णाणुप्पणु. 17 जिणंदहो.

3. 1. P सहाह. 2 S जिण. 3 A चउतीसाइसय. S सा अइसइ, A साइसयं. 4 P अण्णुप्पलु. 5 P संपण्णउं, S संपण्णउ, A संचण्णउं. 6 S अण्णेत्तहो. 7 A उप्पण्णउं. 8 P A अत्तेत्तहो, S अण्णेत्तहो. 9 S अण्णेत्तहि. 10 P उणामियं, S उणामिय. 11 S चामरेंद. 12 S चामरहत्था. 13 P अण्णेत्तहो, S अण्णेत्तहि. 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुयण, A तिहुअणु. 15 P उट्ठण्ड.

पउ० चरि० ४

अण्णेत्तहँ<sup>१६</sup> सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ  
दिव्वं<sup>१७</sup> भास अण्णेत्तहँ<sup>१८</sup> भासइ

णं पक्खुहणें महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७

अण्णेत्तहँ<sup>१९</sup> कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८

कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहँ वासइ ॥ ९

णं थिय पुण्णं-पुञ्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

अट्ट वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा

॥ वत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइँ<sup>२१</sup>

जसु सिद्धइँ<sup>२२</sup>

पर-समाणुँ जसु अप्पउ ।

गह-चकहँ<sup>२४</sup>

तइलोकहँ

सो जेँ<sup>२५</sup> देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[ ४ ]

वारह-जोयण-पोहिमउं

मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउं ।

१० चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु

सुर-णिम्मविउं समोसरणु ॥ १

तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभाविउं

वारह कोट्टा सोलहँ वाविउ ॥ २

माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिड्डिय

कच्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्ठिय ॥ ३

चउ गोउरइँ हेम-परियरियइँ

णव णव थूहइँ<sup>२३</sup> तहिँ<sup>२४</sup> वित्थरियइँ ॥ ४

दह धय पउमँ-मोर-पच्चाणण

गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५

११ अणु वि वत्थ-चक-छत्त-द्धय

फरहरन्त अच्चन्तँ समुण्णय ॥ ६

एक्केकएँ धएँ<sup>१२</sup> अहिणव-छायहुँ

सउ अट्टोत्तरु चित्त-पडायहुँ<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ७

तं समसरणु परिड्डिउ जावहिँ

अमर-राउ संचल्लिउं तावहिँ ॥ ८

चलियइँ आसण्णइँ अहमिन्दहुँ

विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्द-णरिन्दहुँ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

२० जिण-संपइ

जाणावइ

सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दहुँ<sup>२१</sup> ।

किं अच्चइँ<sup>२२</sup>

आगच्छइँ<sup>२३</sup>

जाहुँ भडारउं वन्दहुँ ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि. 17 S देव्व. 18 PS अण्णेत्तहि, A अण्णेत्तहि. 19 S अण्णेत्तह. 20 S पुण्ण. 21 PS चिन्धइ. 22 PS सिद्धइ. 23 P °समाणु. 24 S गहचकहु, A गयपक्खहो with चक्क superscribed above पक्ख. 25 SA लि.

4. 1 P पोहिमउं, S पोहिमउ, A पोहिमउं. 2 P सुअण्णमउं, S सव्वसुवज्जमउं, 3 PS णिम्मविय. 4 P पभाविउं, A पभाविउ. 5 A वारह. 6 P गोउरइ, S गोउरइ, A गोयरइ. 7 S °परियरियइ, A पिंजरियइ. 8 A °थूहइ. 9 PSA तहि वित्थरियइ. 10 S पौम°. 11 SA अच्चत्त. 12 P यए, S थए. 13 A चित्तवडायहु. 14 S जावहि, A जाविहि. 15 A संचल्लइ. 16 A तावहि. 17 PS आसण्णइ. 18 PS अहमिन्दहु. 19 S °अमरेंद°. 20 PS °णरिंदहु, A °णरिंदहु. 21 P °वदहु, S विंदहु. 22 S अच्चहो. 23 A लइ पेच्छहु. 24 PS जाहु. 25 A भडारउं.

[ ४ ] १ प्रौढविस्तारः. २ चित्रपताकाः.

[ ५ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> पउरामरेंहिं<sup>३</sup>  
मणि-रयण-प्पह-रञ्जियइं  
केहि<sup>५</sup> मि मेस महिस विस कुञ्जरं  
केहि<sup>५</sup> मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम  
केहि<sup>५</sup> मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम  
केहि<sup>५</sup> मि वगघ सिंघ गय गण्डा  
केहि मि सुंसुआर<sup>१३</sup> मच्छोहर  
दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासियं  
वहुविह कप्पामर कोकन्तं<sup>१८</sup>  
विम्भमं-हाव-भाव-संखोडिहिं

कडय-मउडं-कुण्डल-धरेंहिं<sup>४</sup> ।  
णिय-णिय-जाणइं सज्जियइं । १  
केहि मि तच्छं रिच्छं मिग सम्बर॥ २  
केहि<sup>५</sup> मि हंस मऊरं विहङ्गम ॥ ३ ५  
केहि मि रहवर णरवरं जङ्गम ॥ ४  
केहि<sup>५</sup> मि गरुड कोच्च कारण्डं ॥ ५  
एमं पराइय सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६  
विन्तरं अट्ट पच्च जोईसियं ॥ ७  
ईसाणिन्दुं वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८ १०  
परिमिउं चउवीसउच्छर-कोडिहिं<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ९

॥ धत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि<sup>२३</sup> वलु कियं-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहो ।  
धाइय णर कट्टिय-धर<sup>२५</sup> सुरवर-वल्लह-रायहो ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

१६

ताव गलिय-दाणोज्जरउं कण्ण-चमर-हयं-महुयरउं ।  
जिण-वन्दण-गवणंमणउ परिवट्ठिउं अंड्रावणउं ॥ १  
जोयण-लक्ख-पमारुं परिट्ठिउ वीयउ मन्दरु णाईं समुट्ठिउ ॥ २  
उप्परि पेक्खणाईं पारद्धइं चामीयर-तोरंणइं णिवद्धइं ॥ ३  
उत्तिभय धय धूवंतइं चिन्धइं कियंइं वणइं फल-फुल-समिद्धइं ॥ ४ २०

5. 1 s णिसुणिवि. 2 s पवरा. 3 s मौड. 4 A धरिहिं. 5 A केहिं मि. 6 s कुंजरा.  
7 P मच्छ. 8 P S रिच्छ. 9 S A केहिं मि. 10 P S मयूर. 11 s नरउर. 12 P कारंड.  
13 s सुंसुआमार. 14 P S एव. 15 s णिवासिया. 16 P चेंतर. 17 s जोयसिया.  
18 P S कोकंतउ. 19 P ईसाण्डु, A ईसाणिहु. 20 P S विम्भव. 21 A परिमिउं.  
22 P S कोडिहि. 23 P पिक्खेवि, S पेक्खिवि. 24 P S किय. 25 P कट्टिअघर, A कट्टियकर.  
6. 1 P S दाणोच्छरउ. 2 P मय. 3 A महुंयरउं. 4 P S परिवट्ठिव. 5 P A अंड्रावणउं.  
6 A माणु. 7 P S णाड, A नाईं समुट्ठिउं. 8 P पेक्खणाइ, S पेक्खेइ. 9 A पारद्धइ. 10 s  
तोरणइ णिवद्धइ. 11 P धूवंतहि, S धूयंतहि. 12 S चिंधइ. 13 S कियइ. 14 P S समिद्धइ.

[ ५ ] १ आधाभिः (१), २ ईशानेद्र आगतः. ३ इन्द्रस्य.

[ ६ ] १ एरापतिः हस्ती १, सुख १००, सुखे सुखे दन्ताष्टाष्ट, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी कं कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका वृत्तं करोति अतिभक्त्या । सुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलिनी] २००००, कमल २५०००००, दल २७०००००००, अप्सरा २७००००००००.

पोक्खरिणिउं णव पङ्कय सरवर  
 तहिं<sup>१७</sup> अइरावणें गलगज्जन्तए<sup>१८</sup>  
 विज्जिज्जन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहिं<sup>२०</sup>  
 चडिउ पुरन्दरु मणें परिओसें<sup>२१</sup>  
 ५ वन्दिणं फफावयहिं पढन्तेहिं<sup>२५</sup>  
 इन्दहो तणिय रिद्धि अवलोपेवि<sup>२८</sup>  
 दीहिय वावि तलाय लयाहरं ॥ ५  
 दीहर-कर-सिक्कार मुअन्तए ॥ ६  
 सत्तावीसहिं अच्छर-कोडिहिं ॥ ७  
 जय-मङ्गल-दुन्दुहि-णिगघोसें ॥ ८  
 कट्ठिवालेहिं ढोउ णं दिन्तेहिं ॥ ९  
 के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएवि<sup>२९</sup> ॥ १०

॥ घता ॥

‘मल-धरणइं तव-चरणइं कं दिवुं भरहे<sup>३१</sup> करेसहुं<sup>३३</sup> ।  
 जे<sup>३३</sup> दुल्लहु जण-चल्लहु इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुं ॥ ११

११

[ ७ ]

तामं सुरासुर-वाहणइं<sup>३</sup> फलइं<sup>३</sup> व सग-दुमहो<sup>३</sup> तणइं ।  
 जिणवर-पुण-वाय-हयइं<sup>४</sup> हेट्ठामुहइं समागयइं ॥ १  
 अवरोपरु चूरन्त महाइयं गिरि-मणुसोत्तरं-सिहरु पराइयं ॥ २  
 १५ गिय-करे<sup>१०</sup> ११ खञ्जेवि भणइं पुरन्दरु ‘उच्चासणं-आरुहणु असुन्दरु ॥ ३  
 १५ जाइ<sup>१५</sup> विउवण-सत्तिपे<sup>१६</sup> हयइं<sup>१७</sup> तुरिउं ताइं आमेल्लहुं रुअइं<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ४  
 थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें सव्वं पडीवा तेण जि वेसें<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ५  
 णाणा-जाण-विमाणेहिं<sup>२३</sup> तेत्तहे<sup>२४</sup> दुक्कु समोसरणे जिणु जेत्तेहिं ॥ ६  
 सयल वि दूरेणाविय-मत्था सयल वि कर-मउलज्जलि-हत्था ॥ ७  
 सयल वि जयजयकार करन्ता सयल वि<sup>२८</sup> थोत्त-सव्वाइं पढन्ता ॥ ८  
 २० सयल वि अप्पाणइं दरिसन्ता णामु गोत्तु गिय-णिलउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

१५ P पोक्खरणिउ, A पोक्खरणिउं. १६ A मणोहर. १७ PS तहि. १८ S गज्जन्तइ १९ S सुयंत, A सुयतए. २० P परिवाडिहि, A परिवाडिहिं. २१ S परितोसिं, A परिओसे. २२ S दुन्दुहि-णिगघोसिं. २३ S वंदण. २४ P फफावेहिं, S फफावेहि. २५ S पढन्तेहि. २६ P कटिय-वालेहि, S कटियवालेहि. A कट्ठिवालेहि. २७ P न दिवहिं, S ण दिवहिं, A न दिवतिहिं. २८ PS अवलोपेवि. २९ P होयवि, S होइवि. ३० PS दिव. ३१ S भरहु. ३२ PS करेसहु. ३३ S जि. ३४ PS पावेसहु.

७. १ PS ताव. २ PS साहणइं, फलइ. ३ S दुमहो. ४ S हरइं. ५ P णं हेट्ठामुहइं, S णं हेट्ठामुहइ. ६ S अवरपरु. ७ S महाइया. ८ A मणुसुत्तर. ९ S पराइया. १० A करि. ११ S खञ्जेवि. १२ A भणइं. १३ This half is missing in s. १४ PS उच्चासणु. १५ PS जाइ. १६ PS सत्तिथ. १७ PS मयइं. १८ P तुरिउ, S तुरियउ. १९ P अमेल्लहु, S अमिल्लहु. २० PS रुयइ. २१ A पुणु with सव्व superscribed. २२ S वेसिं. २३ P विमाणहि, S विमाणहि. २४ P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तिहि. २५ P जेत्तो, S जेतहिं. २६ S दूरे. २७ S जयजयकार. २८ missing in s. २९ P सयाइ. ३० A अप्पाणउं.

२ सौधमेन्द्रः. ३ कं दिवस भविष्यति. ४ भरतक्षेत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तैहिं वेळें<sup>३१</sup> सुर-मेलें<sup>३२</sup> तेयें<sup>३३</sup>-पिण्डु जिणु छज्जइ ।  
गयणङ्गणें<sup>३४</sup> तारायणें<sup>३५</sup> छण-मयलञ्छणु णज्जइ ॥ १०

[ ८ ]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिणणएणें<sup>३६</sup> बहु-रोमञ्जुब्भिणणएणें<sup>३७</sup> ।  
सप्परिवारें<sup>३८</sup> सुन्दरें<sup>३९</sup> थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरें ॥ १  
‘जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर जय दयं-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर  
जय ससि भव-कुमुयं-पडिवोहण जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ २  
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक-पियामह जय कल्लाण-णाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४  
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण महाउस जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवह ॥ ५  
जय कसायघण-पलयसमीरण जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणें पाउस ॥ ६  
जय इन्दिय-गयउलें<sup>४०</sup> पञ्चाणण जय माणइरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७  
जय कम्मारि-मडप्पर-भज्जण जय तिहुअणं-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८  
जय कम्मल गिरिवेक्ख गिरिज्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु दुह-णासणु एवंहिं उण्णंइ चडियउ ।  
जे<sup>४१</sup> होत्तेणें<sup>४२</sup> पहवन्तेणें<sup>४३</sup> जगु संसारें<sup>४४</sup> ण पडियउ ॥ १०

[ ९ ]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु सो जिणवरु तं समसरणुं ।  
पेक्खेविं उव्वणें<sup>४५</sup> अवयरिउं जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउं ॥ १  
पइणें<sup>४६</sup> पुरिमतालें<sup>४७</sup> जो राणउं रिसहसेणुं णामेण पहाणउं ॥ २  
सो देवागमु णिण्वि पहासिउ ‘को सयडामुह-वणें<sup>४८</sup> आवासिउं ॥ ३  
कासु एउ एवडु पइत्तणु जेण विमाणं<sup>४९</sup> णवइं णहज्जणु ॥ ४

31 P सहि. 32 P केवलए, S वेल्ह. 33 P S °मेलइ. 34 A तिय.

8. 1 P °खंभुत्तिणएण, S °खंभुत्तिणएण, A °खंभुत्तिणएण. 2 P °भिन्नएण, S °त्तिणएण.  
3 P S सपरिवारें, A सप्परिवारिं. 4 S दद. 5 S भवकुमुयं, A कुमुयभव. 6 S °हुया वह.  
7 A °गयउल. 8 S A °तिहुयण. 9 P निक्कल निरवेख तिरंजन. 10 P S एमहि. 11 S उण्णइं.  
12 A जि. 13 P हुंतएण, S होतएण. 14 P S पवहंतएण. 15 S A संसारि.

9. 1 A तं जि. 2 A समोसरणु. 3 P पिक्खिवि, A पेक्खिवि. 4 S उवणि. 5 P अवयरिअउं,  
S अवयरियउ. 6 P अच्छरियउं, S अच्छरियउ. 7 A पुरिमतालि. 8 P A राणउं. 9 P S विसहसेणु.  
10 P A पहाणउं. 11 S वणि. 12 A अवासिउं. 13 S विमाणहि. 14 A नमइं.

[ ८ ] १ महोत्कट ( A gloss महाउत्कट ). २ मानपर्वतभजने वज्रः.

[ ९ ] १ प्रभाषितवाच.



तं णिसुणेवि केणं<sup>१</sup> अप्फालिउं<sup>२</sup>  
 भरहेसरहो वप्पु जो सुव्वइं<sup>३</sup>  
 केवल-गाणु तासु उप्पण्णइं<sup>४</sup>  
 तं णिसुणेवि मरइं मेळिउ  
 ५ तं समसरणु पइड्डु तुरन्तउ

‘एमं देव मइं<sup>५</sup> सव्वु णिहालिउ ॥ ५  
 महि-वल्लहु भणेवि जो<sup>६</sup> थुव्वइ ॥ ६  
 अड्ड-महागुणं<sup>७</sup>हि-संपण्णइं<sup>८</sup> ॥ ७  
 स-वल्लु स-वन्धुवग्गु संचलिउ ॥ ८  
 ‘जय देवाहिदेव’ पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘तेणं’<sup>९</sup> तेंण  
 ‘ए’<sup>१०</sup> वेसेणं

पइसन्तेणं  
 उहेसेणं

सुरहं मि विव्वभंमु लाइइं<sup>११</sup> ।  
 किं मयरज्जउ आइइं<sup>१२</sup> ॥ १०

[ १० ]

॥ पेक्खेवि<sup>१</sup> तं देवागमणु  
 भव्वं-भय-संएहिं समलइउं<sup>२</sup>  
 तेण समाणु परम गव्वेसर  
 चउ-कल्लाण-विइइं-सणाहहो  
 अवर वि जे<sup>३</sup> जे<sup>४</sup> भावें लइया  
 १५ एयारह-गुणठाण-समिद्धं<sup>५</sup>हुं  
 अज्झिय-गणं<sup>६</sup>हो सङ्गं<sup>७</sup> के<sup>८</sup> वुज्झिय  
 थियं चउपासे परम-जिणिन्दहो  
 वइइं<sup>९</sup> परिसेसंवि थियं वणयं

सो जिणुं तं जि समोसरणु ।  
 ‘रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १  
 दिक्खहं<sup>१३</sup> ठियं चउरासी णरवरं ॥ २  
 गणहर ते जि हूअं<sup>१४</sup> जग-णाहहो ॥ ३  
 चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४  
 तिणिण लक्ख सावयंहुं पसिद्धं<sup>१५</sup>हुं ॥ ५  
 देव वि दुक्कियं-कम्म-मंलुज्झिय ॥ ६  
 णं तारा-गं<sup>१६</sup>हं पुणिम-चन्दं<sup>१७</sup>हो ॥ ७  
 महिस तुरङ्गम केसरि कुज्जरं<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ अहि णउलं वि  
 किय-सेवहो

थिय सयल वि  
 पुरएवहो

एकीहिं उवसम-भावेंण ।  
 केवल-गाण-पहावेंण ॥ ९

15 A केग वि. 16 S अप्फालिउ. 17 A पुउ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सयल. 20 PS बुचइ, A सव्वइ.  
 21 S सइ थुव्वइ, P संयुव्वइ. 22 PA उप्पण्णउ. 23 P गुणहिं, S गुणहि. 24 PA संपण्णउ.  
 25 S देवाहिदेव. 26 P तेणं, S तेणं, A तेंणं. 27 S पइसंतेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विमव.  
 30 P लाइयउ, S लायउ. 31 P हं. 32 PS वेसें. 33 PS उहेसि. 34 S मायउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खि. 2 A जिणवर. 3 PS भवभव, A भवभवभव. 4 P ‘सहिपहिं, S सपहि.  
 5 S समलइ, A लइउ. 6 PS दिक्खह. 7 PS ठिय. 8 S णरवर. 9 S ‘विइइं. 10 A हूव.  
 11 S जे. 12 PS जे. 13 P समिद्धइं. S समिद्धइ. 14 P सावयहु, S सावयहं. 15 P  
 पसिद्धइं, S पसिद्धइ. 16 P गणह, S गणह. 17 SA किं. 18 P दुक्कियं. 19 PS ‘कलुज्झिय.  
 20 PS ठिय. 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 नाह corrected to गह. 23 A ‘इइहो. 24 PS चइइह.  
 25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 S कुंजरा, A कुंजर. 29 S  
 णिल. 30 S एक्कहि. 31 S पुरदेवहो.

२ कथितः (A कहिउ): ३ चमत्त्वम्. ४ प्रातिहार्याष्टगुणाश्च ऋद्वयश्च. ५ तस्य तेजसा.

[ १० ] १ वृषभतेजः जिनपुत्रः.

[ ११ ]

तामं विणिगगय दिव्व झुणि  
वन्धं-विमोक्ख-कालवल्लंइ  
पुमालं-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ  
संजम-णियमं-लेस-वय-दाणंइ  
सम्महंसणं-णाण-चरित्तंइ  
णव पयत्थ सज्झाय-ज्झाणंइ  
सायर-पल्लं-पुव्व-कोडीयउं  
कालंइ खेत्त-भाव-परदव्वंइ  
णरय-तिरय-मणुअत्तं-सुरत्तंइ  
तिथयरत्तणांइ इन्दत्तंइ

कहइ तिलोअहों परम-मुणि ।  
धम्माहम्म-महाफलंइ ॥ १  
आसव-संवर-णिज्जरं-गुत्तिउ ॥ २  
तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाणंइ ॥ ३  
सग्ग-मोक्ख-संसार-णिमित्तंइ ॥ ४  
सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउं-पमाणंइ ॥ ५  
लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीयउं ॥ ६  
वारह अङ्गंइ चउदह पुव्वंइ ॥ ७  
कुलयरं-हलहर-चक्करत्तंइ ॥ ८  
सिद्धत्तणइ मि कहइ समत्तंइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

किं वहुवेंणं आलावेंण  
णउ एकु वि तिल-मेत्तुं वि

तिहुअंणें सयंलें गेविट्टउ ।  
तं जि जिणेण ण दिट्टउ ॥ १०

[ १२ ]

धम्मक्खाणुं सयलु सुणेंवि  
भव-भव-भयं-सय-गय-मणहों  
केणं वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया  
केहिं मि गुणवयाइ अणुसरियंइ  
मउणाणत्थमियंइ अवरेक्कहिं

चञ्चलु जीविउं मणें मुणेंवि ।  
उवसमु जाउ सर्व्व-जणहों ॥ १  
लोउं करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २  
केहिं मि सिक्खावयइ पधरियंइ ॥ ३  
अण्णेंहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेक्कहिं ॥ ४

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 SA तिलोयहो. 3 A वंधइ corrected to वंधवि. 4 PS °वल्ल. 5 S °फलइ. 6 P योगल. 7 P °निज्जर. 8 P °नियम. 9 PS °दाणइ. 10 P °गुणट्ठाणइ, S °गुणट्ठाणइ. 11 P सम्मदंसण. 12 PS °चरित्तइ. 13 P °णिमित्तइ, S °णिमित्तइ. 14 A सज्झायाज्झाणइ. 15 PS °उच्छेहाउं. 16 P °पल्लव. 17 S °कोडीउ. 18 P °पयडीयउ, A °पयडीयउ. 19 PSA कालइ. 20 S परदव्वइ, A वरदव्वइ. 21 PSA अंगइ. 22 A पुव्वइ. 23 SA °मणुयत्त. 24 S कुलहर. 25 PS तिथयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इंदत्तइ. 27 S कहइ. 28 PS बहुण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S °मित्तु.

12. 1 S धम्मक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउ मणि, A जीवलोउ. 3 P S भवभय, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 PS सर्व्वहो. 5 A केहिं वि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरियंइ, S अणुसरियइ. 8 P °णत्थमि-अइ, S °णत्थमियइ, A °णयमियइ. 9 P अण्णेकहि, S अण्णेक्कहिं. 10 P अण्णेहि, A अज्जहिं.

[ ११ ] १ त्रिलोक्य जीवाना धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यत्र कश्चित् तत्रास्ति.

[ १२ ] १ लोचं कृत्वा.

जो जं मगइ तं तहों देइ<sup>११</sup> हत्यु भडारइ<sup>१२</sup> णउ खञ्जेइ<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ५  
 अमर वि गय स<sup>१४</sup>मत्तु ल<sup>१५</sup>पिणु णिय णिय-लि<sup>१६</sup>य-वाहणहि<sup>१७</sup>चडेपिणु ॥ ६  
 जिण<sup>१८</sup>-धवलहों<sup>१९</sup> वि धवलु सिंहासणु पणारस<sup>२०</sup>-विसट्ट-थेरासणु ॥ ७  
 उन्निभय सेय छत्त<sup>२१</sup> सिय-चामरु दिव भास<sup>२२</sup> भासण्डलु<sup>२३</sup> सेहरु ॥ ८

५

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअण<sup>२४</sup>-पहु हय-वम्महु केवल-किरण<sup>२५</sup>-दिवायरु ।  
 तहों थाणहों उज्जाणहों गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

तहिँ अवसरें भरहेसरहों सयल-पुहइ<sup>२६</sup>-परमेसरहों ।  
 १० पर-चकेहि<sup>२७</sup> मि णविय कम जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १  
 मालूर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहँ छणवइ सहास वरङ्गणाहँ ॥ २  
 तहों दह-पञ्चासउ णन्दणाहँ चउरासी लक्खइ<sup>२८</sup> सन्दणाहँ ॥ ३  
 चउरासी लक्खइ<sup>२९</sup> गयवराहँ अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहँ ॥ ४  
 कोडीउ तिणिण वर-धेणुवाहँ वत्तीस सहास<sup>३०</sup> णराहिवाहँ ॥ ५  
 ११ वत्तीस सहास<sup>३१</sup> मण्डलाहँ कम्मन्ते कोडि पवहइ हलाहँ ॥ ६  
 णव णिहियउ<sup>३२</sup> रयणइ<sup>३३</sup> सत्त सत्त छक्खण्ड इ मेइणि एक-छत्त<sup>३४</sup> ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिह वप्पेण माहप्पेण लइउ<sup>३५</sup> णाणु तं केवल ।  
 तिह पुत्तेण जुज्झन्तेण स इं भुं य-वलेण<sup>३६</sup> महीयल ॥ ८

\*

११ A देइ. १२ A भडारउ. १३ P खंजेइ. १४ A सम्मत्तइ. १५ A लपिण, A लेविणु.  
 १६ A णियवाहणहि. १७ P A चडेविणु. १८ S जिणु. १९ P S धवलो. २० A पणारह.  
 २१ P S छत्तु. २२ A भासु. २३ P S भासण्डल. २४ S A तिहुयण. २५ P S णाण. २६ A तथहो.

१३. १ P तहि, S तहे. २ A णिहिनि. ३ A पारकेहि. ४ A दस पचालउ तहो. ५ P णंदणहं, S णंदणाहं, A णंदणाहु. ६ S A लक्खइ. ७ P S रववराहं. ८ A चउसी. ९ P S लक्खइ.  
 १० P S गयवराहं, A गइवराहं. ११ P S हयवराहं. १२ A धेणुआहं. १३ P सहासइ णरवराहं,  
 S सहासइ णरवराहं. १४ P सहासइ, A सहस वसि. १५ S मंडलाहु, A मंडलाहं. १६ P S  
 कम्मन्ति. १७ S A हलाहं. १८ P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. १९ S रयणइ. २० A छक्खण्डइ.  
 २१ P एकछत्त, S एकछत्त, A एयछत्त. २२ P S महप्पेण. २३ S लयउ. २४ P सयंभुव.  
 २५ P S वल्लिण.

२ निर्गतः. ३ कमलानि. ४ पद्मासनः (?).

[ १३ ] १ विल्वफलवत्.

## [ ४. चउत्थो संधि ]

सट्ठिहुं<sup>१</sup> वरिस-सहासंहिं<sup>२</sup> पुंण-जयासंहिं<sup>३</sup> भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ ।  
णव-णिसिथर-धारउ<sup>४</sup> कलह-पियारउ चक्क-रयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[ १ ]

पईसरइ ण पइणें चक्क-रयणु	जिह अबुहव्भन्तरें सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १	५
जिह वम्भयारि-मुहें काम-सूत्थु	जिह गोइंङ्गणें मणि-रयण-वत्थु ॥ २	
जिह वारि-णिवन्धणें हत्थि-जूहु	जिह दुज्जण-जणें <sup>१८</sup> सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३	
जिह किविण-णिहेलणें <sup>१५</sup> पणइ-विन्दुं	जिह बहुल-पक्खें खैय-दिवस-चन्दु ॥ ४	
जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुसं <sup>१६</sup> अदवें	जिह सम्मदंसणु <sup>१७</sup> दूर-भवें ॥ ५	
जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गंघे <sup>१९</sup> रणें	जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कणें ॥ ६	१०
जिह परम-सोक्खु संसार-धम्मं	जिह जीव-दयाव-रू पाव-कम्मं ॥ ७	
पढम-विहत्तिहें <sup>२०</sup> तप्पुरिसु जेम	ण पईसरइ उज्झहें चक्कु तेम ॥ ८	

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेवि<sup>२१</sup> थक्कन्तउं विग्घु करन्तउं णारवइ वेहविद्धउ ।  
'कहहुं मन्ति-सामन्तहो जय-जस-मन्तहो किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९

[ २ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> मन्तिहं बुत्तु एमं 'जं चिन्तिहं तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १  
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेहिं<sup>२</sup> रयणेंहिं<sup>३</sup> समाण ॥ २

1. 1 S सट्ठिहु, A सट्ठिहिं. 2 A सहासहं. 3 S जयासहि, A जयासहं. 4 P S अबज्झ.  
5 A नवरि. 6 P णिसिथर, A निसियथसि. 7 P पईसरइ, A पईसइ. 8 A अबुहव्भन्तरि.  
9 P वंभायारि. 10 S गोंदंगणे. 11 P S सणे. 12 P णेवंधणि, S णिवंधणि. 13 S जणि.  
14 A वेदु. 15 P दिवसि. 16 P S माणुस. 17 P सम्मदंसणु. 18 P S दूरे. 19 S महुयर, A  
महुयरी. 20 P S दुग्गंघ. 21 A सुक्खु. 22 P संसारे. 23 S धम्मं. 24 P जह. 25 A  
जीवदयक्खर. 26 S विहत्तिहिं. 27 S उज्झहि. 28 S पिक्खणि, A वेच्छेवि. 29 S थक्कउ.  
30 S कहह. 31 A जयरसवन्तहो.

2. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S मन्तिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, S एव. 4 S चित्तिहिं,  
A जोपहि. 5 S विहेहि. 6 P रयणहिं, S रयणहि.

[ १ ] १ पूर्णा यशेन (?) भागा वाञ्छा वा यस्य, तेषु वा. २ गाचकसमूहः सज्जनाथ.  
३ धयदिवसः अमावास्या तत्र. ४ कथितं धर्मोपदेयं (A शुक्कयितः). ५ प्रथमविभक्तौ यथा  
तत्पुरुषसमासः. ६ कोपातुरो जातः.

णवणवई सहास महागराहुं<sup>८</sup>  
 अवराई मि सिद्धई जाई जाई  
 पर एक्कुं ण सिद्धई साहिमाणु  
 तित्थङ्कर-गन्दणु तुह कणिट्ठु  
 १० पोअणं-परमेसरु चरम-देहु  
 दुवार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु

वत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुं ॥ ३  
 को लक्खेवि<sup>११</sup> सकइ ताई ताई ॥ ४  
 सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५  
 अट्ठाणवइहि<sup>१२</sup> भाइहिं वरिडु ॥ ६  
 अखलिय-मरइ<sup>१३</sup> जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७  
 णामेण वाहुवलि वल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियड खन्तिए धरियड जैइ सो कह वि वियडइ ।  
 तो सहुं<sup>२१</sup> खन्धावारें एक्कं-पहारें पई मि देव दलवइइ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दट्ठाहरेण  
 पट्ठविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु  
 जइ णड पडिक्खणु कयावि एम  
 सिक्खवियं महन्ता गय तुरन्त  
 १० पुज्जेवि पुच्छियं 'आगमणं काई'  
 'को तुहुं को भरहु णं भेउ को<sup>१५</sup> वि  
 जिह भायर अट्ठाणवइ इयर  
 तिह तुहुं मि मडप्फेरु परिहरेवि

भरहेण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १  
 'बुच्चइ करें<sup>१</sup> केर णराहिवासु ॥ २  
 ता तेम करहु महु भिडइ जेम' ॥ ३  
 णिविसद्धे पोयण-णयर पत्त ॥ ४  
 तेहि<sup>१०</sup> मि कहियेइ वयणाई ताई ॥ ५  
 पुहवीसरं दीसइ गंप्पि तो वि ॥ ६  
 जीवन्ति करेवि<sup>१८</sup> तहो<sup>१९</sup> तणिय केरा ॥ ७  
 जिउ रायहो केरी केर लेवि<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>२९</sup> भय-भीसें वाहुवलीसें भरह-दूअ णिडभच्छिय ।  
 'एक्क केर वप्पिकी'<sup>३५</sup> पिहिमि<sup>२८</sup> गुरुक्की अवर केर<sup>३८</sup> णं पडिच्छिय ॥ ९

७ A णववइ, 8 PS महागराहु, A महागराहं. 9 PS देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराहं. 10 P अवराह  
 वि, A अवराहं मि. 11 PS सिद्ध. 12 A जाइ. 13 A लक्खिवि. 14 A इक्क. 15 S  
 णवइहि भाइहि. 16 SA पोयण. 17 S मरइ. 18 PS वीरत्तकालु. 19 P धरिअड.  
 20 PS कह व. 21 PS सहु. 22 P पक्क. 23 P पई वि, S पइ वि, A पई मि.

3. 1 PA करि. 2 A कयाइ. 3 P सिक्खविय. 4 S तुरंत, A तुरंता. 5 S णिविसद्धे, A  
 निमिसद्धि. 6 S पत्त. 7 S पुज्जिवि. 8 P पुच्छिअ, A पुच्छिउ. 9 S आगणु. 10 A तेहिमि.  
 11 P कहियेइ, S कहियइ. 12 SA वयणाइ. 13 SA तुहु. 14 PA न, S त. 15 PS किं पि.  
 16 A पिहिवीसर. 17 P तो वि गंप्पि, S तो विं गंप्पि. 18 S करिवि. 19 S सहु. 20 PA तुहुं.  
 21 A मडप्फ. 22 S करेवि. 23 S णिसुणि. 24 P णिडभच्छिअ, S णिडभच्छिया. 25 P  
 वप्पिकी. 26 A विहिमि. 27 A गुरुक्की. 28 A के. 29 S पडिच्छिअ, P पडिच्छिअ, A  
 परियच्छिय.

[ २ ] १ महा-आगर=धातुपत्तिस्थान. २ विषयते.

[ ३ ] १ भयस्यापि सीधेण. २ न परिज्ञाता.

## [ ४ ]

पवसन्ते<sup>१</sup> परम-जिणेसरेण  
तं अम्हहुं<sup>२</sup> सासणु सुहं-णिहाणुं<sup>३</sup>  
सो पिहिमिहं<sup>४</sup> हं<sup>५</sup> पोयणहो<sup>६</sup> सामि  
दिट्ठेण तेण किं<sup>७</sup> कवणु कञ्जु  
किं तहो<sup>८</sup> वलेण हं<sup>९</sup> दुण्णिवारु  
किं तहो<sup>१०</sup> वलेण पाइक्क-लोउ  
जं गज्जिउ वाहुवलीसरेण  
तं कोवाणलं-पजलन्तएहिं<sup>११</sup>

जं किं<sup>१</sup> पि विहज्जेवि<sup>२</sup> दिण्णु तेण ॥ १  
किउ विप्पिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २  
णउ देमि<sup>३</sup> ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३  
किं तासु पसायं करमि रञ्जु ॥ ४  
किं तहो<sup>५</sup> वलेण महुं पुरिसयारु ॥ ५  
किं तहो<sup>६</sup> वलेण सम्पर्य-विहोउ<sup>७</sup> ॥ ६  
पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७  
णिउभच्छिउ<sup>८</sup> भरह-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

‘जइ वि तुज्जु इमु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिय-फलु आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे ।  
गामुं सीमु खलुं खेत्तुं वि सरिसव-मेत्तुं वि तो वि णाहिं<sup>१</sup> विणु कप्पे’ ॥ ९

## [ ५ ]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-वाहु  
‘कहो<sup>१</sup> तणउं रञ्जु कहो<sup>२</sup> तणउ भरहुं  
सो एक्के चक्के वहइ गवु  
णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कञ्जु  
परियलंइ जेण तहो<sup>३</sup> तणउ दप्पु  
वावल-भल्ल-कण्णिग-करालुं  
तं सुणेवि<sup>४</sup> महन्ता गय तुरन्त

णं चन्दाइच्चहुं कुविउ राहु ॥ १  
जं जाणहुं तं महु मिलेवि<sup>५</sup> करहु ॥ २  
किर वसिकिउ मेइं मेहिवीदु सव्वु ॥ ३  
कहो पासिउ णीसावणुं रञ्जु ॥ ४  
तं तेहउ कलए देमि कप्पु ॥ ५  
मुग्गर-मुसुण्डि-पट्टिस-विसालुं ॥ ६  
गिविसिंहे भरहहो पासु पत्त ॥ ७

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 PS विहंजिनि. 4 A दिज. 5 PS अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 6 P सुहनिहाणु, A साहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, A पिहिमिहि. 8 PS हउ. 9 PS लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसायं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महुं. 15 S साय. 16 P कोवानल. 17 S पजलन्तएहि. 18 P गिरभच्छिउ. 19 PS इमु. 20 P चित्तिउ. 21 PS गामसीम. 22 A वलु. 23 S खेत. 24 P मेत्तु, S मित्तु. 25 S गहिं.

5. 1 PS चन्दाइच्चहु, A चन्दाचहं. 2 PS कहु. 3 S तणउ, A तणउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा. 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S एक्के. 9 A चक्क वहइ. 10 S महु. 11 A महि. 12 A जाणइ. 13 S भीसावणु. 14 PS परगलइ. 15 S करोलु. 16 P मोगगर. 17 PS सुसंदि. 18 A पट्टिम. 19 PS सुणिवि. 20 PS गिविसिंहे, A गिविसिंहे.

[ ४ ] १ (also A) प्रवजता. २ सदशम्. ३ भरतः. ४ विना दण्डेन.

[ ५ ] १ द्वितीय-प्रभुरहितम्.

जं जेम चविउ तं कहिउ तेम

‘पइ<sup>२१</sup> तिण-सरिसो वि णं गणंइ देव ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी

रिउं-खय-कारी

णिउभउ माणें महाइउ ।

<sup>२६</sup>भेइणि-रवणु समुद्धेवि<sup>२७</sup>

रण-पिडुं<sup>२८</sup> मण्डेवि

जुज्झ-सैज्जुं थिउ दाइउ<sup>२९</sup> ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>३०</sup> झत्ति पलित्तुं राउ

णं जलणु जाल-माला-सहाउ ॥ १

देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तूरु

सण्णज्झइ सरहसु सुहउ-सूरु ॥ २

आऊरिउं वल्लु चउरज्जु ताम

अट्टारह अक्खोहणिउं जाम ॥ ३

परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि संचलन्ति

जे<sup>३१</sup> सन्दण-वेसें परिभमन्ति ॥ ४

<sup>३०</sup>महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु

पउमक्खु सङ्खु पिङ्गलु पचण्डु ॥ ५

णइसप्पु रयणु णव णिहिउ एय

णं थिय बहु-भार्यहिं पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६

णव-जोयणाइं तुज्झत्तणेणं

वारह सप्पासङ्गत्तणेण ॥ ७

अट्टोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण

सहुं जक्ख-सहासें रक्खणेण ॥ ८

कों वि वत्थइं<sup>३२</sup> कों वि भोयणइं देइ<sup>३३</sup>

कों वि रयणइं<sup>३४</sup> कों वि पहरणइं<sup>३५</sup> णेइ<sup>३६</sup> ॥ ९

<sup>३५</sup>कों वि हर्यं गय कों वि ओसंहिउ धरंइ

विण्णाणाहरणंहुं को वि हूरंइ<sup>३७</sup> ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

चम्म-चक-सेणावइ

हय-गय-गहवइ

छत्त-दण्ड-णेमिस्सियं ।

काणणि-मणि-त्थंवेइ थिय

खग-पुंरोहिय

ते वि चउदह चिन्तियं ॥ ११

[ ७ ]

<sup>३०</sup>गउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम

हेरिण्हिं<sup>३८</sup> कणिट्ठहों कहिउ ताम ॥ १

‘सहसा णीसरु सण्णहेंवि देव

दीसइ पडिवक्खु समुद्धु जेम’ ॥ २

21 P सइ. 22 P न. 23 A गणहं. 24 A रिउं. 25 P स मेयणिरयणु. 26 A संमडेवि  
27 S °पडु, A °पिडु. 28 A मंजिवि. 29 S °सज्जि, A °सज्जु. 30 S दायउ.

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 P पलित्त. 3 P आऊरइ, S आऊरिइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A  
अक्खोहणिउं. 5 P S जे. 6 P माणव सपंडु, S माणव सपिंडु, A माणवउ पंडु with स  
superscribed above उ. 7 P पिंगल. 8 P S °मायहि. 9 P तुंगत्तणेण. 10 S वत्थइ.  
11 P S भोयणइ. 12 P देवि. 13 P S पहरणइ. 14 P S देइ. 15 S उसहिउ. 16 S धरंइ  
17 P S °णाहरणइ. 18 P हरइ, A भरइ. 19 S णेमिस्सिया. 20 P थवइ स्थिय, S थवइ स्थिय  
A थवइ थिय. 21 P °पुंरोहिय, S °पुंरोहिया. 22 S चिंतिया.

7. 1 S पर्यं × णे, A पयाणउं. 2 S हिरिण्हि, A हेरिण्हिं. 3 S कणिट्ठहो. 4 P S  
सण्णहिवि.

१ महादत्तः, मानगिरीत्यर्थः. ३ प्रगुणः.

[ ६ ] १ हतरोगाः ओषधयः. २ स्थापयति प्रयच्छति वा. ३ गृहपतिः. ४ स्थपति.

तं सुणोवि<sup>१</sup> स-रोसु पलम्ब-वाहु<sup>२</sup>  
पडु<sup>३</sup> पडह समाहय दिण्णं सङ्ख<sup>४</sup>  
किड कलयलु लइयइ<sup>५</sup> पहरणाइ<sup>६</sup>  
णीसरिडं सत्तं सङ्खोहणीडं<sup>७</sup>  
भरहेसर-वाहुवली वि ते वि  
हय हयहुं महा-गयं गयवराहुं

सण्णज्झइ पोयण-णयर-णाहु ॥ ३।  
धयं दण्ड छत्त उन्निभय असङ्ख ॥ ४  
कर-पहरं-पयट्टइ<sup>८</sup> वाहणाइ<sup>९</sup> ॥ ५  
एक्कं<sup>१०</sup> सेण्णं अक्खोहणीड ॥ ६  
आसण्णइ हुक्कइ<sup>११</sup> वल्लइ<sup>१२</sup> वे वि ७  
सवडंमुह धयं धयवडहुं देवि ॥ ८  
भड<sup>१३</sup> भडहुं महा-रह रहवराहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-वल-सरिसइ<sup>१४</sup>  
एकमेक कोकन्तइ<sup>१५</sup>

वहिय-हरिसइ<sup>१६</sup>  
रणं हक्कन्तइ<sup>१७</sup>

कञ्चुय-कवय-विसइ<sup>१८</sup> ।  
उभय-वल्लइ<sup>१९</sup> अन्निभइ<sup>२०</sup> ॥ १० ॥

[ ८ ]

अन्निभइ<sup>२१</sup> वहिय-कलयलाइ<sup>२२</sup>  
वाहिय-रह-चोइय-वारणाइ<sup>२३</sup>  
लुअं-जुण्ण-जोत्तं-खण्डिय-धुराइ<sup>२४</sup>  
णिवहिय-भुअं-पाडिय-सिराइ<sup>२५</sup>  
गय-दन्त-छोहं-भिण्णुभडाइ<sup>२६</sup>  
पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयघडाइ<sup>२७</sup>  
मुसुमूरियं-चूरिय-रहवराइ<sup>२८</sup>

भरहेसर-वाहुवली-वलाइ<sup>२९</sup> ॥ १  
अणवरयामेल्लियं-पहरणाइ<sup>३०</sup> ॥ २  
दारिय-णियम्ब-कप्पिय-उराइ<sup>३१</sup> ॥ ३  
धुय-खन्ध-कवन्ध-पणोच्चिराइ<sup>३२</sup> ॥ ४  
उच्चाइय-पडिपेल्लियं-भडाइ<sup>३३</sup> ॥ ५  
अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइ<sup>३४</sup> ॥ ६  
दलवहिय-लोहिय-हयवराइ<sup>३५</sup> ॥ ७

5 P सुणिवि. 6 S पलंबवाहो. 7 P S हु. 8 P दिन्न. 9 P संक्ख. 10 A P धयच्छत्त-  
दंड. 11 S लइयइ, A लइयइ. 12 S पहरणाइ. 13 A °पहय°. 14 P S °पयट्टइ.  
15 P साहणाइ, S साहणाइ. 16 P नीसरिड, A नीसरिडं. 17 A संखोहणीहिं. 18 S  
एक्काइसेण, A एक्काइसेण्ण. 19 P संखोहणीड, A अक्खोहणीड. 20 P S आसण्णइ. 21 S  
हुक्कइ. 22 P S वल्लइ. 23 S सवडम्मुह. 24 P धय. 25 P S धयवडहु. 26 P S हयहं. 27  
S समागय. 28 P S गयवराहं. 29 P भडहं, S भडइ, A भडहु. 30 P S रहवराहं. 31 S  
°हरिसइ. 32 P S °विसइ. 33 P कोकंतइ, S कोकंतइ, A कुकंतइ. 34 P S रोकंतइ. 35 S  
°वलइ. 36 P S अन्निभइ.

8. 1 P S अन्निभइ. 2 P S °वाहुवलीसराइ, A °वाहुवलीवलाइ. 3 P S °वाहणाइ.  
4 S °मिलिय. 5 P S लुअ. 6 P जज्झ, S जण्ण. 7 S जत्त. 8 S उराइ. 9 S A भुय. 10 P S  
धुयखंधं, A धयवद्ध corrected from धुय. 11 S °पण्हिराइ. 12 P भिण्णुभडाइ, S  
भिण्णुभडाइ. 13 S A °भडाइ. 14 P °वडाइ. 15 P A °धयवडाइ. 16 S सुसुमूरिय°.

[ ७ ] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण क्षोभयति. २ भरतसेणो.

[ ८ ] १ छेदित-चरण-युगलम् (reading जन्). २ आर्षतं (? वाघातम्). ३ प्रोत्सारितैः.



रुहिरोल्लै<sup>१७</sup> सरे<sup>१८</sup>हिं विहाविरी<sup>१९</sup>इं . णं वे वि कुसुंभो<sup>२०</sup>हिं रावियाइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खे<sup>२१</sup>वि वल्लै<sup>२२</sup> घुलन्तइं म<sup>२३</sup>हिहिं पडन्तै<sup>२४</sup>इं मन्तिहिं<sup>२५</sup> धरियं 'म भण्डहो ।  
किं वहिएण वैयाणं भड-संघाणं <sup>२६</sup>दिट्ठि-जुज्जु वीरि मण्डहो ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

पहिलउं जुज्जेवउ दिट्ठि-जुज्जु जल-जुज्जु पडीवरं मल्ल-जुज्जु ॥ १  
जो तिण्णि मिं जुज्जइं जिणइं अज्जु तहो णिहिं तहो रयणइं तासु रज्जु ॥ २  
तं णिसुणेविं दुक्खुं णिवारियाइं साहणेइं वे वि ओसांरियाइं ॥ ३  
लहु <sup>१७</sup>दिट्ठि-जुज्जु पारखु तेहिं जिण-णन्द-सुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिं ॥ ४  
<sup>१८</sup>अवल्लोइउ भरहं पेढमुं भाइं कइलासें कण्ण-सइलु णाइं ॥ ५  
<sup>१९</sup>असियं-सियायम्ब विहाइं दिट्ठि णं कुवल्लय-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठि<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ६  
पुणु जोइउं वाहुवलीसरेण सरं कुमुय-सण्डु णं दिणयरं ॥ ७  
अवरामुह-हेट्ठा<sup>२१</sup>मुह-मुहाइं णं वर-वहुं-वयण-सरोरुहाइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

<sup>१५</sup> उवरिल्लिये विसाल्ले<sup>२७</sup> भिज्जि-कराल्ले<sup>२८</sup> हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परजियं ।  
णं णव-जोवणइत्ती चञ्चल-चित्ती कुलवहु इज्जे<sup>२९</sup> तज्जियं ॥ ९

[ १० ]

जं जिणेविं ण सक्किउ दिट्ठि-जुज्जु पारखु खण्णे सल्लि-जुज्जु ॥ १  
जल्ले पइइं <sup>२१</sup>पिहिसि-पोयण-णरिन्दं णं माणस-सरवरं सुर-गइन्द ॥ २

17 PS रुहिरोल्लै. 18 S सरेहि. 19 P विहाविआइं, S वहावियाइं. 20 P कुसुंभे, A कुसुंभए. 21 P पेक्खिवि, S पिक्खिवि. 22 S वल्लइ. 23 S महिहि, A महिहिं. 24 PS पडंतइ. 25 S मन्तिहि. 26 P धरिभ. 27 P वराइं. 28 P दिट्ठु corrected to दिट्ठि. 29 PS वर.

9. 1 P पहिलउं. 2 A पडिल्लउ. 3 A वि. 4 PS जुज्जइ. 5 A जिणइं. 6 P निहि. 7 P रयणइ. 8 PS णिसुणिवि, A णेवि. 9 PS जुज्जु, A दुक्खु corrected to उज्जु. 10 S णिवारियाइ. 11 S साहणइ. 12 S ऊसारियाइं, A असारियाइं. 13 P दिट्ठु. 14 S णंदणु णंदं. 15 A पढम. 16 PA भाइं. 17 PS 'सेल्लु. 18 PA असिभ. 19 PS सिआं. 20 PS विहाए, A विहाइं. 21 S 'रवेदं. 22 PSA दिट्ठि. 23 PS जोयउ. 24 P 'हेट्ठासुहं. 25 S मुहाइ. 26 P महुअरं, gloss noting the variant वरवहुं, S महुअरं. 27 S विसाल्लइ. 28 S कराल्लइ. 29 S परजिया. 30 A जोवणइत्ती. 31 P अइल्लुइ, S अइज्जइ. 32 S तज्जिया.

10. 1 A तं. 2 PS जिणवि. 3 P पइइ, S पइट्ठि. 4 P पिहि, S पिहिसिं, A पिहिविं. 5 PSA णरिन्दु. 6 A सरं. 7 PSA 'गइन्दु.

४ वाणैः खण्डितानि.

[ ९ ] १ धनुष ५००, २ प्रथमतः. ३ मरगय-वण्ण, धनुं ५२५, वाहुवली. ४ कण्ण-भेत-ताम.

एत्थन्तरं महि-परमेसरेण  
पमुक्कं झलक्क सहोयरासु  
छुड्ड<sup>१३</sup> वाहुवलिहं वच्छयल्लं पत्त  
परथिय(?) उरं तोय तुसार-धवलं  
पुणु पच्छंए वाहुवलीसरेण  
उच्चाइय चल-णिम्मलं-तरङ्गं

आडोहंवि<sup>१०</sup> सलिलं समच्छरेण ॥ ३  
णं वेल समुहं महिहरासु ॥ ४  
णिम्भच्छियं असइ वं पुणु गियत्त ॥ ५  
णं णहं तारा-णिउरुम्भ वल्ल ॥ ६  
आमेल्लियं सलिल-झलक्क तेण ॥ ७  
णं संचारिं आयस-गङ्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओहट्ठिं भरहेसरु  
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कए<sup>२७</sup>

थिं मुह-कायर गरुअं-रहल्लं<sup>२०</sup> लइयउ ।  
विरह-झलक्कए भग्गु व दुप्पवइयंउ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जं जिणेंवि<sup>१</sup> ण सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु  
आवीलं-विकच्छउ वलं-महल्ल  
ओवगियं पुणु किय वाहु-सह  
वहु-वन्धिहं दुक्कं-कत्तरीहं  
सहं भरहं सुइरु करेवि वामु  
उच्चाइउ उभयं-करेहं णरिन्दु  
एत्थन्तरं वाहुवलीसरासु  
किउ कलयल्लु साहणं विजंउ घुड्डु

पारजु<sup>२</sup> पडीवउ मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १  
अक्खाइए णांइ पइह मल्ल ॥ २  
णं भिडियं सुवन्तं-तिर्यन्तं सह ॥ ३  
विण्णाणंहिं करणंहिं<sup>१४</sup> भामरीहं ॥ ४  
पुणु पच्छंए दरिसिउ गियय-थासु ॥ ५  
सक्केण वं जम्मणं जिणं-वरिन्दु ॥ ६  
आमेल्लिउं देवेंहिं<sup>२४</sup> कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७  
णरणाहु विलक्खीहउ सुड्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चक्क-रयणु परिचिन्ति<sup>२७</sup>  
पसरियं-कर-णिउंरुम्भे

उप्परि घत्तिं  
दिणयर-विम्भे<sup>३३</sup>

चरम-देहुं तें<sup>३०</sup> वञ्चिउ ।  
णांइ मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

८ P इत्थंतरे, S इत्थंतरे. ९ PS आडोहवि. १० PS ता मुक्क. ११ S समुहे, A समुहिं. १२ PS महीहरासु. १३ A छुड्ड वाहुवलिह. १४ S वच्छयले. १५ PS णिम्भच्छिय. १६ PS य. १७ PS धवल्ल. १८ S पच्छय, A पच्छइ. १९ S आसिल्लिय. २० P °णिम्मल°. २१ S तुरंग. २२ S संचारिय. २३ P ऊहट्ठिअ, S ओहट्ठिय. २४ PS थिय. २५ A गरुय. २६ S रहल्लइ. २७ PS °निपुक्क. २८ P दुप्पवइअउ.

११. १ S जिणिवि. २ A आडुत्तु पडिवउ. ३ A आवीलि. ४ P वल°. ५ PSA अक्खाइइ. ६ S णाह. ७ P उवगिय, S उव भेय. ८ PS भिडिय. ९ P सुअंत, A सुवत्त. १० A तिर्दंत. ११ P वंधिह, S वन्धिह. १२ A डडकरि. १३ S विण्णाणहि. १४ P करणिहं, S करणहि. १५ PS सह. १६ S पच्छइ. १७ S उच्चायउ. १८ S उहय°. १९ S करेहि, A करि. २० PS वि. २१ A जिणवरि. २२ PS एत्थंतरे, A इत्थंतरे. २३ S आसिल्लिउ. २४ P देवहिं, S देवहि. २५ S साहणि. २६ PS विजय. २७ P परिचिन्तिउं, A मण्णे चिन्तिउ. २८ P घत्तिउ. २९ A चरिमदेहु. ३० S तं. ३१ S पसरिय. ३२ S णिउरंवे. ३३ S विंवे. ३४ PS णाह मेरु परिअचिउ, A मेरु नाहं परिअचिउ.

[ १० ] १ वेला.

[ ११ ] १ सुवन्तं-स्यादि के (?) शब्दाः. २ तिगन्तशब्दः. ३ व्याघासः.

[ १२ ]

जं मुकु चकु चक्रेसरेण तं चिन्तिउ वाहुवलीसरेण ॥ १  
 'किं पहु अप्फालमि महिहिं अज्जु णं णं धिगत्यु परिहरमि' रज्जु ॥ २  
 रज्जुहो कारणे किज्जइ अज्जुतुं घाएवर्ध भायर वप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३  
 ५ किं आपं साहमि परम-भोक्खु जहिं लब्भइ अचलु अणन्तु 'सोक्खु' ॥ ४  
 परिचिन्तेवि<sup>१०</sup> सुइरु भणेण एमं पुणु थविउं णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५  
 'महु तणिय<sup>११</sup> पिहिमि तुहुं मुंजं भाय सोमप्पहु केर करेइ<sup>१२</sup> राय' ॥ ६  
 सुणिसल्लु<sup>१३</sup> करेवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि थिउ पञ्च सुट्ठि सिरे<sup>१४</sup> लोउ देवि ॥ ७  
 ओलस्विथं-करयलु एकुं वरिसु अविओल्लं अचलु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० वेद्धिउं सुहु विसालेहिं<sup>२५</sup> वेल्ली-जालेहिं<sup>२६</sup> अहि-विच्छिथं-वम्मीयहिं<sup>२७</sup> ।  
 खणु वि णं मुकु भडारउ मयण-वियारउ णं संसारहो भीर्यहिं ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

एत्थन्तरे केवल-णाण-वाहु कइलसें परिद्धिउ रिसइणाहु ॥ १  
 १५ तइलोक्क-पियामहु जग-जणेरु समसरणु वि स-णाणु स-पाडिहेरु ॥ २  
 थोवेहिं दिवसेहिं भरहेसरो वि तहो वन्दण-हत्तिपं आउ सो वि ॥ ३  
 थोत्तुगीरियं गुरु-पुरउ भाइ परलोय-मूले इहलोउं गाइ ॥ ४  
 वन्देप्पिणु दसविह-धम्म-पालु पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवणं-सामिसालु ॥ ५  
 'वाहुवलि भडारा सुह-णिहाणु के' कज्जे अज्जु ण होइ णाणु ॥ ६  
 २० तं गिस्सुणेवि<sup>१५</sup> परम-जिणेसरेण वज्जरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण ॥ ७  
 'अज्ज वि ईसीसि<sup>१६</sup> कसाउ तासु जं<sup>१७</sup> खेत्ते<sup>१८</sup> तुहारं किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 PS परहरमि. 2 P रज्जुहो, S रज्जु. 3 SA अज्जुतु. 4 A वाइज्जइ. 5 PS आप. 6 S जहि. 7 A लब्भइ. 8 PS अणन्त. 9 A सुक्खु. 10 S परिचित्तिवि. 11 PS एव. 12 P थविउ, A ठविउ. 13 A पिहिवि. 14 PS तुहु. 15 S मुंजि, A मुंजि. 16 PS करेय. 17 PA सुणिसल्ल. 18 PA करेवि. 19 PS सिरे. 20 P उल्लुविय. 21 A इकु. 22 S अविउल्ल, A अवियउल्ल. 23 SA वेद्धिउ. 24 S विसलिहि. 25 A 'जालिहिं. 26 A 'विच्छिथ'. 27 PS वम्मियहि. 28 PA वि न मुकु, S गिस्सुमुकु. 29 P भीर्यहिं.

13. 1 A इत्थन्तरे. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P 'पियामहु, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A सप्पाडिहेरु. 6 PS थोवहि. 7 P दिवसहिं, S दिवसहि. 8 P 'मत्तिप. 9 S योतु गीरिय, A योतु गीरिय corrected to योतु व गीरिय. 10 A 'लोउ. 11 P तिहुवण', S तिहुवण. 12 PS किं. 13 PS अज्ज ण, A न अज्जु वि. 14 PS गिस्सुणिवि. 15 PS 'भासन्तरेण. 16 S इसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारइ.

[ १२ ] १ पृथिव्याम् (?)

[ १३ ] १ अग्ने. २ लोकात् लोकम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ भरहहो जि समप्पिउ  
एणं कसोए लइयउं

तो किं चप्पिउ सो पवइयउं

मँइ चलोणोहिं महि-मण्डलु ।  
तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

तं वयणु सुणोवि<sup>१</sup> गउ भरहु तेत्थुं  
सबड्डु पडिउ चलणेहिं<sup>२</sup> तासु  
विण्णवइ खमावइ<sup>३</sup> एम जाम  
उप्पण्णउं<sup>४</sup> केवलं<sup>५</sup>-गाणु विमलु  
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु  
अत्थक्कए<sup>१७</sup> आइउ सुर-णिकाउ  
थोवीहिं<sup>१८</sup> दिवसोहिं<sup>१९</sup> तिहुअणं-जणो<sup>२०</sup>रि  
अट्टविह-कम्म-वन्धण-विमुक्कु

वाहुवलि-भडारउं<sup>२१</sup> अचलु जेतुं<sup>२२</sup> ॥ १  
'तउं<sup>२३</sup> तणिय पिहिमि' हउं<sup>२४</sup> तुम्ह दासु ॥ २  
चउ घाई-कम्म गय खंयहो<sup>२५</sup> ताम ॥ ३  
थिउ देहु खणो<sup>२६</sup>द्वे दुद्ध-धवलु ॥ ४  
भा-मण्डलु ए<sup>२७</sup>कु जे छत्तु पवरं<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ५  
तिथयर-पुत्तुं<sup>२९</sup> केवलिउं जाउ ॥ ६  
णासियं<sup>३०</sup>घाईयं-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७  
सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ गवर दुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रिसहुं<sup>३१</sup> वि गउ णिवाणहो  
अककित्ति<sup>३२</sup> थिउ उज्झहे

सासय-थाणहो दणुं<sup>३३</sup>-दुग्गेज्जहे<sup>३४</sup>

भरहुं<sup>३५</sup> वि णिवुइ पत्तउ ।  
रज्जु स इ<sup>३६</sup> भु ज्जन्तउं<sup>३७</sup> ॥ ९ १५

\*

[ ५. पञ्चमो संधि ]

अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि  
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति

तिहुअण-लद्ध-पंसंसहुं ।  
रक्खस-वाणर-वंसंसहुं ॥ १

[ १ ]

तहिं<sup>३८</sup> जे<sup>३९</sup> अउज्झहिं<sup>४०</sup> वहवें कालें

उच्छण्णों णरवर-तरु-जालें ॥ १ २०

20 P S मइ. 21 S चलणेहि. 22 P S ईस. 23 S कसाए. 24 P लइउ, S लइयओ. 25 P पवइउ.

14. 1 S सुणिवि. 2 P S तिथु. 3 S भडारा. 4 S जित्थु. 5 S A चलणेहि. 6 P तुहु. 7 A पिहिमि. 8 S हउ. 9 P खमाइ, S पमावइ. 10 S घाय°. 11 S पयहु. 12 P उप्पण्णउ, A उप्पण्णउं. 13 P केवलु. 14 S पणद्धे. 15 A एकु जि. 16 S चमरु. 17 P S अथक्कइ, A एत्थंतरे. 18 P A मुंउ°. 19 A केवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 P S दिवसहि. 22 S A तिहुयण°. 23 A जणेरे. 24 P णासियइ. 25 P S पावकम्मइ. 26 P S रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P भरहहो. 28 P S अकइत्ति. 29 A दण°. 30 P S दुग्गेज्जहे. 31 P सयइ, S सयं. 32 S भुजंतउ, A भुजंतउ.

1. 1 A गउत्तम°. 2 P तिहुअ, S तिहुयण°, A तिहुयणे. 3 P A °पंसंसहु, S °पंसंसहो. 4 P °वंसह, S °वंसहो. 5 P S तहि. 6 P S जि. 7 S अउज्झहि, A अउज्जहे. 8 S उच्छण्णे.

[ १४ ] १ तट्ठालमागत.

पउ० चरि० 6

विमले<sup>१</sup>खुक्<sup>१</sup> वंसे<sup>१</sup> उप्पण्ण<sup>१०</sup>  
 तासु पुत्तु णामे<sup>१</sup> तियसङ्गउ  
 तासु विजय महएवि मणोहर<sup>१३</sup>  
 ताहे<sup>१४</sup> गंभे<sup>१५</sup> भव-भय-खय-गारउ<sup>१६</sup>  
 १ रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ  
 रिसहु जेम थिउ वालकील<sup>१७</sup>ए  
 रिसहु जेम रज्जु<sup>२१</sup> इ भुञ्जन्ते

धरणीधरु सुरु<sup>११</sup>संपण्णउ<sup>१२</sup> ॥ २  
 पुणु जियसत्तु रणङ्गणे<sup>१३</sup> दुज्जउ ॥ ३  
 परिणिय थिर-मालूर-पओहर ॥ ४  
 ११ उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजिये<sup>१५</sup>भडारउ ॥ ५  
 रिसहु जेम मेरुहि<sup>१७</sup>अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६  
 रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लील<sup>१७</sup>ए ॥ ७  
 एक्क-दिवसे<sup>२४</sup> गन्दर्णवणु<sup>२५</sup> जन्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणु<sup>२७</sup>सुउ सरु दिट्ठु  
 १० गौइ विलासिणि-लोउ

पप्फुल्लिय<sup>२८</sup>सयवत्तउ ।  
 उब्भिय-करु<sup>३०</sup> गच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

सो जि महासरु<sup>१</sup> तहिं जे<sup>१</sup> वणालए  
 मउलिय-दल्ले<sup>१</sup> विच्छाय<sup>१</sup>-सरोरुहु  
 तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहो  
 १० जो जीवन्तु<sup>१</sup> दिट्ठु पुवणहए  
 जो गरवर-लक्खेहि<sup>१२</sup> पणमिजइ  
 जिह<sup>१०</sup> सञ्जाए एउं पङ्कय-वणु  
 जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसे<sup>१०</sup>  
 चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेहिं

दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेत्ताले<sup>१</sup> ॥ १  
 णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लिय<sup>१०</sup>-मुहु ॥ २  
 'लइ एह जि गइ जीवहो जायहो ॥ ३  
 सो अङ्गार-पुञ्जु<sup>१०</sup> अवरणहए ॥ ४  
 सो पहु मुअउं अवारे<sup>१५</sup> णिज्जइ ॥ ५  
 तिह जराए घाइज्जइ जोवणु<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ६  
 सत्तइ काले रिद्धि विणासे<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ७  
 लोयन्तिर्यहिं विवोहिउ तावेहिं<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ८

१ P विमलेखुक्, A विमलेखुक्. १० S A उप्पण्णउ. ११ PS सुरुउ. १२ A संपण्णउ. १३ S मणोहरा. १४ P ताहि, S ताह. १५ PS गंभि. १६ PS खयकारउ. १७ This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in S. १८ P अजिउ. १९ P मेरुहे. २० P वालाकीलए, S वालाकीलइ. २१ S लीलइ. २२ A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ. २३ A एक्के. २४ S दिवसि. २५ P पंदणु. २६ A जेते. २७ PS पवणसुउ, A पवणसुअ. २८ P पप्फुल्लिय, S पप्फुल्लिय, A पप्फुल्लिय (?). २९ PS णाह. ३० S उब्भियकर.

२. १ PS तहि. २ SA जि. ३ S वेत्तालउ, A वेत्तालए. ४ PS दल्ले. ५ PS विच्छाय. ६ PS ओहल्लिय. ७ P हाइ corrected to गइ. ८ P जीवन्तु हि. ९ S पुवणहइ. १० S पुज्ज. ११ S अवरणहइ. १२ P लक्खहि, S लक्खहि. १३ S पणमिजइ १४ A सुयउ. १५ S अवारे. १६ S जिउ. १७ P एउं. १८ A जोवणु. १९ S हुआसेइ, A हुयासे. २० P सत्तइ. २१ PS विणासइ. २२ P लोपंतिर्यहिं. २३ S विवोहिउ, A पवोहिउ. २४ A तावेहिं.

[ १ ] १ इक्षा(क्षा)कुवशे.

[ २ ] १ उद्यानग्रहे. २ अलमन-काले. ३ छलक-द्वारेण, उपराडौ (?) वा.

॥ धत्ता ॥

चउविह-देव-णिकापं  
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु

आएं कलि-मल-रहियउं ॥ १  
दसहिं<sup>२०</sup> सहासहिं सहियउं ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

थिउ छट्ठोववासैं सुर-सारउ  
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेपिणु  
सुक्क-झाणुं आऊरिउ गिम्मलु  
अट्ट वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं  
गणहर णवइ लक्खु वर-साहुंहु  
ताहिं जे<sup>१२</sup> काले<sup>१३</sup> जियसत्तु-सहोयर  
जयसायरहो<sup>१४</sup> पुत्तु सुमणोहर<sup>१५</sup>  
भरहु जेम सहुं गवहिं गिहाणाहिं

वम्हयत्त-घरे थक्कु भडारउ ॥ १  
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेपिणु ॥ २  
पुणु उप्पणु गणु तहो केवल ॥ ३  
जिह रिसहो तिह देवागमणउ ॥ ४  
वम्मह-मल्ल-गिसुम्भण-वाहुंहु ॥ ५  
तियसज्जयहो पुत्तु जयसायर ॥ ६  
णामे सयर सयल-चक्केसर ॥ ७  
रयणेहिं<sup>२०</sup> चउदह-विहिं-पहाणेहिं ॥ ८

॥ धत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमि<sup>२३</sup>-परिपालु  
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण

एक-दिवसे चडुल्ले ॥  
णिउं अवहरैवि<sup>२६</sup> तुरल्ले ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

दुहुं तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहो  
पइसइ सुण्णारणुं महाडइ  
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउं णरिन्दे<sup>७</sup>  
ताम महा-सर दीसइ स-कमलु  
ताहिं लय-मण्डवे उप्पल्लोणेवि  
समु मेलइ वेत्तालिहो जावेहिं

गयउ पणासेवि<sup>९</sup> पच्छिम-भायहो ॥ १  
जहिं<sup>४</sup> कलि-कालहो<sup>५</sup> हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २  
णं मयरउउ परम-जिणिन्दे<sup>८</sup> ॥ ३  
चल-वीई<sup>९</sup> तरङ्ग-भङ्गुर-जलु ॥ ४  
सलिलु पिणवि तुरङ्गमु पहाणेवि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ५  
तिलयकेसे सम्पाइय तावेहिं ॥ ६

25 PS रहिभउ. 26 S इस. 27 सहसहि. 28 PS सहिभउ.

3. 1 S छट्ठोववासि, A छट्ठोववासे. 2 A वम्मयत्त°. 3 PA पारणउं. 4 A °झणु.  
5 Missing in s. 6 P corrected to समो°, A समसरणउं. 7 PS A देवागमणउं.  
8 S °साहुहु. 9 PS सल्लु. 10 PS °वाहुहु. 11 PS तहि. 12 S A जि. 13 S A कालि. 14 A  
जयसायरहो. 15 A समणोहर. 16 P सयलु. 17 S सहु. 18 P णवेहिं, S णवहि. 19 P  
गिहाणेहिं, S गिहाणहिं. 20 P रयणहि, S रयणेहिं. 21 P °विहहं, S °विहहि. 22 PS पहाणेहि,  
A पहाणेहि. 23 S A पिहिवि. 24 P चडुल्ले, A चडुल्ले. 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरिवि.

4. 1 A दुहु. 2 P पणासवि, S पणासिवि. 3 A सुण्णारण. 4 PS जहि. 5 PS °कालु  
वि. 6 A दमिउं. 7 S णरेदं, A नरिदे. 8 S °जिणेदं. 9 PS °वीची. 10 PS तहि. 11 PS  
पहाणवि, A न्हाणिवि. 12 S चेत्तालिहो, A वेयालइ. 13 A तिलककेस.

[ ४ ] १ यमः द्वौ वा. २ सध्यासमये.

धीय सुलोयणीहों वलवन्तहों वहिणि<sup>१६</sup> सहोयरि<sup>१७</sup> दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७  
किर संहुं सहियह<sup>१८</sup> दुक्कइ सरवर दीसइ ताम सयरु<sup>१९</sup> पिहिमीसरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

विद्धी काम-सरेहिं एक्कुं वि पड ण पयट्ठइ ।  
५ गाँइ सयम्बर-माल दिट्ठि णिवहों आवट्ठइ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों 'कोऊहलुं किं एउ ण लक्खहों ॥ १  
एक्कु अणङ्ग-समाणुं जुवाणउं णउ जाणहुं किं पिहिमिहें<sup>२०</sup> राणउ ॥ २  
तं पेक्खेवि सस तुम्हहें केरी काम-गहेण हूअे विवरेरी' ॥ ३  
१० तं गिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ अब्भन्तरें आणन्दु पणच्चिउ ॥ ४  
'गेमित्ति<sup>२१</sup>हिं आसि जं वुत्तउ एउं तं सयरागमणु गिरुत्तउ' ॥ ५  
मणें परिचिन्तेवि<sup>२२</sup> पप्फुल्लाणणु गउ तुरन्तु तीहिं दससयलोयणु ॥ ६  
तें<sup>२३</sup> चउसट्ठि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु जाणैवि<sup>२४</sup> सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७  
सिरें<sup>२५</sup> करयलुं करेवि जोक्कारिउ दिण्ण कण्ण<sup>२६</sup> पुणु पुरें<sup>२७</sup> पइसारिउ ॥ ८

१६

॥ घत्ता ॥

लीलएँ भवणु पइहु विज्जाहर-परिवेहिउं ।  
तूसैवि<sup>२८</sup> दिण्णउं तेण उत्तर-दाहिण-सेडिउ ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

तिलकेस लएप्पिणु गउ सयरु पइसरिउं अउज्झाउरि<sup>२९</sup>-णयरु<sup>३०</sup> ॥ १  
२० सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरैवि<sup>३१</sup> विज्जाहर-साहणुं मेलवैवि<sup>३२</sup> ॥ २

14 s सुलोयणाहु. 15 s चलवन्तहु. 16 A भइणि. 17 A सहोयर. 18 s सहु. 19 P सहिइ.  
s सहियइ. 20 PS सयल. 21 A पिहिमीसर. 22 A इक्कु. 23 P पइट्ठइ. 24 s णाय,  
25 P परिवट्ठइ.

5. 1 A कोउहलु. 2 PS लक्खहु. 3 s समाण. 4 P जुवाणउं, A जुयाणउं. 5 s  
जाणहु, A जाणहं. 6 PS पिहिमिहि. 7 PA राणउं. 8 s पेक्खवि. 9 s तुम्हह. 10 PS  
कामगहेण. 11 A हूय. 12 A अब्भन्तरि. 13 s गेमिस्सियहि, A नइमिस्सियहिं. 14 PS इउ.  
15 P पेरेचिन्तेवि, s परिचिन्तित्वि. 16 s चहि. 17 PS जो. 18 A जाणिवि. 19 PSA  
सिरि. 20 PS करयलु. 21 P जोक्कारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोकारिउ. 22 s  
कपुण्ण. 23 PS पुरि. 24 s परेवेडिउ. 25 PS तूसैवि. 26 s दिण्णउ.

6. 1 PS पइसरिय. 2 s अउज्झाउरि. 3 P नयरु. 4 A सरिवि. 5 s सहुणु, A सहिणु.  
6 s मेलविवि.

३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ सगरस्य.

[ ५ ] १ हेल्या.

गड उप्परि तासु पुण्णघण्हों  
रहणेउरचक्कवालण-यरे  
जो तोयदवाहणुं तौसु सुउ  
गड हंस-विमाणे तुड-मणुं  
मम्भीस दिण्णं अमरेसरेंण  
जे<sup>१</sup> रिउ अणुपच्छएँ लग्गं तहों

जे<sup>२</sup> जीविउ हरिउ सुंलोयणहों ॥ ३  
विणिवाइउ पुण्णमेहुं समरे ॥ ४  
सो रणेमुहें कह वि<sup>१३</sup> कह वि णं मुउ ॥ ५  
जहि<sup>१४</sup> अजिय-जिणिन्द-समोसरणु ॥ ६  
स-वइर-वित्तनुं कहिउ णरेंण ॥ ७  
गय पांसु पंडीवा गिय-णिवहों ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु देव<sup>१०</sup>  
जिम सिद्धालेणं सिद्धु

पाण लएविणुं णटुं ॥  
तिम समसरेंण पइडुउ ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

तं णिसुणेवि<sup>१</sup> पंहु झत्ति पलित्तउ  
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाई पायालहों  
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहुं  
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थारणहुं  
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु दुवारिहुं  
कप्पामरहुं जइ<sup>१५</sup> वि अहमिन्दहुं  
मरइ तो वि मंहु तोयदवाहणु  
पेक्खेवि<sup>१०</sup> माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहों  
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइडुउ  
विहि<sup>२०</sup> मि भवन्तराइ वजरियइ

णं खड-हारं हुआंसणे धित्तउ ॥ १  
विसहर-भवण-मूल-घेण-जालहों ॥ २  
दसविह-भावनवासिय-देवहुं ॥ ३  
अट्ट विहंहुं विन्तरं-गिवाणहुं ॥ ४  
जोइस-देवहुं पञ्च-पयारिहुं ॥ ५  
वरुण-पवण-वैइसवण-सुरिन्दहुं ॥ ६  
पइज करेवि<sup>१३</sup> गड दंससयलोयणु ॥ ७  
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों ॥ ८  
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविडुउ ॥ ९  
विहि<sup>२२</sup> मि जणण-वइरइ परिहरियइ ॥ १०

7 P पुण्णघणहो. 8 S जं. 9 P S A पुण्णमेहु. 10 S तोयदवाहण. 11 P रणउहे, S रणउहि.  
12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउं, S कहिवि सुणउं, A कहिवि न कहिवि मुउ. 13 A चट्टमणु.  
14 P S जहि. 15 P °जिणेंद°. 16 P दिन्न. 17 P °वित्तनुं. 18 S लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P  
°निवहो. 20 Missing in P S. 21 P S लेवि. 22 P S पणटुउ. 23 P S सिद्धालय, A  
सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 P S णिसुणिवि. 2 A खडभार. 3 P S हुआसणि. 4 P S जाहि. 5 P S सुरसेवहो,  
A °सेवहु. 6 P S °भवणवासियदेवहो, A °देवहु. 7 S °थोरणहु, A °थानहु. 8 P विहहों  
corrected to °विहहो, A विहहु. 9 P S वेंतर°. 10 S A °गिवाणहु. 11 S A हुवारहु.  
12 P जोइसएवहुं, S जोइसएवहो. 13 °पयारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S  
अहमिन्दहो. 17 P °सुरिन्दहु, S °सुरिन्दहो. 18 A करिवि. 19 S पेक्खिवि. 20 P S जिणेंदहो.  
21 A वइडुउ. 22 A विहिं वि. 23 P भवन्तराइ. 24 P S वजरियइ. 25 P S °वइरइ.

[ ६ ] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ सहस्राक्षस्य मृत्वाः. ६ पार्थ  
गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किलराः.

[ ७ ] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणभारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ घनदस्य. ५ मम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

०भीम-सुभीमैहि<sup>२६</sup> तामं<sup>२७</sup>  
पुव-भवन्तर-णेहे<sup>२८</sup>

अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहणु ।  
अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहणु ॥ ११

[ ८ ]

५ पभणइ भीसु भीम-भड-भझणु  
जिह चिरु तिह एवहि<sup>४</sup> मि पियारउ'  
'लइ कामुक-विमाणु<sup>५</sup> अवियारें  
अणु<sup>६</sup> वि रयणायरं-परियञ्चियं  
तीस परम जोयण वित्थिणी<sup>११</sup>  
१० अणु वि एके<sup>१३</sup>-वार छज्जोयणं  
भीम-महाभीमहुँ आपसें  
विमलकित्ति-विमलामलं-मन्तिहि<sup>१९</sup>

'तुहुँ महु अण्ण-भवन्तरें<sup>३</sup> णन्दणु ॥ १  
चुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २  
लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुँ<sup>६</sup> हारें ॥ ३  
दुप्पइसार सुरेहि<sup>१०</sup> मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४  
लङ्का-णयरि तुञ्जु मइँ दिण्णी ॥ ५  
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण' ॥ ६  
दिण्णु पयाणउं मणे<sup>१७</sup> परिओसें ॥ ७  
परिमिउं अवरेहि<sup>२१</sup> मि सामन्तेहि<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ लङ्काउरिहि<sup>२३</sup> पइहु  
रक्खस-वंसहों णाँइँ

अविचलुँ रज्जे<sup>२५</sup> परिट्ठिउ ।  
पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्ठिउं ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

वहवें कालें वल-संपत्तिंए  
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावैहिं<sup>३</sup>  
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमिं<sup>५</sup>-परिपालें  
२० तुम्हें जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता  
तं णिसुणेंवि कन्दप्प-वियारउ

अजिय-जिणहों गउ वन्दण-हत्तिंए ॥ १  
सयरु वि तैहिं जें पराइउ तावैहिं ॥ २  
'कइ होसन्ति भवन्ते कालें ॥ ३  
कइ तित्थयरं देव अइकन्ता' ॥ ४  
मागह-भासंए कइइ भडारउ ॥ ५

26 A भीमसुभीमहिं. 27 PS ताव. 28 A °नेहि.

8. 1 A पभणइ. 2 PS तुहु. 3 S °भवंतरि. 4 A एवहिं वि. 5 S कसुविकमाण, 6 PS सह. 7 A अण्ण. 8 S रयणायरे. 9 P °परेअचिअ, S torn. 10 PS A सुरेहिं. 11 PS वित्थिणी. 12 PS मइ. 13 A इक्क°. 14 P छज्जोयण. 15 S °महाभीमहु, A °महाभीमह. 16 A पयाणउं. 17 PS मणि. 18 P °विमलामल°, S °विमलमल°, A °विमलालय°. 19 PS °मंतेहिं. 20 A परिमिउं. 21 P A अवरेहिं. 22 A सामंतिहिं. 23 P लंकाउरिहे. 24 PS अविचले. 25 P राजु, S रज्जु. 26 PS णाइ. 27 A समुट्ठिउं.

9. 1 A विहवे 2 A °संपत्तिंए. 3 A जाविहिं. 4 S तहि जि परायउ ताविहिं. 5 A पिहिमि°. 6 A हवतें कालें. 7 A तुम्हिं, S तुम्हे. 8 P तित्थयर, S तित्थर. 9 S °भासइ, A °भासइं.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राभ्याम्.

[ ८ ] १ नवकण्ठा-हारेण सह. २ एकद्वारो यत्र.

‘मइ<sup>१०</sup> जेहउ केवल-संपणउं<sup>११</sup> एकु जि रिसहु देउ उप्पणउं<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ६  
 पइ<sup>१३</sup> जेहउ छक्खणउं<sup>१४</sup>-पहाणउं<sup>१५</sup> भरह<sup>१६</sup>-गराहिउ एकु जि राणउं<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ७  
 पइ<sup>१८</sup> विणु दस होसन्ति गरेसर मइं विणु वावीस वि तित्थङ्कर ॥ ८  
 णव वलएव णव जि गारायण हर एयारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९  
 अण्णु वि एकुणसं<sup>१९</sup>डि पुराणइं<sup>२०</sup> जिण-सासणं<sup>२१</sup> होसन्ति पहाणइं<sup>२२</sup> ॥ १० ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम आवें पुलउ वहन्तउ ।  
 दस-उत्तरेंण सएण भरहुं<sup>२३</sup> जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[ १० ]

णिय-गन्दणहों<sup>२४</sup> णिहय-पडिवक्खहों<sup>२५</sup> लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहों ॥ १ ॥ १०  
 वहवें कालें सासय-थाणहों<sup>२६</sup> अजिये-भडारउ गउ णिवाणहों ॥ २  
 सयरहों सयल पिहिमिं<sup>२७</sup> भुज्जन्तहों<sup>२८</sup> रयण-णिहाणइं<sup>२९</sup> परिपालन्तहों ॥ ३  
 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुं<sup>३०</sup> सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णित्तहुं<sup>३१</sup> ॥ ४  
 एक-दिवसें<sup>३२</sup> जिण-भवण-णिवासहों<sup>३३</sup> वन्दण-हत्तिएं<sup>३४</sup> गय कइलासहों ॥ ५  
 भरह-किर्यइं<sup>३५</sup> मणि-कञ्जण-माणइं<sup>३६</sup> चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणइं<sup>३७</sup> ॥ ६ ॥ १५  
 भणइं<sup>३८</sup> भरहरहि सुट्ठु वियक्खणुं<sup>३९</sup> ‘करहुं<sup>४०</sup> किं पि जिण-भवणहुं<sup>४१</sup> रक्खणु ॥ ७  
 कहेवि<sup>४२</sup> गङ्ग भमाडहुं<sup>४३</sup> पासेहिं<sup>४४</sup> तं जि समत्थिउं<sup>४५</sup> भाइ-सहासेहिं<sup>४६</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तेवि<sup>४७</sup> खोणि खणन्तुं<sup>४८</sup> भमाडिउ ।  
 पायालइरिहें<sup>४९</sup> गाइं<sup>५०</sup> वियड-उरत्थल्लु फाडिउ ॥ ९ ॥ २०

10 P S मइ. 11 P A °संपणउं. 12 P A उप्पणउं. 13 P S पइ, A तइं. 14 P छखंड°. 15 P A पहाणउं. 16 S भरहु. 17 P A राणउं. 18 S पइ. 19 A इक्कुणसट्ठि. 20 P पुराणइ. 21 P S जिणसासणि, 22 P S होहंति. 23 P S भरहो.

10. 1 P S अजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिमि. 3 P S °णिहाणइ. 4 P °पुत्तहु, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तह. 5 S णित्तहु, A °णित्तह. 6 P वंदणभत्तिए. 7 A केलासहो. 8 S °कयइ. 9 S °माणइ. 10 P गणइ, S राणइ. 11 A भणइ. 12 S विक्खणणु. 13 P S करहु. 14 P °भवणहु, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 P कट्ठिवि, A कट्ठेवि. 17 P भमाडहु, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समत्थिउ. 20 P सहासहिं. 21 S परिचित्तिवि, A परिधिंवेवि. 22 A खमंतु. 23 P S पायालइरिहि गाइ.

[ ९ ] १ आगामिक. २ अतिक्रान्ता.

[ १० ] १ भागीरथि. २ पातालभिरि.

[ ११ ]

तक्खणें<sup>१</sup> खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों<sup>२</sup> धरणिन्दहों<sup>३</sup> सहास-फड-डोयहों ॥ १  
 आसीविस-दिट्ठिणें<sup>४</sup> 'णिक्वत्तिय' सयलं वि छारहों पुञ्ज पवत्तिर्य ॥ २  
 कह वि कहं वि ण वि दिट्ठिहिं<sup>५</sup> पडियां भीम-भईरहि वे उवरिया ॥ ३  
 ५ दुम्मण दीण-वयण परियत्ता लेंहु सक्केय-णयरि संपत्ता ॥ ४  
 मंन्तिहिं कहिउ 'कहं वि तिह' भिन्दहों जिह उड्डुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों ॥ ५  
 तामें सहा-मण्डइं मण्डिज्जइ आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६  
 मेहल्लं मेहलेण आलग्गं हारें हारु मउडु मउडमों ॥ ७  
 सयर-णरिन्दासण-संकासइं वइसणाहुं वाणवइ सहासइं ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवइ आउल-चिउं<sup>६</sup> सवत्थाणु विहावइ ।  
 सट्ठि-सहासइं मज्जे<sup>७</sup> एकु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

भीम-भईरहि<sup>१</sup> तामें पइट्ठा 'णिय-णिय-आसणें गम्पि णिविट्ठा ॥ १  
 १५ पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय-रज्जे 'इयर ण पइसरन्ति किं कज्जे ॥ २  
 तेहिं<sup>२</sup> विणासणाइं विच्छायइं तामरसाइं वं णिन्दुयगार्यइं ॥ ३  
 'तं गिसुणेवि वयणु तहों मन्तिहिं जाणाविउ पच्छण्ण-पडत्तिहिं ॥ ४  
 'हे णरवइ णिय-कुलहों<sup>३</sup> पइवा गय दियहा किं एन्ति<sup>४</sup> पडीवा ॥ ५  
 जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिवूढां परियत्तन्ति<sup>५</sup> काइं<sup>६</sup> ते<sup>७</sup> मूढा ॥ ६  
 २० घण-घट्टियइं<sup>८</sup> विज्जु-विफुरियइं सुविणर्ये-वालभाव-संचरियइं ॥ ७  
 जलवुवुव-तरङ्ग-सुरचावइं कइ दीसन्ति विणासं<sup>९</sup> ण भावइ ॥ ८

11. 1 s तक्खणि. 2 s धरणेदहो. 3 s °दिट्ठिय. 4 P सयल. 5 PS छारणुज. 6 PS परियन्तिय. 7 s °हि वि. 8 दिट्ठिहे, s दिट्ठिहि. 9 A भरिवा. 10 This hemistich missing in s. 11 P संकेय°, A साकेय°. 12 S मंतिहि. 13 A भिन्दु. 14 PS ताव. 15 P °मउडु, S मउव. 16 PS मेहल. 17 PS संकासइ. 18 PS वइसणाह. 19 PS सहासइ. 20 A आउचलचित्तु. 21 PSA °सहासहु. 22 PS मज्जे.

12. 1 P °भइरहि. 2 PS ताव. 3 A णियणियणिय आसणहिं वइट्ठा. 4 P ण पइसरंत, s किं करति. 5 PS तेहि. 6 PA विणासणाइ. 7 SA इव. 8 P णिन्दुयवार्यइ, s णिन्दुयवार्यइ, A लिन्दुयवार्यइ corrected to लिन्दुयवार्यइ. 9 A तें. 10 A कुलभवणपइवा. 11 A इति. 12 A ले ऊडा. 13 s परियत्तिय. 14 PS काइ. 15 S तै. 16 P °वट्टियइं. 17 PS सुविणइ. 18 A °वुव. 19 S °सुरचावइ. 20 PA विणास. 21 A भावइं.

[ ११ ] १ क्षयं नीताः. २ कृताः. ३ सगरस्य प्रकटीक्रियते. ४ ६०००० आसन पुत्राणाम् । ३२००० मुकुटवद-रूपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरह-बाहुवलि-रिसंह  
कउ दीसन्ति<sup>२३</sup> पडीवा

काल-भुअङ्गे मिलिया ।  
उज्झहिं<sup>२४</sup> एकहिं<sup>२५</sup> मिलिया' ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

जं 'गिहरिसु' समासए<sup>२२</sup> दिण्णउं  
'तेण जे' ते अत्थाणु ण दुक्का  
लद्धावसरेंहिं<sup>२०</sup> जं अणुहुत्तउं<sup>१९</sup>  
तं गिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ  
तहिं<sup>१४</sup> मि कालें<sup>१५</sup> सामिय-सम्मिणेंहिं<sup>१६</sup>  
दुक्खु दुक्खुं दूरज्झियं<sup>१७</sup> चेषणु  
'किं सोए' किं खन्धावारें  
आयए<sup>२३</sup> लच्छिंए<sup>२४</sup> वहु जुज्झाविय

तं चक्कवइहें हियवरं<sup>२६</sup> भिण्णउं ॥ १  
फुडुं महु केरउं पेसणु चुक्का' ॥ २  
भइरहि-भीमहिं<sup>११</sup> कहिउ गिरुत्तउ ॥ ३  
पडिउ महहुमुं ब पवणाहउं ॥ ४  
भिच्चहिं<sup>१७</sup> जेम ण मेळिउं पाणेंहिं<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ५  
उट्ठिउ सब्बज्जागयं<sup>१८</sup> चेषणु ॥ ६  
वरि पावज्ज लेमि<sup>२६</sup> अवियारें ॥ ७  
पाहुणयं<sup>२७</sup> इव वहु वोलावियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जो को<sup>२९</sup> वि जुवांणु  
मेइणि छेच्छइ<sup>३३</sup> जेम

तासु तासु कुलउत्ती ।  
कवणें<sup>३४</sup> णरेंण ण भुत्ती' ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

पभणिउं भीसु 'होहि दिहुं रज्जहों  
तेण वि बुत्तु 'णाहिं' वउ भज्जमि'  
चंतुं भीसु भइरहि हक्कारिउ

हउं<sup>३०</sup> पुणु जामि थामि णिय-कज्जहों ॥ १  
'छेच्छइ' पइं जि कहिय णउ भुज्जमि' ॥ २  
दिण्णं पिहिमि<sup>३०</sup> वइसणें वइसारिउ ॥ ३

22 Metre requires रिसहा. 23 P वीसंति. 24 A उज्झहे. 25 PS एकहि.

13. 1 S गिहरिसु, A गियरसणु. 2 A समाए. 3 SA दिण्णउं. 4 P हिअवउ, S हिअवउ.  
5 PS भिण्णउं, A भिच्चउ. 6 SA जि. 7 S पडु. 8 P केरउं. 9 S लद्धावसरहु. 10 P अणुहुत्तउं,  
A अणुहुत्तउ. 11 S भैरहिभीमहि. 12 S महादुम, A महादुमो. 13 A पवणाहउं. 14 A तहिं.  
15 PS कालि. 16 P 'समाणेहिं, S 'समाणेहि. 17 PS भिच्चहि. 18 S पोछिउ. 19 P  
पाणहिं, S पाणिहिं. 20 P दुक्ख. 21 P दूरज्झियं. 22 P सव्वंगगयं, S सव्वंगगयं. 23 S  
सोयं. 24 PS लेमि. 25 P आयें, S आयइ. 26 PS पाहुणया. 27 P इय. 28 S वोलाविया.  
29 PS कोइ. 30 P जुवाणु. 31 Missing in S. 32 S कुलत्ती. 33 S छिच्छइ, A  
छिच्छइ. 34 P कवणें, S कमेण, A कवणि.

14. 1 A पभणिउं. 2 P रहुदिहु, S दिह. 3 PS हउ. 4 PS णाहि. 5 S भुंजमि.  
6 P छेच्छइ, S छेछइ, A छिच्छइ. 7 S पइ. 8 S चार. 9 PS दिण्णु, A दिन्न. 10 A पुइइ.

[ १३ ] १ दृष्टान्तः. २ अन्य व्याजेन. ३ पुथली.

[ १४ ] १ पुथली. २ लक्षः.  
पठ० चरि० ७

अप्पुणु भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ तउ करेवि पुणु णिव्वुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४  
 ता एत्तेह<sup>१२</sup> विणिहय-पडिवक्खहों रज्जु करन्तहों तहों महरक्खहों ॥ ५  
 देवरक्खु उप्पण्ण<sup>१३</sup> णन्दणु णैरवइ एक्कं-दिवसे<sup>१४</sup> गउ उववणु ॥ ६  
 कीलणं-वाविहें परिमिडं णारिहिं ण्हाइ गइन्तुं व सेहुं गणियारिहिं<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
 ५ णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि तहिं<sup>२१</sup> अवसरे<sup>२२</sup> जहिं<sup>२३</sup> मुउ महुयर कमलवभन्तरे<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ८  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअगाँउ  
 तिह कामाउर सव्वु

रस-लम्पडु अञ्चलन्तउ ।  
 कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ' ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

१० णिय-मणें जाइ विसायहों जावेंहिं सवण-सङ्खु संपाइउ तावेंहिं ॥ १  
 सयल वि रिसि तियालं-जोगेसरं 'महकइ गमयं वाइ वाईसर ॥ २  
 सयल वि वन्धु-सत्तु-समभावा तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरणं-सहावा ॥ ३  
 सयल वि जल्ल-मलङ्किय-देहा धीरत्तणें महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४  
 सयल वि णिय-तव-तेए<sup>१</sup> दिणयर गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५  
 १५ सयल वि घोर-वीर-तव-तत्ता सयल वि सयलं-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६  
 सयल वि कम्म-वन्ध-विद्धंसण सयल वि सयल-जीव-मग्गीसण ॥ ७  
 सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा काय-क्विलेसेक्केक्कं-पहाणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीर<sup>११</sup>  
 २० णं परिणहें पयट्ठं

सयल वि उज्जुयं-चित्ता ।  
 सिद्धि-वहुयं वरइत्ता ॥ ९

[ १६ ]

तो एत्थन्तरे<sup>१</sup> पहु आणन्दिउ सो रिसि सङ्खु तुरन्तं<sup>२</sup> वन्दिउ ॥ १  
 पभणिउं विण्णवेवि<sup>३</sup> 'सुयसायर भो भो भवम्भोय-दिवायर ॥ २

११ A अप्पणु. १२ S एत्तेहि, A तेत्तेहे. १३ S णंदणु उप्पण्णउ. A उप्परज्जइ णंदणु. १४ S A द्वा. १५ A 'दिवसि. १६ A कीलइ, S कीलण. १७ PS परिमिहि. १८ P S गयंदु. १९ S सत्तु. २० P S गणियारिहि. २१ S तहि. २२ P अवसरे. २३ P S जहि. २४ A कमलवभन्तरे. २५ P विषगारउ, S धुयगारउ. २६ P वट्ठणा.

१५. १ P S 'मणि. २ P तावेहि, S तानिहि. ३ PS तियाले. ४ S योगेसर, A जोगेसर. ५ A गमइ वय. ६ A 'परिहण. ७ S 'तेयं. ८ A मव्व. ९ S 'क्विलेसिक्के. १० A 'पहाणा. ११ PS समीत. १२ PS उज्जय. १३ P परिणगह, S परिणणह. १४ P A पयट्ठा. १५ S A 'वट्ठ. १६ S चरयत्ता.

१६. १ P एत्थन्तरि. २ P तुरन्तं. ३ A पभणिउं. ४ P वेण्वेयि, A ताम तेग,

२ महारुअ.

[ १५ ] १ महागच्छा: (?).

भव-संसार-महण्णव<sup>६</sup>-णासिय करे<sup>६</sup> पसाउ पवज्जे<sup>७</sup> सामिय<sup>७</sup> ॥ ३  
जम्पइ साहु 'साहु लङ्केसर पइ<sup>८</sup> जीवेवउ अट्ट<sup>९</sup> जे<sup>९</sup> वासर ॥ ४  
जं जाणहि<sup>१०</sup> तं करहि<sup>११</sup> तुरन्तउ<sup>१२</sup> णिविसद्धे<sup>१३</sup> सो वि णिवखन्तउ<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ५  
अट्ट दिवसे<sup>१४</sup> संखेहण भावेवि<sup>१५</sup> अट्ट दिवस दाणइ<sup>१६</sup> देवावेवि<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ६  
अट्ट दिवस पुज्जउ<sup>१८</sup> णीसारैवि<sup>१९</sup> अट्ट दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारैवि<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ७  
अट्ट दिवस आराहण 'वाएवि<sup>२१</sup> गउ मोक्खहो परमप्पउ झाएवि ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

तहो महरक्खहो पुत्तु देवरक्खु वलवन्तउ ।  
थिउ अमराहिउ<sup>२३</sup> जेम लङ्क स इ<sup>२३</sup> भु ज्जन्तउ<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ९

\*

[६. छट्टो संधि]

चउसट्ठिहि<sup>१</sup> सिंहासणेहि<sup>२</sup> अइकन्तेहि<sup>३</sup> आणन्तए<sup>४</sup> भित्तिए ।  
पुणु उप्पणु कित्तिधवल्लु धवल्लिउ<sup>५</sup> जेण भुअणु णिय-कित्तिए ॥ १

\* \* \* \*

\*यथा प्रथमस्तोयदवाहनः । तोयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महरक्षः । महरक्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमादित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् । पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः<sup>९</sup> । संपरिकीर्तयपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः । श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः ।

5 P भवणव, Δ °महंतुर° (?). 6 P A करि. 7 P S पवज्जे. 8 P S A पइ. 9 P S जि.  
10 A जाणहि. 11 A करहि. 12 P S णिवसद्धे. 13 P S णिवखन्तउ. 14 P S दिवसे.  
15 P S A भावि. 16 P S दाणइ. 17 P A देवावि, S देवावि. 18 P S पूजउ. 19 P S A  
णीसारवि. 20 P S A अहिसारवि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S अमरायउ. 23 P सइ, S सयं.  
24 S भुजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्ठिहि, Δ चउसट्टी. 2 P S सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकन्तिहि. 4 S आणन्तपभित्तिए  
A अणन्तपभित्तिए. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S धवल्लि. 7 A भुअणु जेण

\* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakrit influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in P S, 9 P S परिकीर्तिः. 10 P S मृगवेगः.

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.

[१] १ बहुकोटिना<sup>(१)</sup> कोटिपुरुषान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः ।  
 इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः ।  
 पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविटुः । इन्द्रविटोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा<sup>११</sup> । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः ।  
 भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीम-  
<sup>१२</sup> स्यापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहन<sup>१३</sup> । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः ।  
 अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रो-  
 दरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः ।  
 चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपबाहुः ।  
 द्विपबाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्ते-  
<sup>१४</sup> रपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हद्भक्तिः । अर्हद्भक्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तर<sup>१५</sup> । अनु-  
 त्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः ।  
 चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महा-  
 बाहुः । महाबाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं  
 बृहद्गतिः<sup>१६</sup> । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसन्त्रासः ।  
<sup>१७</sup> अरिसन्त्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं  
 मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः ।  
 नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं  
 कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टिं सिंहासनानि ॥

\* \* \* \*

२०

[ १ ]

सुर-कीलणं रज्जु करन्ताहौ लङ्कासरि परिपालन्ताहौ ॥ १  
 एका<sup>१८</sup>हि<sup>१६</sup> दिणें विज्जाहर-पवरु लेच्छी-महएविहें भाई-गरु ॥ २  
 सिरिकण्ठं-गामु णिवं-मेहुणं<sup>१९</sup> रयणउरेंहों आइउ पाहुणं<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ३  
 स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्तं<sup>२१</sup>-वलु तहों<sup>२२</sup> अहिमुहुं आउ किन्तिधवलु ॥ ४  
<sup>२३</sup> स-पणांमु समाइच्छिउ करेंवि पुणु थिउं एकासणें वईसरेंवि ॥ ५  
 एत्थन्तरे हय-गय-रहं-चडिउं<sup>२४</sup> अत्थकैणें पारकउ पडिउ ॥ ६

११ P S भानुधर्मा. १२ P मोहानः. १३ A मनोत्तरः. १४ P S बृहद्गतिः. १५ P एकहि,  
 S पक्कहि. १६ S A दिणि. १७ S °महएविह. १८ S भाई. १९ P S सिरिकण्ठु गाम.  
 २० P A निव°. २१ A मेहुणं. २२ P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो. २३ P A पाहुणं.  
 २४ A °समंत°. २५ S तहु. २६ P A अहिमुहुं. २७ P सयणाउ S सपणाउ. २८ A थिय. २९ P  
 S एकासणि. ३० S बहसरेवि. ३१ P °रय.° ३२ A °वडिउ. ३३ S अत्थकउ.

२ लक्ष्मी महादेवी, तस्या भ्रातृ-नरः. ३ सा(स्या)लक्ष्मः. ४ अग्रस्तावे. ५ शत्रोः (१).

चायारिं वि वारइं रुद्राईं  
गिसुयईं रण-तूरइं वज्जियईं  
दुवार-वइरि-सयं-रोक्कियईं

दिट्ठइं छत्त-अयं-चिन्धायं ॥ ७  
हय-हिंसिय-गयवर-गज्जियईं ॥ ८  
पच्चारिय-खारिय-कोक्कियईं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-वल्लु  
'ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणमि

कित्तिधवल्लु सिरिकण्ठं घीरिड ।  
जाव ण रणे विवक्खु सर-सीरिड' ॥ १०

[ २ ]

सिरिकण्ठहो जोएवि<sup>१</sup> मुह-कमलु  
'किं<sup>३</sup> ण मुणहि<sup>४</sup> धण-कच्चण पउरु  
तहिं<sup>५</sup> पुप्फोत्तर-विज्जाहि<sup>६</sup>वइ  
छुडु छुडु उच्चेल्लेवि<sup>१२</sup> णीसरियं<sup>१३</sup>  
तहिं<sup>१५</sup> अवसरं<sup>१६</sup> धवल-विसालाईं<sup>१७</sup>  
स-विमाणु एन्तु णेहं<sup>१८</sup> णियंवि सईं  
तइयंहुं<sup>१९</sup> जे<sup>२०</sup> जाउ पाणिगहणु  
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइं<sup>२१</sup> णिट्ठवहो<sup>२२</sup>

कमलाएं पवुत्तु कित्तिधवल्लु ॥ १  
विज्जाहर-सेदिहिं<sup>२</sup> मेहउरु ॥ २  
तहो<sup>३</sup> तणियं दुहिय<sup>१०</sup> हउं कमलमईं ॥ ३  
चमरहरिहिं<sup>४</sup> णारिहिं<sup>५</sup> परियरिय<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ४  
वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाईं<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ५  
घत्तिय णयणुप्पल-माल मईं ॥ ६  
एवहिं<sup>७</sup> णिकारिणं<sup>८</sup> काईं रणु ॥ ७  
तहो पासुं महन्ता पडुवहो<sup>९</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गिसुणंवि<sup>३०</sup> तं तेहउ वयणु  
उत्तर-वारो<sup>३१</sup> परिट्ठियउ<sup>३२</sup>

पेसिय<sup>३१</sup> दूय पराइयं<sup>३३</sup> तेत्तहं<sup>३३</sup> ।  
पुप्फोत्तर<sup>३४</sup> विज्जाहरु जेत्तहं<sup>३७</sup> ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

विण्णाण-विणय-णयवन्तएहिं  
'परमेसर एत्थुं<sup>३</sup> अ-खन्ति<sup>४</sup> कउ

विज्जाहरुं वुत्तु महन्तएहिं ॥ १  
सवउ कण्णउं पर-भायणउं ॥ २

३४ A वेयारित्ति. ३५ S A दिट्ठइ. ३६ P °धय. ३७ A °विंधाई. ३८ S गिसुयइ. ३९ A रणतूरइ  
S रयणतय. ४० P S विज्जियाई. ४१ S P गज्जियाई, गज्जियाइ. ४२ P S रोक्कियाई, °सइ  
रोक्कियाइ. ४३ P S °कोक्कियाई, A °कोक्कियाइ. ४४ S सरसरीरिड.

२. १ S जोइवि. २ S कमलाइ, A कमलाएं वुत्तु. ३ P किन्न. ४ A मुणहिं. ५ P सेदिहिं.  
६ P S A तहि. ७ P S पुप्फोत्तर°, A पुप्फुत्तर. ८ P S तहु. ९ A तणय. १० S हउ. ११ A  
कमलवइ. १२ P उच्चेल्लि, A उच्चेल्लि. १३ S णीसरिया. १४ S परियरिया. १५ P S तहि.  
१६ P अवसरि. १७ S विसालाई. १८ P °जिणालाई, S जिणालाए. १९ S णहि. २० P णेएवि.  
२१ S णयलु. २२ S तइयहु. २३ S A जि. २४ P S एवहिं, A एववहिं. २५ S णिकारिणि. २६  
P S A काइ. २७ P S सेण्णइ. २८ A निट्ठवहु. २९ P S पासि. ३० P तं गिसुणंवि, S तं गिसुणिवि.  
३१ S पेसिउ दूयउ. ३२ P पराइय, S पराज. ३३ P तेत्तहे. ३४ P S A वारि. ३५ P परि-  
ट्ठियउ. ३६ P S पुप्फोत्तर, A पुप्फुत्तर. ३७ P तेत्तहे.

३. १ P °णयवन्तएहिं. २ P विज्जाहर. ३ S एहु. ४ P S अखन्ति. ५ A कण्णउं. ६ P S  
°भायणउं.



सरियउ णीसरेवि<sup>७</sup> महीहरहों  
 मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरें<sup>८</sup> कुञ्जरहों  
 धाराउ लेवि जलु<sup>९</sup> जलहरहों  
 उप्पज्जवि<sup>१०</sup> मज्जे महा-सरहों  
 ५ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ  
 तं गिसुणेंवि<sup>११</sup> णरवइ लज्जियउं

ढोयन्ति सलिल रयणायरहों ॥ ३  
 उवसोह देन्ति<sup>१०</sup> अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ४  
 सिञ्चन्ति<sup>११</sup> अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५  
 णलिणिउं<sup>१३</sup> वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६  
 तउं<sup>१४</sup> दुहियए<sup>१५</sup> लइउं<sup>१६</sup> सयम्बरउ<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ७  
 थिउ माण-मडप्फर<sup>१८</sup>-वज्जियउं<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कण्णा दाणु कंहिं(?) तणउ  
 होइ सहावें मइलणिय

जइ णं दिण्णुं तो तुडिहिं<sup>२४</sup> चडावइ ।  
 छेयक-लें<sup>२५</sup> दीवय-सिह णावइ’ ॥ ९

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[ ४ ]

गउं एम भणेवि णराहिवइ  
 बहु-दिवसेहें उम्माहय-जणणु  
 सब्भावें भणइ कित्तिधवलुं  
 तिह अच्छहुं<sup>६</sup> मज्जण-पाण-पियं  
 १५ महु अत्थि<sup>१०</sup> अणेय दीवि पवर  
 कुस-कञ्चण-कञ्चुअं-मणि-रयण  
 ववर-वज्जर-गीरां वि सिरि  
 बेलन्धर-सिङ्गल-चीणवर

सिरिकण्ठें परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १  
 णिय-सालउं पेक्खवि<sup>११</sup> गमणं-मणुं ॥ २  
 ‘जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३  
 किं विहिं<sup>१३</sup> ण पहुच्चइ एह सिय ॥ ४  
 हरि-हणुरुहं<sup>१४</sup>-हंस-सुवेल-धरं ॥ ५  
 छोहार-चीरं<sup>१५</sup>-वाहण-जवण ॥ ६  
 तोयवलि-सञ्ज्ञागार-गिरि ॥ ७  
 रस-रोहण-जोहण-किक्कुधरं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२०

भार-भरक्खमं<sup>१०</sup>-भीम-तउं  
 णिवाडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह

एय महारा दीव विचित्ता ।  
 जं भावइ तं गेण्हहिं<sup>२२</sup> मित्ता’ ॥ ९

७ P नीसरिवि, S A णीसरिवि. ८ PS सिर. ९ P A दिति. १० S जल. ११ P सेंचित्ति,  
 S संचित्ति. १२ P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. १३ S णलिणिय, A णलिणिउ. १४ A तुह.  
 १५ PS दुहियए. १६ P लइउ, S लयउ. १७ S गिसुणिवि. १८ P लज्जियउ. १९ S ‘मड-  
 प्फर. २० P ‘वज्जियउ. २१ PS कंहिं तणउं, A कहिं तणउ. २२ P न. २३ PS दिवु.  
 २४ PS तुडिहि. २५ A ‘कालि.

४. १ PS दिवसें. २ A ‘सालउं. ३ P S A पेक्खवि. ४ A गवणं. ५ S कित्तिधवलु.  
 ६ PS अच्छहु. ७ S ‘पिया. ८ PS विहि. ९ A पहुप्पइ. १० P अच्छि. ११ P दीवपवर, S  
 दीवपवरा. १२ PS ‘हणरुहं. १३ PS ‘सुवेलयर. १४ PS कंजुयं. १५ PS ‘वीणं. १६ PS  
 ‘सीरा. १७ PS तोयायलिं, A सायावलिं. १८ S ‘किक्कुधरा. १९ P ‘लम, S लेम. २० S  
 ‘तउ. २१ PS विचित्त. २२ S गिण्हहि, A गिन्हहिं. २३ P S A मिता.

[५]

सिरिकण्ठहों ताम मन्ति कहइ  
जहिँ<sup>४</sup> किक्कु-महीहरु हेम-इलु  
पंवलङ्कुरु इन्दनील-गुंहिलु  
मुत्ताहल-जल-तुसार-दरिसु  
अहिणव-कुसुमइ पकइ फलइ  
जहिँ<sup>१४</sup> दक्ख रसालउ<sup>३</sup> दीहियउ  
जहिँ<sup>१४</sup> पाणा-कुसुम-करस्वियइ  
जहिँ<sup>१४</sup> धणइ फल-संदरिसियइ

‘किं वंहवें<sup>१</sup> वाणर-दीउ<sup>३</sup> लइ ॥ १  
विप्फुरिय-महामणि-फलिह-सिलु ॥ २  
ससिकन्त-गीर-णिज्झर-वहलु ॥ ३  
जहिँ<sup>८</sup> देसु वि तासु जे<sup>९</sup> अणसरिसु ॥ ४  
कर-गेज्झइ<sup>११</sup> पणइ<sup>१२</sup> फोफलइ<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ५  
गुलियइ<sup>१६</sup> अमरेहि<sup>१७</sup> मि<sup>१८</sup> ईहि[य]उ<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ६  
सीयलइ<sup>२०</sup> जलइ<sup>२१</sup> अलि-चुम्बियइ ॥ ७  
धरणिहें अंगाइ<sup>२५</sup> व हरिसियइ<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

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तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>२०</sup> तोसिय-मणेंण देवागमणहों अणहरमाणइ<sup>२७</sup> ।  
माहव-मासहों पढम-दिणें तहिँ सिरिकण्ठे दिण्ण पयाणइ<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्केप्पिणु लवण-समुद-जल  
जहिँ कुहिणिउ रविकन्त-प्पहउ  
जहिँ वाविउ वउलामोइयउ  
जहिँ जलइ णाहिँ विणु पङ्कयइ  
जहिँ वणइ<sup>१३</sup> णाहिँ<sup>१०</sup> विणु अम्बयइ  
गोच्छा वि णाहिँ विणु कोइलैहिँ

तं वाणर-दीउ पइहु वलु ॥ १  
सिहि<sup>३</sup>-सङ्कए उवरि ण देइ<sup>४</sup> पउ ॥ २  
सुर-सङ्कए<sup>६</sup> णरेण ण जोइयउ ॥ ३  
पङ्कयइ<sup>११</sup> णाहिँ विणु छप्पयइ<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ४  
अम्बा वि णाहिँ<sup>१०</sup> विणु गोच्छयइ<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ५  
कोइलउ णाहिँ विणु कलयलैहिँ<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from वहवें वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवह (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after णिविसद्धे किक्कु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A वहवे. 3 P वानरदीउ. 4 S जहि. 5 P इंदनील°, A इंदनीलु. 6 P °हवलु, A °वहुलु. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P S जहि. 9 A जि. 10 S °कुसुमइ पकइ फलाइ. 11 S A गेज्झइ. 12 S पणइ. 13 P S फोफलइ. 14 S जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in s. 16 P गुलिअउ. 17 For the portion from °हि ईहियउ up to बुकार बो° (VI 11 5 b) P could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A अमरे हि मि. 19 A ईहिय. 20 S सीयलइ. 21 S जलइ. 22 S धणइ फलसंदरिसियइ. 23 S धरणिहि. 24 S अंगाइ, A अंगाइ. 25 S हरिसियइ. 26 S णिसुणिवि. 27 A अणहरमाणं. 28 P पयाणं.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 S °तपहुउ, A °दप्पहउं. 3 A सति°. 4 A दिंति. 5 S लामोइयउ. 6 S °संकहि. 7 A णरिहि. 8 S जहि. 9 S जलपु. 10 S णाहि. 11 S A पंकयइ. 12 S च्छपहि, A च्छप्पयहि. 13 S वणइ. 14 S अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहि. 16 A कोइलहि. 17 A कलयलिहि.

[५] १ प्रवाल्य(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घः, धृतिकारी वा.

जहिँ फलइँ<sup>18</sup> णाहिँ<sup>19</sup> विणु तरुवरैहिँ<sup>20</sup> तरुवर वि णाहिँ<sup>20</sup> विणु लयहरैहिँ ॥ ७  
 लयहरइँ णाहिँ किङ्कुसुमियइँ जहिँ महुयर-विन्दइँ णं भमियइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

साहउ णउ विणु वाणरैहिँ णउ वाणरै जाहँ<sup>21</sup> ण बुँकारो ।  
 ५ ताँइँ गियन्तउँ ताँहिँ जेँ थिउँ विज्जालउँ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो<sup>22</sup> ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

पहुँ तेहिँ<sup>23</sup> समाणु खेडु करेविँ<sup>24</sup> अवरेहिँ<sup>25</sup> धरावेँवि सइँ<sup>26</sup> धरेँवि ॥ १  
 गउ किङ्कु-महीहरहो(?) सिहर चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयर ॥ २  
 किउ सहसा सबु सुवण्णमउ णामेण किङ्कुपुरँ अण्णमउँ ॥ ३  
 10 जहिँ<sup>27</sup> चन्दकन्ति-मणि-चन्दियउ ससि भणेँवि अ-दियहँ जेँ<sup>28</sup> चन्दियउ ॥ ४  
 जहिँ सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरिँ रवि भणेँवि जलैँ<sup>29</sup> मुअँन्ति दिय ॥ ५  
 जहिँ णीलैँउलि-भू-भङ्गुरइँ<sup>30</sup> मोत्तियतोरण-उदन्तुरइँ<sup>31</sup> ॥ ६  
 विट्ठुमँदुवार-रत्ताहरइँ अवरोप्फर विहसन्ति व घरइँ ॥ ७  
 उप्पणु ताम कोड्डावणउँ सिरिकण्ठहँ वज्जकण्ठुँ तणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक-दिवसेँ<sup>32</sup> देवागमणु णिणँवि<sup>33</sup> जन्तुँ णन्दीसर-दीवहँ ।  
 15 वन्दण-हत्तिणँ सो वि गउ परम-जिणहँ तइलोक्कँ-पईवहँ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

स-पसाहणुँ स-परिवारु स-धउँ मणुसुत्तर-महिहरँ जाम गउ ॥ १  
 20 पडिकूलिउ ताम गमणु णरहँ सिद्धालउँ णाई कु-मुणिवरहँ ॥ २  
 'मइँ अण्ण-भवन्तरँ काँइँ किउ जेँ सुर गयँ महु जि<sup>34</sup> विमाणु थिउ ॥ ३

18 s फलइ. 19 A तरुवरैहिँ repeated. 20 s णाहि, A नाहि. 21 s लयहरइ णाह  
 विणु कुसुमियइ. 22 s ०विंदइ. 23 s णउ. 24 s गयाइ. 25 s वाणरैहि. 26 s वाणर.  
 27 s जहि. 28 s A बुकार. 29 s ताइ. 30 A निगंतु. 31 s तहि जि, A ताहि. 32 A  
 थियउ. 33 A चेत्तालउ. 34 s A ०कुमार.

7. 1 s यह. 2 s तेग. 3 A करिदि. 4 s अवरेहि मि. 5 s सइ, A ताइ. 6 P s ०निरि.  
 7 s विकपुर. 8 A अन्नमउ. 9 s जहि. 10 A चंदकंत. 11 s अदियहँ, A अदियहि जे.  
 12 s विप्फुरिया. 13 s भगवि. 14 s जलाइ, A जलाइ. 15 s सुयन्ति. 16 A लीलावरि.  
 17 s ०भंगुरइ. 18 s ०उदंतुरइ. 19 s विट्ठुम. 20 A कोड्डावणउ. 21 s वज्जकण्ठ. 22 s  
 दिवसि. 23 s गियवि. 24 s जंत. 25 A तइलोय.

8. 1 s सयवाहणु. 2 s सधओ. 3 s माणुसोत्तर. 4 s ०महिहर. 5 s सिद्धालउ णाह.  
 6 s मइ. 7 s A ०भवन्तरि. 8 s काइ. 9 s illegible. 10 s missing.

११रि घोर-बीर-तर्<sup>१३</sup> हउँ<sup>१४</sup> करमि  
गउ एम<sup>१५</sup> भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहों  
णीसङ्गु जाउ णिविसन्तरेंण  
तिह इन्दारहु तिह इन्दमइ<sup>१८</sup>  
तिह रविपहु एम सुहासैणइँ

११न्दीसरक्खु जें पइसरमि' ॥ ४  
संताणु सम<sup>१६</sup>पैवि णन्दणहों ॥ ५  
जिह<sup>१७</sup> वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेंण ॥ ६  
तिह मेरु समन्दरु<sup>१९</sup> पवणगइ ॥ ७  
२१वगयइँ अट्ट सीहासणइँ ॥ ८

5

-॥ घत्ता ॥

णवमउ णामें अमरपँहु वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहुँ ।  
अन्तरें विहि<sup>२४</sup> मि परिट्टयउ छणँ-पुवणहुँ जेम रवि-चन्दहुँ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

परिणन्तहों लङ्काहिव-दुहियँ  
दीहर-लंङ्गलारत्त-मुह  
तं पेक्खैवि<sup>१</sup> सोहामय-णिवहुँ  
एत्थन्तरें<sup>११</sup> कुविउ णराहिवइ  
पणवेप्पिणु मन्तिहि<sup>१४</sup> उवसमिउँ  
एयहुँ<sup>१७</sup> जि पसाएँ<sup>१८</sup> राय-सिय  
एयँहुँ जें<sup>१९</sup> पसाएँ रणें अजउ -  
सिरिकण्ठहों लँगेवि कइ-सयँइँ

तहों पङ्गणें<sup>२</sup> केण वि कइ लिहियँ ॥ १ ॥  
कमु दिन्ति व धावन्ति व समुहँ ॥ २  
भइयएँ<sup>३</sup> मुच्छाविय राय-वहुँ ॥ ३  
'तं मारहु लिहियँ जेण कइ' ॥ ४  
'कइ-णिवहुँ'ण केण वि अइकमिउँ ॥ ५  
तउ पेसणयारी<sup>१०</sup> जेमँ तियँ ॥ ६ ॥  
जगेँ<sup>२४</sup> वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गइँ ॥ ७  
एयइँ जें<sup>२५</sup> तुम्ह कुल-देवयइँ ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणैवि<sup>२०</sup> परितुट्टएँ<sup>२१</sup> अइकमिय(?) णमिय मरिसावि<sup>२३</sup> ।  
णिम्मल-कुलहों<sup>२२</sup> कलङ्गु जिह मउडें चिन्धेँ<sup>२४</sup> धएँ छत्ते लिहँ<sup>२५</sup>विय ॥ ९ ॥

11 s वर. 12 s missing. 13 s हउ करमि. 14 A नंदीवरदीवि पइसरमि. 15 s भणिवि एम. 16 s समपैवि. 17 s तिह. 18 A इन्दमइ. 19 s समंदिरु, A missing. 20 s सुहासणइ. 21 s missing. 22 A अमरपहुँ. 23 s °जिणिन्दहु. 24 A विहिं मि. 25 s चट्टण, A चट्टण. 26 s पुव्वणह, A °पुव्वणहु. 27 s रविचंदहो.

9. 1 s damaged, A लंका. 2 s °दुहिया, A °हिय. 3 s पंगणि. 4 s लिहिया. 5 s णंगलारत्तमुहा. 6 s समुहा. 7 s पेक्खिवि, A पेक्खि. 8 s णिवहो. 9 s भइइ. 10 s रायवहो. 11 s एयँत्तरि. 12 s लिया. 13 s संतिहि. 14 A उवसमिउँ. 15 s °णिवहो. 16 s अविक्कमिउ, A अइक्कमिउँ. 17 s येयहु. 18 s पसाय. 19 A पेसणियारी. 20 A एह. 21 s तिया. 22 s जायहु. 23 s जि पसाय रणि. 24 A जगे, s जगि. 25 s °गहो. 26 A सिरिचंठाहो लणिगवि. 27 s कयसयइ. 28 s येयइ जि. 29 A णिसुणिवि. 30 A परितुट्टमण. 31 s मरिसाविया. 32 A °कुलहु. 33 s छत्ते धयचिधदि, A चिधि धइ छत्ते. 34 P लिहाविया.

पउ० चरि० S

[ १० ]

ते<sup>१</sup> वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ  
उप्पणु कइद्धउं तासु सुउं  
पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु  
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउं  
५ तंडिकेसि-णासु लङ्काहिउइ  
एक्कीहि<sup>१२</sup> दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ  
महएवि तामं तहों तक्खणें  
तेण वि णारायेंहि विञ्जु कइ

विण्णि वि सेहिउं वसिकरेंवि<sup>३</sup> थिउ ॥ १  
कइधयहों वि पडिवलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २  
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३  
तहों परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खउ ॥ ४  
विज्जाहर-सामिउ<sup>१०</sup> गयणगइ ॥ ५  
पुणु बुद्धि<sup>११</sup>-वाविहें<sup>१४</sup> पइसरिउ ॥ ६  
थण-सिहरहि<sup>१७</sup> फाडिय मकडें<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ७  
गउ तउ जउं तरुवर-मूळें जइ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१३ लङ्क-णमोक्कारहों<sup>१९</sup> फलें<sup>२०</sup>  
णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेंवि<sup>२६</sup>

उवहिउं<sup>१५</sup>मारु देउ उप्पणणउ ।  
विज्जुकेसु जउ तउ<sup>२८</sup> अउइणणउ ॥

[ ११ ]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउं  
अज्जुवि मणें<sup>१</sup> सल्लु समुबहइ  
१६ केत्तडउं वहेसइ खुहु खलु  
तो<sup>१</sup> एम भणेंवि<sup>१</sup> साहामियइ  
रत्तमुहइ<sup>१०</sup> पुच्छ-पईहरइ  
'आणत्तइ<sup>१३</sup> उप्परि<sup>१४</sup> धाइयइ<sup>१५</sup>

'हउं<sup>१</sup> एण हयासें घाइयउं ॥ १  
जउं पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २  
उप्पायमि माया-पमय-वल्लु<sup>१</sup> ॥ ३  
गिरिवर-संकासइ<sup>१</sup> णिमियइ ॥ ४  
बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइ<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ५  
जलें थलें आयासें<sup>१६</sup> ण माइयइ<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ६

10. 1 स तं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 S A वसिकरिवि. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उवहिरउ. 7 S 'खओ. 8 A तहो केसि. 9 S 'णाउ लकाहिउइ. 10 A 'सामिउ. 11 S गयणगइ. 12 S इक्कीहि दिणि उववणु णीसरइ. 13 A बुद्धि. 14 S 'वाविहि. 15 S तव. 16 S तक्खण. 17 S 'सिहरइ, A सिहरहि. 18 A मडक्केण. 19 S णारायं. 20 A विञ्जु. 21 A जं. 22 P लल्लु. 23 S णमोक्कार, A नमोक्कारहो. 24 S सहाफलेण, A फलिण. 25 S उवहि. 26 A संभरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुकेसु जेथु अवहणणउं. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइयउ, A वेहाविउ. 2 S A हउ. 3 S घाइआउ. 4 S A मणि. 5 A जइ. 6 S केत्तडउ. 7 A ता. 8 S भणिवि साहामयइ. 9 S A 'संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ, A रत्तामुह. 11 P S 'घवर. 12 S 'सरइ. 13 P S आणत्तइ. 14 P उप्परि. 15 P S धाइयइ. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइयइ, S माइयइ.

[ ११ ] १ आहानन्तरम्, अनन्तानि वा.

अण्णइ<sup>१८</sup> उम्मूलिय<sup>१९</sup>-तरुवरइ<sup>२०</sup>  
अण्णइ<sup>२१</sup> उग्गामिय-पहरणइ<sup>२२</sup>

अण्णइ<sup>२३</sup> संचालिय-महिहरइ<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ७  
अण्णइ<sup>२५</sup> लङ्गूल-पईहरइ<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइ<sup>२७</sup> हुयवह<sup>२८</sup>-हत्थाइ<sup>२९</sup>  
लवइ<sup>३०</sup> कालहो<sup>३१</sup> केराइ<sup>३२</sup>

अण्णइ<sup>३३</sup> पुणु अण्णेहि<sup>३४</sup> उप्पाएहि<sup>३५</sup> ।  
आवेवि<sup>३६</sup> थियेइ<sup>३७</sup> णाई वहु<sup>३८</sup>-भाएहि<sup>३९</sup> ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

अण्णेहि<sup>४०</sup> कोकिइ<sup>४१</sup> लङ्काहिवइ<sup>४२</sup>  
तं णिसुणेवि<sup>४३</sup> णरवइ<sup>४४</sup> कम्पियउं  
किं<sup>४५</sup> कहि<sup>४६</sup> मि कइन्दहो<sup>४७</sup> पहरणइ<sup>४८</sup>  
चिन्तेवि महाभय-धत्थएण  
'के'<sup>४९</sup> तुम्हेइ<sup>५०</sup> काई अ-वसन्ति किय  
तं णिसुणेवि चविउं<sup>५१</sup> पमय-णिवहुं<sup>५२</sup>  
जइयहुं<sup>५३</sup> जल-कीलए<sup>५४</sup> आइयउ  
रिसि-पच्चणमोक्कारहुं<sup>५५</sup> वल्लेण

'तिहं<sup>५६</sup> पहरु पावं जिह णिहउ<sup>५७</sup> कइ' ॥ १  
'किं<sup>५८</sup> कहि' मि पवज्जमुं<sup>५९</sup> जम्पियउ ॥ २  
आयइ<sup>६०</sup> लहुआइ<sup>६१</sup> ण कारणइ<sup>६२</sup> ॥ ३  
वोळाविय पणविय<sup>६३</sup>-मत्थएण ॥ ४  
कज्जेण केण सण्णेहेवि<sup>६४</sup> थिय' ॥ ५  
'किं पुव्व-वइरु वीसरिउ<sup>६५</sup> पहु ॥ ६  
महएवि-कज्जे<sup>६६</sup> कइ घाइयउ ॥ ७  
सुरवरु उप्पणुं<sup>६७</sup> तेण फल्लेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु तुहारउ संभेरवि सो हउं<sup>६८</sup> एक्कु जि थिउ वहु-भाएहि<sup>६९</sup> ।  
सेरउ अच्छहि काई रणे जिम अविभउं<sup>७०</sup> जिमं पडु महु पाएहि<sup>७१</sup> ॥ ९

18 s अण्णइ, A अणइ. 19 A निम्मूलिय°. 20 P तरुवराइ, s तरुवराइ. 21 P s अण्णइ.  
22 s अण्णइ. 23 P s पहरणाइ. 24 P लंगूलपईहराई, s णगूलपईहराई, A लंगूलपहरई  
हराई. 25 P हुयवहु. 26 P अण्णइ, s अण्णे. 27 P s अण्णेहि, A अन्नहि. 28 P s उप्पाइहि.  
29 P लवइ?, s लवइ. 30 s केराइ. 31 s आवेवि, A आविवि. 32 P थियइ, s थियइ.  
33 A वहु°. 34 P s भावहि.

12. 1 s A अण्णहि. 2 P कोकिउ. 3 A तह. 4 A पाउ. 5 s A कइ. 6 s णिसुणिवि.  
7 P कंप्पिउ. 8 This hemistich missing in s. 9 P कह मि, A कहि मि. 10 P पव-  
गउ जंप्पिउ. 11 A वहि. 12 P s कह मि, A कहि मि. 13 P A कइन्दहु. 14 P s आयहु.  
15 P s लहुआइ, A लहुयाइ. 16 A पणमिय°. 17 A के. 18 P s तुम्हेइ, A तुम्हेहि. 19  
P s अवसन्ति. 20 P सण्णहवि. 21 s illegible. 22 s पमयणि. 23 s वीसरि. 24 s जइयहु.  
25 s कीलइ. 26 P कज्जि, s illegible. 27 P s णमोक्कारहो. 28 P सुरवर, s illegible  
29 P s उप्पणउ तं. 30 P हउ, s illegible. 31 A भायहि. 32 s A अच्छहि. 33 P  
काइ, s काई. 34 P s जमिहु. 35 P s जेम. 36 P s पावहि.



धम्मेण मणुय-देवत्तणइ<sup>11</sup>  
धम्मेण अरुह<sup>12</sup>-सिद्धत्तणइ<sup>13</sup>

वलएव-वासुएवत्तणइ<sup>14</sup> ॥ ७

तित्थङ्कर-चक्रहरत्तणइ<sup>15</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकं धम्मे<sup>16</sup> होन्तएण

इन्दा देव<sup>17</sup> वि सेव करन्ति ।

धम्म-विहणहो माणुसहो

चण्डाल वि पङ्गणएण ठन्ति<sup>18</sup> ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

तडिकेसे<sup>19</sup> पुच्छिउ पुणु वि गुरु  
जइ जम्पइ<sup>20</sup> 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसए  
तुहु<sup>21</sup> साहु<sup>22</sup> एहु धाणुकु<sup>23</sup> तहि<sup>24</sup>  
णिमन्थु<sup>25</sup> णिएवि उवहासु कउ<sup>26</sup>  
भञ्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-गमणु  
तत्थहो वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइ<sup>27</sup>  
धाणुकु<sup>28</sup> हिण्डेवि<sup>29</sup> भव-गहणे<sup>30</sup>  
पइ<sup>31</sup> हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ

'अण्णहिं भवे को<sup>32</sup> हउ<sup>33</sup> को वं सुरु<sup>34</sup> ॥ १

जाओ<sup>35</sup> सि आसि कासी-विसए ॥ २

आइउ<sup>36</sup> तरु-मूले<sup>37</sup> वि थिओ सि जहिं ॥ ३

ईसीसुप्पणु<sup>38</sup> कसाउ तउ ॥ ४

पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ ५

हूओ सि एत्थं लङ्काहिउ ॥ ६

उप्पणु पवङ्गमु पमय-चणे ॥ ७

पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमारु हुउ<sup>39</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि<sup>40</sup> लङ्केसरेंण

रज्जे सुकेसु<sup>41</sup> थवेवि परमथे<sup>42</sup> ।

मुएवि<sup>43</sup> कु-वेस वराय-सियं

तव-सिय-वहुय लइय सइ<sup>44</sup> हत्थे ॥ ९

[ १६ ]

जं विज्जुकेसु<sup>45</sup> णिगन्थु थिउ

पञ्चेहिं<sup>46</sup> मुट्ठिहिं<sup>47</sup> सिरें<sup>48</sup> लोउ किउ ॥ १

तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेंण

सम्मत्तु लइउ दिहु सुरवरेंण ॥ २

एत्थन्तरे किंकि-पुरेसरहो

गउ लेहु कइअय-सेहरहो ॥ ३

महि-मण्डलें घत्तिउ दिहु किहं

णावालें<sup>49</sup> गङ्गा-चाहु जिह ॥ ४

11 S °देवत्तणइ. 12 A परम.° 13 S सिद्धत्तणइ. 14 S °चक्रहरत्तणइ. 15 A धम्मे.  
16 A इंदापुव. 17 S पंगण म हवंति.

15. 1 S तडिकेसि, A तडिकेसे. 2 P S अण्णहि, A अण्हि. 3 S के. 4 P S हउ. 5  
P S अ. 6 P जंपइ. 7 P जारं. 8 S तुहु. 9 P साहु. 10 P धाणुक. 11 S तहि. 12 S A  
आयउ. 13 A तरुमूलिहिं थियउ. 14 S जहि. 15 The portion up to उवहा° missing  
in S. 16 A किउ. 17 P S ईसीसुप्पणु, A इसीसुप्पणु. 18 P S भंजिवि कावित्थ°. 19  
P S सुद्धमइ. A सच्छमइ. 20 A इत्थु. 21 S धाणुकिउ. 22 A हिण्डिवि. 23 P S पइ. 24 P  
S उपहिङ्गमारु 25 S णिसुणिवि. 26 A सुकेउ. 27 P परमथे. 28 S सुयवि. 29 S सिया.  
30 P S A लइ.

16. 1 P S विज्जुकेसु. 2 S पंचहि, A पंचहिं. 3 P मुट्ठि, S मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, °S A  
सिरि. 5 S लयउ. 6 P S इत्थंतरे, A एत्थंतरे. 7 P किंकि°. 8 S °मंडलि. 9 S किहा.  
10 P णामालउ, S णामूलउ.



वन्धण-विमुक्कु णं 'गिरियउलु  
जुवई' ११ जणु वणुणं समुबहइ  
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहि १३ पहुँ भणिउं  
तडिकेसं १४ तव-सिय लइय करें

वड्डुडउ सहावें १२ जेम खलु ॥ ५  
आयरिउं व चरिउ कहइं कहइं ॥ ६  
'तुम्हहुँ २१ सुकेसु परिपालणिउं ॥ ७  
जं जाणहि तं पहु तुहुँ मि करें' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लेहु धिवेपिणु उवहिरं २६  
पुरे पडिचन्दु परिट्ठियं २८

पुत्तहो २७ रज्जु देवि णिक्खन्तउ ।  
वाणरदीउ सइ २९ भु ज्जन्तं ॥ ९

\*

### [ ७. सत्तमो संधि ]

१० पडिचन्दहो जायं  
णं रिसह-जिणासु

किक्किन्धन्धयं पवर-भुवं ।  
भरह-वाहुवलिं वे वि सुवं ॥ १

[ १ ]

छुडु छुडु संरीर-संपत्ति पत्त  
'वेयहँ-कडएँ' ९ धण-कणय-पडरें १०  
विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ  
१५ सिरिमाल-णाम तहो तणिय दुहियं इन्दीवरच्छि छण-चन्द-मुहियं ॥ ४  
कयली-कन्दल-सोमाल वाल  
तं णिसुणेवि १७ पवर-कइयएँहि  
ढोइयँहि विमाणं चडियं जोह  
णिविसँइ दाहिण-सेटि पत्त

तहिँ अवसरे केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १  
दाहिण-सेटिहि ११ आइच्चणयरे ॥ २  
वेयमइँ अग-सहिसि १३ सहाउ ॥ ३  
सा परएँ १० धिवेसइ कहो वि माल' ॥ ५  
गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएँहि ॥ ६  
संचल्ल गहङ्गणे दिण्ण-सोह ॥ ७  
जैहिँ मिलिया विज्जाहर सैमत्त ॥ ८ -

॥ घत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धे दिट्ठु

हकारइ णाँइ

धउ राउलउ सुँ(?) पवणहउ ।

करयलु सिरिमालेहं तणउं ॥ ९

११ A सुक्खि. १२ P S सहावें. १३ A जुवईयण. १४ A वत्त. १५ P आइरिउ. १६ A कहइउ. १७ S कहइ. १८ S 'पंतिहि. १९ P एहु. २० P A भणिउं. २१ S तुहु, A तुम्हहँ. २२ P A परिपालणिउं. २३ S तडिकेसि. २४ P A जाणहि. २५ A तुहुँ मि. २६ P उअहिरउ. २७ S पुत्तहि. २८ P S परिट्ठिअउ. २९ S सयं, A सइ. ३० A सुजंतउं.

१. १ A जाया. २ S A 'धद्धय. ३ S पवरसुवा, A पवरसुय. ४ S वाहु वाहुवलि. ५ S सुया, A सुय. ६ P S तहि. ७ A अवसरि. ८ A वेयहँ. ९ P S 'कडइ. १० A 'पयरे. ११ A 'सेटिहि. १२ A वेयवइ. १३ S 'सहिसिय. १४ P दुहिय, S दुहिया. १५ P 'सुहिय, S 'सुहिया. १६ S परइ. १७ S णिसुणेवि. १८ S 'कयइयहि. १९ P किक्किन्धय(इ)धएहि, S किक्किन्धय(इ), A किक्किन्धसरेहि. २० P S ढोइयइ. २१ S A विमाणह. २२ P चडिय. २३ P णिव-सइ. २४ P S जहि. २५ P S missing, A स. २६ S णाह. २७ P S सिरिमालए. २८ A तणउं.

[ १६ ] १ निरजः सिद्धसमूहः. २ लेखं गृहीत्वा.

[ १ ] १ प्राप्तयौवनौ. २ समस्ताः.

[ २ ]

णिय-णिय-थाणेहिं<sup>१</sup> णिवद्ध मच्च  
आरूढ सब मच्चेषु तेसु  
परिभमिर-भमर-झङ्गरिएसुं  
रविकन्त-कन्ति-उज्जालिएसुं  
मच्चेषुं तेसु थिय पहु चडेवि  
भूसन्ति सरीरइ<sup>१०</sup> वारवार  
सुन्दर सच्छायिं वि कणय-डोर  
गायन्ति हसन्ति पुणासणत्थं

महकवि-कवालाव व सु-सच्च ॥ १  
चामियर-गत्तं-मणि-भूसिएसुं ॥ २  
णिविडायवत्त-अन्धारिएसुं ॥ ३  
आलावणि-सह-वमालिएसु ॥ ४  
वम्महं-णड णाडिज्जन्ति(?) के वि ॥ ५  
कण्ठैइं मुअंन्ति लयंन्ति हार ॥ ६  
अलियं<sup>१५</sup> जि धिवन्ति भणेवि थोर ॥ ७  
अङ्गइं मोडन्ति वलंन्ति हत्थं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

स-पसाहण सब  
‘किर होसइ सिद्धि<sup>२९</sup>’

थियं सम्मुह वरइत्त किंहे ।  
आयंएँ आसएँ<sup>२४</sup> समय जिंहे ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

सिरिमाल तामं करिणिहे<sup>२</sup> वलग्ग  
सयलाहरणालङ्कारिय-देहं  
अग्गिम-गणियारिहे चडियं धाइ  
दरिसाविउं णर-णिउरुम्बु तीएँ<sup>१</sup>  
उहु सुन्दरि चन्दाणण-कुमार  
उहु विजयसीहु रिउ-पलय-कालु  
सयल वि णरवर वच्चन्ति जाइ  
पुंर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम  
णं सिद्धि कु-मुणिवर परिहरन्ति

णं विज्जुं महा-घण-कोडि-लग्ग ॥ १  
णं णहे उम्मिल्लियं चन्द-लेह ॥ २  
णिसि-पुरउ परिट्टिय सच्च णाइ ॥ ३  
णं वण-सिरि तरुवर महयसीएँ ॥ ४  
उग्घाउं ऊहु रणें दुण्णिवारु ॥ ५  
रहणेउर-पुरवर-सामिसालु ॥ ६  
अवरागम सम्मादिट्ठि<sup>९</sup> णाईं<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
पच्छइं अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ ८  
दुग्गन्धं रुक्खं णं भमर-पन्ति ॥ ९

15

20

2. 1 s °थाणेहि. 2 P चामीयरग.° 3 S भूसियेसु. 4 S झंकारियेसु. 5 S °अंधारियेसु. 6 S °उज्जालियेसु. 7 PS आलावणि°. 8 A मंचेंसु. 9 P वम्महं. 10 PS A सरीरइ. 11 P कंठाए. 12 P सुपंति, S सुयंति. 13 P लएत्ति. 14 A सच्छाविय. 15 PS अलिउ. 16 S पुणेवि ससत्थ, A पुणेसणत्थ. 17 PS A अंगइ. 18 S चलंति. 19 A हत्था. 20 PS थिअ. 21 PS किहा. 22 S ति. 23 S आयइ. 24 S आसप. 25 S जिहा.

3. 1 PS ताव. 2 SA करिणिहि. 3 SA विज्ज. 4 A °देहा. 5 P उम्मेल्लिअ, S उम्मि-लिय. 6 S चडिया. 7 S दरिसावि व पुण णिउरुं. 8 P उघाउ ऊहु, S उहुघाउ ऊहु. 9 S सम्माइट्ठि. 10 S णाइ. 11 This whole line missing in A. 12 P पच्छा. 13 A दुग्गंधि. 14 P रुक्खु, A रुक्खे.

[ २ ] १ अनया सह-दर्शनाया—सिद्धिर्भवति. २ पट्दर्शनानि च.

[ ३ ] १ तथा.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गणियारिणें वालें  
सरि-सलिल-रहल्लिणें (?)

णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किहें ॥  
कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिह<sup>१९</sup> ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

५ किक्किन्धहों घल्लियें मालें ताणें  
आसण्णं परिट्ठिय विमल-देह  
विच्छाय जाय सयल वि णरिन्द  
णं कु-तवसि परम-गईहें<sup>१०</sup> चुर्क  
एत्थन्तरे<sup>११</sup> सिरिमाला-वईहु  
१० 'अवभन्तरे<sup>१२</sup> विज्जाहर-वराहु<sup>१३</sup>  
उद्दालहों<sup>१४</sup> बहु वरइत्तु हणहों<sup>१५</sup>  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु अन्धएण

णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाणें ॥ १  
णं कणयगिरिहें<sup>१६</sup> णव-चन्दलेह ॥ २  
ससि-जोणहें विणु णं महिहरिन्द ॥ ३  
णं पङ्कथ-सर रवि-कन्ति-मुक्क ॥ ४  
कोवग्गि-पलीविउं विजयसीहु ॥ ५  
पइसार दिण्णु किं वन्नरीहुं ॥ ६  
वाणर-वंस-यरहों<sup>१७</sup> कन्दु खणहों<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ७  
हक्कारिउ अमरिस-कुद्धएणें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ 'विज्जाहर तुम्हें  
लइ पहरणु पाव

अम्हें कइद्धयें<sup>१९</sup> कवणु छलु ।  
जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु  
अन्धिभट्टं जुञ्जु विज्जाहराहें  
साहणइ मि अवरोप्परु मिडन्ति  
२० भज्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मच्च  
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति  
रणु विज्जाहर-वाणरहें<sup>२०</sup> जाम

उत्थरिउ पवर-भुव-फलिह-दीहु ॥ १  
सिरिमाला-कारणें दुद्धराहें ॥ २  
णं सुकइ-कव-वर्यणइ<sup>२१</sup> घडन्ति ॥ ३  
दुक्कवि-कवालायं व कु-सच्च ॥ ४  
णं 'पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति ॥ ५  
लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसु<sup>२२</sup> ताम ॥ ६

15 P चालेवि, S चालवि. 16 S किहा. 17 P S रहल्लण. 18 S जिहा.

4. 1 A घत्तिव. 2 A सालण. 3 P S आसण्णि. 4 P कणयहरिहें, S कणयहरिहिं. 5 P 'गईहिं, S गईदि. 6 P सुक्क corrected to चुक्क, S चुक्क, A सुक्क. 7 P पृथ्वन्तरि, S इत्थन्तरि. 8 P S 'वलीविउ. 9 A अट्ठमन्तरि. 10 P S 'वराह. 11 P S वाणराह. 12 P S A उद्दालहु. 13 S वरयत्तु. 14 A हणहु. 15 P S वाणरवसुट्ठभट. 16 A गणहु. 17 S सुणेणि. 18 S कदं-दएण. 19 P अग्गि. 20 S कण्ठय. 21 A म्मिन्.

5. 1 P S 'भुल'. 2 P S अग्गि, A आग्गि. 3 P S जुञ्ज, A जुञ्जे. 4 A विज्जाहराह. 5 P A साहणइ मि, S साहण मिअ. 6 P S 'वयणह. 7 A धित्ति. 8 A 'कटायन. 9 P S 'वाणराह. 10 S सुकेसि.

[ ४ ] १ तथा वन्यया. २ अस्मिन् प्रत्याये.

[ ५ ] १ पुंशर्ला.

आलग्गु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसुं  
तहि अवसरें वेहविद्धएण

जसु दुक्कइ सो सो लेइ णासुं ॥ ७  
रणें विजयसीहु हउ अन्धएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु  
णावइ सयवत्तु

दीसइ असिवर-खण्डियउं ।  
तोडेंवि<sup>१७</sup> हंसें<sup>१८</sup> छण्डियउ ॥ ९

९

[ ६ ]

विणिवाइएँ 'विजयमइन्दें खुहें  
तुट्टाणणु भणइ सुकेसु एमं  
तें वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत्त  
एत्तहें वि दुट्ट-णिट्टवण-हेउ  
'परमेसर पर-णरवर-सिरीहुं  
पडिचन्दहों सुएँण कइछएण  
तं वयणु सुणेंवि णं करन्तु खेउ  
चउरइ<sup>१६</sup> विज्जाहर-वलेण

किएँ पाराउट्टुएँ वल-समुहें ॥ १  
'सिरिमाल लएप्पिणु जाहुं देव' ॥ २  
णिविसइं किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३  
केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउं ॥ ४  
ओलग्गइ पाणेंहि<sup>११</sup> विजयसीहु ॥ ५  
आवट्टिउं जम-मुहें<sup>१३</sup> अन्धएण' ॥ ६  
सण्णहेंवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७  
परिवेढिउं पट्टणु तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५

हकारिय वे वि  
लइ दुक्कउ कालु

'पावहों<sup>१८</sup> पैमय-महद्धयहों ।  
'णिग्गहों 'किक्किन्धन्धयहों<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियाणणेण  
'अरें भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम  
तं णिसुणेंवि दूसह-दंसणेहिं  
णिग्गन्तहिं जण-णिग्गय-पयाउं

हकारिय 'विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १  
दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरहों तेम' ॥ २  
पडिचन्द-णरिन्दहों णन्दणेहिं ॥ ३  
किउ पाराउट्टुउं सेणु साउं ॥ ४

२०

११ S हुयासु. १२ P S तासु, A नासु. १३ P S तहि. १४ A अवसरि. १५ P S A °मंडलि.  
१६ P °खंडियओ. १७ P S A तोडिबि. १८ A हंसै.

६. १ S पाराउट्टुए. २ A भणइ. ३ P S एव. ४ P S जाहु. ५ A ते. ६ A णिविसद्धि. ७  
S एत्तहें. ८ S अंसणवेउ, A असणिवउ. ९ A °समीहु. १० S उलग्गइ. ११ A पाणिहिं. १२  
P आवट्टिउ. १३ P S °मुहि. १४ S missing, A न न. १५ A चउरंनो. १६ P परिवेढिउ.  
१७ A रिउपट्टणु च्छलेण. १८ A पाहो. १९ P णिग्गहुओ with हु deleted, A तिग्गउ.  
२० A °धद्धयहो.

७. १ P विप्फुरिया°. २ A सहहु. ३ A °संदणेहिं. ४ A णिग्गंतिहि. ५ P जणे. ६ S  
°पयाउ. ७ P पाराउट्टुउं, S पाराउट्टिउ. ८ S साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[ ६ ] १ विजयसिहें. २ रे मर्कटध्वजां (?). ३ निर्गच्छय. ४ नाम.

[ ७ ] १ अशनिवेगेन (?). २ सर्वम्.  
पड० चरि० ७

सो असणिवेउ<sup>१</sup> अन्धयहो वलिउ तडिवाहणेण किक्किन्धु<sup>२</sup> खलिउ ॥ ५  
 पहरण<sup>३</sup>इ मुयन्ति सु-दारुणाइ<sup>४</sup> खणें अग्गेयइ<sup>५</sup> खणें वारुणाइ<sup>६</sup> ॥ ६  
 खणें पवणत्थइ<sup>७</sup> खणें थम्भणाइ<sup>८</sup> खणें वामोहण-उम्मोहणाइ<sup>९</sup> ॥ ७  
 खणें महियलें खणें गहयलें भमन्ति खणें सन्दणें खणें जे<sup>१०</sup> विमाणें थन्ति ॥ ८  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

आयामेंवि दुक्खु  
 णिउ पंन्थें तेण

अन्धउ खगें कण्ठें हउ ।

जे<sup>११</sup> सो विजयमइन्दु<sup>१२</sup> गउ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

एत्तेह<sup>१</sup> वि 'भिण्डिवालेण पहरं  
 १० अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेवि<sup>२</sup> मणेण  
 तहिं अवसरें दुक्खु सुकेसु पासु  
 पडिवाइउ<sup>३</sup> चयण-भाउं लहुं  
 'कहिं<sup>४</sup> अन्धउं' 'पेसण-उक्खु देव'  
 पुणु पडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं  
 १५ हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय

किक्किन्ध-गराहिउ मुच्छ-गउ ॥ १

आमेल्लिउं विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ २

रहवरें<sup>५</sup> छुहेवि णिउ गिय-णिवासु ॥ ३

उट्टन्ते<sup>१०</sup> पुच्छिउ परम-वन्धु ॥ ४

णिवडिउं पुणो<sup>१५</sup> वि तडि-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५

'हा पइं<sup>१७</sup> विणु सुणणं पंमय-दीउ ॥ ६

ही पइं विणु मेइणि 'विहवें जाय' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो भणंइ सुकेसु  
 सिरें णिक्खेण खगें

'संसउ णाहं जिएवाहो'<sup>२५</sup> ।

अवसरु कवणु रुपवाहो<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ८

[ ९ ]

२० विणु केज्जे वंइरिहिं अङ्गु देहिं<sup>३</sup>  
 जीवन्तहुं सिज्जइ सवु कज्जु

पायाललङ्क पइसरहुं एहिं<sup>४</sup> ॥ १

एत्तिउ ण वि हउं ण वि तुहुं ण रज्जु' ॥ २

१ A असणिवेउ. १० A किक्किन्धु. ११ S पहरण. १२ P सुयन्ति. १३ S पावत्थइ. १४ S वाहण, A उम्मोहण. १५ S खणें जि, A खणि जि. १६ A ठंति. १७ A पंथे. १८ P S जि, A जे. १९ A विजयमयंदु.

८. १ S एत्तेहिं. २ P S हउ. ३ P S परिचित्तिवि, A परिचितइ. ४ S आमेल्लिय. ५ S विट्ठलवाहणेण. ६ P A रहवरे, S रहवर. ७ S पडिवायउ. ८ P S भाव. ९ A लहु. १० P S उट्टन्ते. ११ P S कहि. १२ A वंथलं. १३ P पेसणचक्खु. १४ A निवडउ. १५ S पुणो पुणो वि. १६ P S तत्तु च्छिज्जु. १७ A missing. १८ P S A पइ. १९ A सुचउ. २० P S हो. २१ P विहउ. २२ A भणइ. २३ S णाहे. २४ P S जीवेवहो. २५ A तिवखय. २६ P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो.

९. १ A कज्जे. २ P S वहरिहि. ३ S देहि अंगु, A पंगु देहि. ४ S एहिं. ५ P S जीवन्तहु. ६ S हउ.

[ ८ ] १ गोफणि-पाषाणेन. २ प्रतिवापितः, पुनः पुनः वीजितः. ३ सचेतनो जातः. ४ वानरद्वीपः. ५ विधवा.

तं णिसुणेंवि वाणर-वंस-सारु  
णासन्तु णिऐवि हरिसिय-मणेण  
करें<sup>१०</sup> धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तुं  
णासन्तु णवन्तुं सुवन्तुं सत्तुं  
जे<sup>११</sup> विजयसीहु हउ भुयं-विसालु  
तं णिसुणेंवि तडिवाहणु णियंत्तुं

णिग्घायहो<sup>२७</sup> लङ्क  
मुत्तइ इच्छापे

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहं पुरं हरेवि  
वहु-दिवसेहिं<sup>१२</sup> घण-पडलइं<sup>१३</sup> णिएवि<sup>१४</sup>  
सहसार-कुमारहो देवि<sup>१५</sup> रज्जु  
वहु-काले<sup>१६</sup> किक्किन्धाहिवो वि  
पल्लुइं<sup>१७</sup> पडीवउ णर-वरिडु  
जोवइं व पईहियं-लोयणेहिं<sup>१८</sup>  
गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिं<sup>१९</sup>  
वीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं

तं सेलुं णिएवि  
किउ पट्टणु तेत्थुं

णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारं ॥ ३  
रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेणं ॥ ४  
'किं उत्तिमं-पुरिसंहं एउं जुत्तु ॥ ५  
भुज्जन्तु ण हम्मइं जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६  
सो<sup>२१</sup> णिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालुं<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ७  
लहु देसु पसाहिउ एकं-छत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णंहं अण्णइं पट्ठणंइं ॥  
सु-कलत्तइं<sup>३०</sup> व स-जोवणइं ॥ ९

[ १० ]

अवरं वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १  
तं विजयसीह-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २  
अप्पुणुं साहिउ पर-लोय-कज्जु ॥ ३  
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिपे<sup>११</sup> मेरु सो वि ॥ ४  
महु पवर-महीहरु तामं दिट्ठु ॥ ५  
हसइं व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ ६  
ण्हाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥ ७  
पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं<sup>१८</sup> ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कोक्कावेवि<sup>२०</sup> णिय पय पडरं ॥  
किक्किन्धे<sup>२३</sup> किक्किन्धपुं<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ९

7 A सपरिचार. 8 s विज्जलवाहणेण. 9 P s करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पत्तुत्तु, s जुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 s पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 s एव. 14 This hemistich is missing in s. 15 A णमंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P संतु. 18 A हम्मइं. 19 s जि, A जे. 20 s सुअ°. 21 s हणिउ. 22 P कयंत°. 23 s दंततरालु. 24 s णिसु णिसुणि वि तडेवाहणु. 25 P s णियंतु. 26 P s एक. 27 A णिग्घापे. 28 P s अण्णहो. 29 s पट्ठइ. 30 P सकलत्तइं, s सुकलत्तइं.

10. 1 s °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 s पुरइं. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P s °दिवसहिं. 5 P °पडलइ, s पट्टलइ, A पट्टण. 6 s णियैवि, A णिए. 7 P s विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु. 10 s कालि, A काले. 11 P °भत्तिपे. 12 s पल्लु, A पल्लु. 13 P s ताव. 14 P s जोयइ. 15 A पईहि. 16 s हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P s °गुरुहरेहिं. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोक्का-वि. 21 A पडर. 22 A तिरथु. 23 s किक्केधे. 24 A किक्किधउर.

[ ९ ] १ व्याघ्रटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम-विद्याधरस्य.

[ १० ] १ मधुप्रचुरपर्वतः (?)

[ ११ ]

महु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु  
अण्णु वि सूररव<sup>१</sup> कण्हि<sup>२</sup> तासु  
एत्तहें वि सुकेसहो<sup>३</sup> तिण्णि पुत्त  
१ पोढत्तणें वुच्चइ तेहिं ताउ  
तं सुणेंवि<sup>४</sup> जणेरें<sup>५</sup> वुत्तु एम  
कहिं जाहुं मुएवि पायाललङ्क  
घणवाहण-पमुह गिरन्तराइं  
अणुह्य लङ्क कामिणि व पवर

उच्चुरव<sup>६</sup> तामं उप्पण्णु पुत्तु ॥ १  
वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २  
सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमलवन्त ॥ ३  
'कि' ण जाहुं जेत्यु किक्किन्धराउ ॥ ४  
'थिय' दाहुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५  
चउपासिउ वईरिहुं तणिय सङ्क ॥ ६  
एत्तिथेइं जामं रज्जन्तराइं ॥ ७  
महु तणें<sup>८</sup> 'सीसें अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

10

तं वयणु सुणेवि  
'उच्चइए रजें

॥ वत्ता ॥

मालि पलिंत्तुं दवगि जिह ।  
णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताथ किह ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

महु कहिय भडारा पइं जि णित्ति तिह जीवहि जिह परिभमइं कित्ति ॥ १  
११ तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जइ जणेण तिहं सुञ्जु जिह ण मुच्चहि<sup>२</sup> धणेण ॥ २  
तिह जुञ्जु जिह णिव्वुइ जणइं अहु तिह तजुं जिह पुणु वि ण होइं सङ्क ॥ ३  
तिह चउं जिह वुच्चइं साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहं णं डाहु ॥ ४  
तिह सुणु जिह णिवसहि गुरुहुं पासैं<sup>५</sup> तिह मरु जिह णावहि<sup>६</sup> गम्भवासैं ॥ ५  
तिह तउ करें जिह परितवइ गत्तुं तिह रज्जु पालें जिह णवईं सत्तु ॥ ६  
२० किं जीएं रिउं-आसङ्किण किं पुरिसें माण-कलङ्किण ॥ ७  
किं दवें<sup>८</sup> दाण-विवज्जिएणं किं पुत्तें<sup>९</sup> मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 S उच्चरव. 2 PS ताव. 3 S सूरव. 4 PS सुमलवन्त. 5 S किर, A कि न. 6 PS जाहु जित्तु. 7 PS सुणिवि. 8 A जणेरें. 9 PS थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 S illegible. 12 PS वहरिहि. 13 A पहुइ. 14 P एत्तिथइ, S णत्तिथइ. 15 S illegible. 16 S तणइ. 17 PS सीसे. 18 A पवत्त. 19 A उच्चइए.

12. 1 PS पइं जि भडारा कहिय. 2 S तहि. 3 A परिभमइं. 4 P हसिज्जहि. 5 A तिह. 6 PS मुच्चइ, A मुच्चहि. 7 A सुञ्जु. 8 A जणइं. 9 PS तजु. 10 S illegible. 11 P वज्जु. 12 P वुच्चहि, S illegible, A वच्चहि. 13 S न. 14 गुरुह. 15 A पासि. 16 PS णावहि. 17 A करि. 18 S रत्तु. 19 A नमइं. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 PA रिउं, S illegible. 22 A दवें. 23 A विवज्जिएणी. 24 A पुत्ते.

[ ११ ] १ मधुगिरे: किक्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इक्षुरवः. ३ सूर्यरवः. ४ माल्यवन्तः ( ? ). ५ विनष्टे.

॥ वत्ता ॥

जइ कलएँ ताय  
तो णियय-जणेरि

लङ्काणयरि<sup>२५</sup> ण पइसरमि<sup>२६</sup> ।  
इन्दाणी<sup>२७</sup> करयलें धरमि<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

गय रयणि पयाणउं परएँ<sup>२</sup> दिण्णु  
संचल्लिउं साहणु गिरवसेसु  
तुरएसु के वि कें<sup>३</sup> वि सन्दणेसु  
परिवेदिय लङ्का-णयरि तेहिं  
णं पोढ-विलासिणि कामुएहिं  
किउ कलयलु रहसाऊरिएहिं  
सँझिएहिं सङ्ख ताँलियेहिं ताल  
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु

हउ तूरुं रसायलु णाई<sup>४</sup> मिण्णु ॥ १  
आरुढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २  
सिविएसु के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३  
णं महिहर-कोडि<sup>५</sup> महा-घणेहिं ॥ ४  
णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएहिं ॥ ५  
पडिपहर्यइं तूरुं<sup>६</sup> तूरिएहिं ॥ ६  
चउ-पासिउ उट्टिय<sup>७</sup> भड-वमालें ॥ ७  
रणें पाराउट्टउ वलु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दुं  
सरहसुं णिग्घाउ

पञ्चाणणहों समावडिउ ।  
गम्पिणु मौलिहें अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

पहरन्ति परोप्परुं तरुवरेहिं  
पुणु विज्जारुवहिं भीसणेहिं  
पुणु णाराएहिं भयङ्करोहिं<sup>१</sup>  
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त-धयइं

पुणु पाह्माणेहिं पुणु गिरिवरेहिं ॥ १  
अहि-गरुड-कुम्भिय-पञ्चाणणेहिं ॥ २  
भुर्यइन्दायाम-पइहरेहिं ॥ ३  
वइयागरणं व वायरण-पयइं ॥ ४

25 PS लंकाउरि. 26 PS पइसरमि. 27 PS इन्दाणि.

13. 1 A पयाणउं. 2 A नवर. 3 S तरु. 4 PS णाउं, A नाइ. 5 A संचल्लियउ. 6 S कियि. 7 S सुविएसु. 8 S णयरे. 9 S फुल्लन्धुएहिं. 10 S पडिपहरइ. 11 A तूरय. 12 S संखियहिं, A संखियहि. 13 S तालियहि, A तालियहिं. 14 PS उट्टिय. 15 S भवमाल corrected to भडइ. 16 PS गयंदु. 17 P सहरसु. 18 P मालिहिं, S मालिहि.

14. 1 P परोपर. 2 P पहरेहि, marginally 'तरुवरेहि पाटे,' S पहरेहिं, marginally 'पहरणेहिं'. 3 PS पाहणेहिं. 4 A विज्जारुविहि. 5 S गुरु. 6 S कुम्भे. 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kadavaka except the first hemistich. 8 P भुर्यइदा, S भुर्यइदा. 9 P वइयायरण, S पइयायरण.

[ १२ ] १ माता.

[ १३ ] १ प्रभाते. २ णागराजो ( P. णाउं ) मेदित. ३ अत्रभाग. ४ धनर. ५ निर्घातु नाम विचाधरः.

[ १४ ] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व.



एत्थन्तरे<sup>10</sup> वाहिय-सन्दणेण  
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि<sup>12</sup> गयणे<sup>18</sup>  
णिग्घाउ<sup>15</sup> पडिउ णिग्घाउ<sup>17</sup> जेम  
चत्तारि वि धुव<sup>19</sup>-परिहव-कलङ्क

5

सन्तिहे सन्तिहे  
सुविलासिणि जेम

दणुवइ<sup>11</sup> इन्दानिहे णन्दणेण ॥ ५  
हउ खगे छुछु कियन्त-वयणे<sup>16</sup> ॥ ६  
महियले णरे णहे<sup>18</sup> परितुइ<sup>20</sup> देव ॥ ७  
जय-जय-सहेण पइइ लङ्क ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गम्पिणु वन्दण-हत्ति कियं ।  
लङ्क सँ इं भु ज्जन्तं थियं ॥ ९

\*

### [ ८. अट्टमो संधि ]

मालिहे रज्जु करन्ताहो  
सहसा अहिमुहिह्वाइ<sup>1</sup>

10

सिद्धइ<sup>2</sup> विज्जाहर-मण्डलइ<sup>3</sup> ।  
सायरहो जेम सव्वइ<sup>4</sup> जलइ<sup>5</sup> ॥ १

[ १ ]

तहिं अवसरे छुह-पङ्कापण्डुरे  
पिहुल-णियन्विणि पीण-पओहरि<sup>6</sup>  
ताहे पुत्तु सुरे-सिरि-संपण्णउं<sup>7</sup>  
मेसइ<sup>8</sup> मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु  
विज्जाहर जि सब किय सुरवर  
छवीस वि सहसइ<sup>9</sup> पेक्खणयहुं<sup>10</sup>  
गायण जाइ सुरिन्दत्तणयहुं<sup>11</sup>  
उव्वसि-रम्म-तिलोत्तिम-पहुइहिं<sup>12</sup>

15

दाहिण-सेद्धिहिं<sup>13</sup> रहणेउर-पुरे<sup>14</sup> ॥ १  
सहसारहो पिय माणस-सुन्दरि ॥ २  
इन्दु चवेवि इन्दु उप्पण्णउं<sup>15</sup> ॥ ३  
सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणुं<sup>16</sup> ॥ ४  
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-ससहर ॥ ५  
णाहिं पमाणु खुज्जे-वामणयहुं<sup>17</sup> ॥ ६  
णामइ<sup>18</sup> ताइ कियइ अप्पणयहुं<sup>19</sup> ॥ ७  
अट्ठायाल-सहस-वर-जुवइहिं ॥ ८

10 PSA एत्थन्तरि. 11 A दणुवइ°. 12 A परियंचेवि. 13 P गयणं. 14 A कयंत°. 15 PS °वयणि. 16 S णिग्घाउ. 17 P णिग्घाउ, S णिग्घा with य added marginally. 18 PS णरवइ. 19 P णहिं, S णहि. 20 PS तुइ. 21 P marginally corrected to धुय. 22 S संतिहिं. 23 S किया. 24 S सयं. 25 PA ज्जन्ति. 26 S थिया.

1. 1 रज्जु. 2 A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करन्ताहो, सिद्धइ. 3 A °मंडलइ. 4 P अहिमुहिह्वाइ, S अहिमुह इयाइ. 5 PSA सव्वइ. 6 A °पंदरे. 7 S °सेद्धिहि, A °सेद्धिहे. 8 A °पुरि. 9 S °पउहरि. 10 PS तामु. 11 A सर°. 12 P संपण्णउं, S संपुण्णउ. 13 A उप्पण्णउं. 14 S भेसह. 15 S यभावणु. 16 PS पवणु कुवेर. 17 S वतणु. 18 PS सहास. 19 P पेक्खणयहु, S पेक्खणयहु. 20 S णहि. 21 PS खुज्जु. 22 P वावणयहुं, S वावणयहु. 23 A णाणहुं जाइ सुरिंदहु तणयहुं. 24 PSA णामइ. 25 A अप्पणयहु. 26 SA उव्वस. 27 S पहुयहिं.

२ राक्षसपति सुकेशीत्यर्थः ३ माता. ४ सुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-मात्यवन्तः.

[ १ ] बृहस्पति. २ प्रभृतिभिः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्ति<sup>२८</sup> विज्जाहरेंण  
ताइ ताइ महु चिन्धाइ

‘तहो जाइ जाइ आखण्डलहो ।  
<sup>३१</sup>लइ हउं जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहो ॥ ९

[ २ ]

<sup>१</sup>जुए<sup>२</sup> खय-कालें णिड्डु (?) णिड्डुलिहें जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १  
ते ते मिलिय णराहिव इन्दहो अवर जलोह व <sup>३</sup>अवर-समुद्धहो ॥ २  
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्ति<sup>४</sup> सिरिगारिहें (?) आण करन्ति वि णाहङ्कारिहें ॥ ३  
केण<sup>५</sup> वि कहिउ गम्पि तहो मालिहें ‘पहु संकन्ति (?) ण तुम्ह<sup>६</sup> णिड्डुलिहें (?) ॥ ४  
इन्दु को वि सहसारहो णन्दणु तासु करन्ति सब भिच्चत्तणु ॥ ५  
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहो पुत्तं कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तं ॥ ६  
देवाविय रण-भेरि भयङ्कर घर (?) सण्णहें वि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७  
किक्किन्धहो किक्किन्धहो णन्दण दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहो’  
‘पेक्खु<sup>१५</sup> देव दुणिमिन्ताइ

तं मालि सुमालि करेहि<sup>१७</sup> धरइ ।  
सिव कन्दइ वायसु करगरइ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

पेक्खु कुंहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती मोक्कल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १  
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयण पेक्खहि रुहिर-ण्हाण वस-भोयण ॥ २  
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ घर-देवउल्ल-णिवहु लोइन्तउ ॥ ३  
पेक्खु अकाले महा-घणु गज्जिउ णहें णच्चन्तु कवन्धु अलज्जिउ ॥ ४  
तं णिसुणेवि वयणु तहो वलियउ ‘वच्छ वच्छ जइ सरणु जि वलियउ ॥ ५  
तो किं मरइ सव्वु एउं अलियउ दइउं मुएवि अण्णु को<sup>१३</sup> वलियउ ॥ ६

28 A परिचिन्तिउं. 29 A जाइ जाइ वि. 30 P चिघाह, s चिघइ. 31 This Pāda is missing in A. 32 P लइ, s missing.

2. 1 The first line in missing in A. 2 s जुय. 3 A रवरव. 4 s दंनि, A दिति. 5 s सेंगारहि, A सेंगारिहि. 6 A गणति. 7 s illegible, A हंकारिहि. 8 A केहि मि. 9 s मालिहो. 10 P संकति. 11 P णिड्डालिहें, s णिड्डालिहें, A निड्डालिहें. 12 s गन्दणो. 13 s जालालि. 14 A किक्किध वि. 15 P पयाणउं. 16 P सुमाले. 17 Ps करे. 18 s पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमिन्ताइ. 20 P करकरइ, s करकरइ.

3. 1 A पक्खि. 2 Ps देउलहं. 3 s णिवहुं. 4 A अकालि. 5 A महावण. 6 s णच्चन्ति. 7 s ववणु. 8 Ps सवणु. 9 Ps सक्कु. 10 s यउ, A इउ. 11 P अलिजउं. 12 s दयउ. 13 A नउ.

[ २ ] १ मयुक्काले. २ ललाटेः. ३ आज्ञां.

[ ३ ] १ मालो. २ भयप्रघणं (उं) वा.

छुडु धीरत्तणु होई मणूसहो  
एम भणेपिणु दिणु पयाणउ

लच्छि कित्ति ओसरई ण पासहो ॥ ७  
चलिउं सेणु सरहसु स-विमाणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय-गय-रहवर-णरवरहिं  
दीसइ विञ्जई-महीहरहो

महियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं ।  
मेहउलु णाई उद्धाइयउं ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

तं जमकरणहो अणुहरमाणउ  
उभय-सेढि<sup>४</sup>-सामन्त पण्डा  
तीहिं अवसरें वलवन्त महाइयं  
॥ 'अहो अहो रहणेउर-पुर-राणा  
दुज्जउ लङ्काहिउ समरङ्गणें  
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी  
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु'  
'दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुकउं

णिसुणोवि रक्खहो<sup>१०</sup> तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १  
गम्पिणु इन्दहो सरणें<sup>११</sup> पड्डा ॥ २  
मालिहें केरा दुअं पराइयं ॥ ३  
कपु देवि<sup>१२</sup> करे<sup>१३</sup> सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४  
छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणणें ॥ ५  
दासि जेम जसुं पेसणगारी<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ६  
आएहिं<sup>१५</sup> वयणेंहिं कुविउं<sup>१६</sup> पुरन्दरु ॥ ७  
णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरे<sup>१७</sup> दुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को सो लङ्क-पुराहिउइ  
जो जीवेसइ विहिं<sup>१८</sup> मि रणें

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहो<sup>१९</sup> तणियं ।  
महि णीसावण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

गय ते मालि-इय णिब्भच्छिय  
१० सण्णज्झइ सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु  
सण्णज्झइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणु  
सण्णज्झइ जमु 'दण्ड-भयङ्करु

दुव्वयणावमाण-पडिहत्थिये ॥ १  
कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं-वाहणु ॥ २  
धूमद्वउ कुयारि<sup>५</sup> मेसासणु ॥ ३  
महिसारुदु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउ. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउ. 20 A णरवरहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि. 22 P माइअउं, मायूयउ. 23 PS विञ्जइरि°. 24 PS उद्धाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउ. 2 S वक्खहो 3 A तणउं पयाणउ. 4 A उहयसेणि°. 5 P सरणि, S सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A वलेवन्त. 8 S महाइया. 9 A दूअ°. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from उरपुरराणा up to कुम्भवीडे अग्नि° (VIII 9 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणगारी. 16 S आयहिं वयणहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुकउं. 20 S दंतन्तरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिय. 23 A विहिं. मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पडहत्थिय, A पडहच्छिय. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावइ. 4 S हुआसणु. 5 A कुंजारि. 6 S A जमदंड.

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोग्गर-धरु<sup>७</sup>  
सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुदंसणु  
सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु  
सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु  
सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु  
सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउ<sup>१२</sup>

रिच्छारुदु रणङ्गणे दुद्धरु ॥ ५  
णागवास-करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६  
तरुवर-पर्वरुग्गामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७  
पुप्फ-विमाणारुदु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८  
सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९  
कुन्त<sup>१५</sup>-पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइ वि दि<sup>१६</sup>छीहोन्ताइ  
णिण्वि परोप्परु चिन्धा<sup>१७</sup>इ

ताइ मि रण-रस<sup>१८</sup>-पुलउगयइ<sup>१९</sup> ।  
सुहडहु<sup>१८</sup> कवयइ<sup>१९</sup> फुट्टेवि<sup>२०</sup> गयइ<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ११

[ ६ ]

तामै परोप्परु वेहाविद्धइ<sup>२१</sup>  
मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर  
पुच्छुग्गीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व  
जोह वि अमुणिय<sup>२२</sup>-जडर-उरत्थल  
संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धर्य<sup>२३</sup>-सारहि  
ताहि<sup>२४</sup> अवसरै रहणेउर-सारहो  
सूररणण सोमु रणे<sup>२५</sup> खारिउ  
जमु<sup>२६</sup> किक्किन्धे धणउ सुमालिं

पढम भिडन्तइ<sup>२७</sup> अग्गिम-खन्धइ<sup>२८</sup> ॥ १  
पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थिय<sup>२९</sup> कुञ्जर ॥ २  
'कहि<sup>३०</sup> गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३  
'कहि<sup>३१</sup> गय रिउ' पहरन्ति<sup>३२</sup> व करयल ॥ ४  
चक्क-सेस थिय<sup>३३</sup> णवर महारहि<sup>३४</sup> ॥ ५  
धाइ<sup>३५</sup> मल्लवन्तु सहसारहो ॥ ६  
उच्छुररण<sup>३६</sup> वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७  
पवणु सुकेसे<sup>३७</sup> सुरवइ मालिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्तिउ<sup>३८</sup> कालु ण वुज्झियउ

तुहु<sup>३९</sup> कवणहु<sup>४०</sup> इन्दुहु<sup>४१</sup> इन्दु कहें ।

रणडेहि<sup>४२</sup> मुण्डेहि<sup>४३</sup> जिच्चिभएहि<sup>४४</sup>

किं<sup>४५</sup> जो सो रम्महि<sup>४६</sup> इन्दवहे<sup>४७</sup> ॥ ९

7 s मोग्गरधरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवर. 10 s पहरु. 11 s विमाणारुदु सत्तिथकरु.  
12 A गामिउ. 13 A कोत. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणस. 16 s पुलउगयइ, A  
पुलउगयइ. 17 s चिधाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 s फुट्टेवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइ.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइद्धइ. 3 A भिडन्तहु. 4 s खंघइ, A खंघहु. 5 s थिय. 6 s  
पुच्छु. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अमुणिय. 10 A जडरो-  
त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह. 12 A पसरन्ति. 13 A धुरसारहि. 14 s थिय. 15 A महारहि.  
16 s तहि. 17 s धायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छुररण. 20 A जमु किक्किन्धे. 21 s सुमाले.  
22 A सुकेसि. 23 s माले. 24 A एत्तउ. 25 s तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहु.  
27 s missing. 28 A इदिहि मुंदिहि. 29 s जिच्चिपुहि, A भएहि. 30 A रम्महि.  
31 s इन्दवहो.

[ ७ ]

तं 'णिसुणेंवि चोइउ अइरावउ  
मालि-पुरन्दरं<sup>१</sup> भिडिय परोप्परु  
जुज्झंइं<sup>२</sup> सेस-णरेंहिं<sup>३</sup> परिचत्तंइं<sup>४</sup>  
५ इन्दयालु जिह तिहं<sup>५</sup> जोइज्जइ  
भीम-महांभीमं<sup>६</sup> जा दिण्णी  
सा विकराल-वयण उज्जाइय  
चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-धणयेंहिं<sup>७</sup>  
दूएँ<sup>८</sup> वुत्तु आसि<sup>९</sup> रायङ्गणें

१३

१४

तंहिं<sup>१०</sup> पत्थावें<sup>११</sup> पुरन्दरेंण  
वड्ढिय तहें<sup>१२</sup> वि चउग्गुणिय

॥ घत्ता ॥

माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियं ।  
रवि-कन्तिएँ ससि-कन्ति व हरियं ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोएँवि<sup>१</sup>  
१५ 'तइयँहुं<sup>२</sup> ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ  
तं णिसुणेंवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें  
वायव-चारुण-अगोयत्थइँ<sup>३</sup>  
जिह अण्णाण-कण्णें<sup>४</sup> जिण-वयणइँ  
जिह उवयार-सयइँ<sup>५</sup> अकुलीणेंएँ  
२० गम्पि पहङ्गणु मिलिउ पहङ्गणें  
हसिउ पुरन्दरेण 'अरें माणव

भणइं सुमालि मालि-सुहुं जोएँवि<sup>६</sup> ॥ १  
एवहिं<sup>७</sup> आयउ कालु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ २  
अमरिस-कुज्झएण रणें<sup>८</sup> मालें ॥ ३  
मुकइँ तिण्णि मिं<sup>९</sup> गयइँ<sup>१०</sup> णिरत्थइँ ॥ ४  
जिह गोट्टङ्गणें<sup>११</sup> वर-मणि-रयणइँ ॥ ५  
वयइँ<sup>१२</sup> जेम चारित्त-विहीणेंएँ ॥ ६  
वरुणहें<sup>१३</sup> वरुण हुंवासु हुआसणें ॥ ७  
देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ मालि 'को देइं तुहुं  
१८ जं वन्धहि ओहट्टहि वि

वलु पउरु सु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।  
इन्दयालु पेरं सिक्खियउ' ॥ ९

७. १ s णिसुणिवि चोयउ. २ s उल०. ३ s पुरंदर. ४ A विहिंवि. ५ s जुज्झहे, A जुज्झजुज्झइं. ६ s परिचत्तइ. ७ s A पडिथिरइ. ८ s णेत्तइ. ९ s तिह. १० s रक्खइ. ११ s 'महाभीमहि. १२ s 'परंपराय अवयण्णी. १३ s धणयहिं. १४ A वुत्तु. १५ A चरियहि. १६ s अप्पणयहिं. १७ s दूयहिं. १८ A मासि. १९ s तहि. २० A पत्थावि. २१ s संभरिया. २२ ps होवि. २३ s हरिया.

८. १ s अवलोयवि. २ A भणइं. ३ A मोहुं. ४ s जोयवि. ५ s तइयहो. ६ s जेवहि. ७ s रण. ८ s 'यत्थइ. ९ s वि. १० s गयइ. ११ A गोट्टंगणाए मणि. १२ s अकुलीणइं. १३ s वयइ. १४ s विट्ठणइं. १५ s वरुणहु. १६ A हुयासु हुयासणे. १७ s देव तुहु. १८ s जहिं वड्डइ इट्टहि विह. १९ s परि सिक्खियउ.

[ ९ ]

तं गिसुणेवि वयणु सुररां<sup>१</sup>  
लहु उप्पाडैवि<sup>२</sup> धित्तु णरिन्दे<sup>३</sup>  
सहसा रुहिरायम्विरु दीसिउ  
वाम-पाणि वणे<sup>४</sup> देवि अखन्तिए  
विहलङ्गलु ओणल्लु महीयल्ले  
मालि सुमालि<sup>५</sup> साहुकारिउ  
उट्टेवि<sup>६</sup> मुक्कु<sup>७</sup> चक्कु सहसक्खे  
सिरु पाडेवि रसीयल्ले पडियउ

विह्लु गिडाल्ले मालि णारां<sup>१</sup> ॥ १  
णाई वरङ्कुसु मत्त-गईन्दे ॥ २  
णं मयगल्लु सिन्दूर-विह्लसिउ ॥ ३  
भिण्णु गिडाल्ले सुराहिउ सत्तिए ॥ ४  
कलयल्लु घुट्टु रक्ख-वाणर-वले ॥ ५  
'पई होन्तेए गिय-वंसुञ्जारिउ' ॥ ६  
एन्त<sup>८</sup> धरेवि<sup>९</sup> ण सक्किउ रक्खे ॥ ७  
कह वि<sup>१०</sup> ण कुम्म-वीढे अभिभडियउ<sup>११</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

वयणु मडक्क ण वीसरिउ  
वे-वारउ अइरावयहो

धावि<sup>१२</sup> कवन्धु रोसाविउ<sup>१३</sup> ।  
कुम्भत्थले असिक्ख वाहियउ<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ९

[ १० ]

जं विणिवाइउ रक्खु रणङ्गणे  
णट्टु कइद्धय-वल्लु भय-भीयउ  
केण वि तामं कहिउ सहसक्खहो  
बहुवारउ गिसियर-कइच्चिन्धेहि<sup>१</sup>  
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा  
तं गिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जावेहि<sup>२</sup>  
'महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर  
सेण्णु वि घत्तमि जम-मुह-कन्दरे'<sup>३</sup>

विजउ घुट्टु अमराहिव-साहणे ॥ १  
गलियाउहु कण्ठ-डिय-जीयउ ॥ २  
'पच्छले लग्गु देव पडिवक्खहो ॥ ३  
वेयारिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेहि ॥ ४  
तिह करे<sup>५</sup> जेमं ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५  
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्टिउ तावेहि<sup>६</sup> ॥ ६  
मारमि<sup>७</sup> हउं जि गिसायर वाणर ॥ ७  
दसण-सिलायल्ले-जीहा-ककरे' ॥ ८

१. १ S सुररायं. २ S गिडाल्ले, A निडालि. ३ S णारायं, A नारायं. ४ A उप्पाडिभि. ५ S णरेंदं, A नरिदे. ६ S णाह. ७ S गवेदे. ८ A 'रायं' पदीसउ. ९ S सिदूरे, A सिदू. १० S वण, A रणे. ११ S गिहालि, A निडालि. १२ A रक्खस्सवाणरं. १३ S सुमालि. १४ S पइ. १५ A नमिभि नमिंवसु उच्चारिउ. १६ S उट्टि, A उट्टिभि. १७ A चक्कु मुक्कु. १८ S यंतउ. १९ SA धरिभि. २० A रसायलि. २१ A व. २२ S कुम्मवीढि. २३ P अभिभडिअडं. २४ PS वयण. २५ A धाहउ. २६ A रोसाहियउ. २७ PS वाहिमउ.

१०. १ S विणिवायउ. २ S कयद्धयं. ३ A गालिया. ४ PS 'जीअउ. ५ PS कहिउ ताव. ६ PS सहसक्खहो. ७ A पच्छले. ८ PS गिसिअक्खहो. ९ S चंवेहि. १० PS करि. ११ P जेव, S जेव. १२ P जावेहि, SA जावेहि. १३ P तावहि. १४ PS आदेसु. १५ P मारउ, S मारउ. १६ P मुहि. १७ S कंदरे. १८ PS सिलायले,

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दे<sup>19</sup> हत्थुत्थल्लियउंपच्छेले पवणाहँ धणहो<sup>24</sup>

धाइउं ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।

धाराहर वासारँत्तु जिहँ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

१ मरु मरु वलहो वलहो किं गासहो

सुरयण-गयणाणन्द-जणेरा

तं गिसुणोवि<sup>5</sup> दुरुज्झिय-सङ्कउ

गंहकल्लोलुं णाई छण-चन्दहो

‘अरे ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलज्जिय

१० चन्दु भणेवि जे<sup>12</sup> हासउ दिज्जइ

एमं चवेप्पिणुं चावँ-सणाहउ

मुच्छ पराईयँ पसरिय-वेयणु

धाराहर-मकडहो हयासहो ॥ १

कुद्ध पावँ तं (?) वासव-केरा ॥ २

अहिमुहुं मल्लवन्तु पर थकउ ॥ ३

णाई मइन्दु महगयँ-विन्दहो ॥ ४

महिलाणंण वे-पक्ख-विज्जिय ॥ ५

पई<sup>14</sup> वि को वि किं रणे घाइज्जइ ॥ ६

भिण्डिवाल-पहरणेण समाहउ ॥ ७

दुक्खु दुक्खु किर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दूरीहया तामँ रिउ

१५ सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइ

मयलञ्छणु मणे अवतसइ किहँ ।

संकन्तिहँ<sup>23</sup> चुक्कु विप्पु जिहँ<sup>24</sup> ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

तामँ महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरुं

पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जमँ-खन्देहिं

वन्दिण-सयहिं पवहिय-हरिसेहिं<sup>5</sup>

२० जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गान्धर्वेहिं

चलणेहिं गम्पि पडिउ सहसोरहो

जय-जय-सहँ पइसइ सुरवरु ॥ १

णड-फम्पाव-छत्त-कइवन्देहिं ॥ २

विज्जाहर-किण्णर-किं पुरिसेहिं ॥ ३

जय-जय-कारु करन्तेहिं सबेहिं<sup>10</sup> ॥ ४

णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहो ॥ ५

19 s इंदे. 20 P हत्थुत्थल्लियउं. 21 s धायउ वरेसांतु किहा. 22 s पत्तले, A पच्छप्.

23 s पइणहय, A पवणहय. 24 PS धयहो. 25 PS वरिसंतु. 26 s जिहा.

11. 1 A वलहु २. 2 A धारायर. 3 s पाय तं, A पायवो. 4 s वाहाकेरा. 5 s गिसुणिवि.  
 6 A अहिमुहुं. 7 P मल्लवन्तु. 8 PS गहिकल्लोलु. 9 PS णाई. 10 A छणवदहो. 11 s  
 अलज्जिया. 12 s महिलाणण. 13 P जं. 14 PS पई. 15 A घाइज्जइ. 16 PS एव. 17 A  
 भणेप्पिणु. 18 PS चावँ. 19 s परायउ. 20 PS ताव. 21 s किहा. 22 s धुणइ, A धुणइं.  
 23 P संकत्तिहं, s संकत्तिहि. 24 s जिहा.

12. 1 PS ताव. 2 A पुस्सर. 3 A जय. 4 A छिहसएहिं पवहियं. 5 P A हरिसहि,  
 s हरिसहि. 6 P किहर, A missing. 7 s किपुरिसहि. 8 s गंधर्वहि. 9 P A करंतिहि.  
 10 A सव्विहिं. 11 s सहसा.

२ पश्चिममेघः.

[ ११ ] १ राक्षस, वानर. २ गृध्रवैरी राहुरिलयः. ३ उद्वेगं करोति.

ससिपुरि सँसिहँ दिणँ विक्खायहँ धणयँहँ लङ्क किङ्क जमरायहँ ॥ ६  
मेह-णयरँ<sup>१६</sup> वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ कँच्चणपुरँ कुवेर पट्टवियउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्ण वि को वि पुरन्दरँण तहिँ अँवसरँ जो संभावियँउ ।  
मण्डलु एक्केऊ पवर सो सँवु स इं भु झावियँउ ॥ ८

\*

[ ९. णवमो संधि ]

एत्थन्तरँ<sup>१</sup> रिद्धिहँ जन्ताहँ पायाल-लङ्क सुञ्जन्ताहँ ।  
उप्पण्ण सुञ्जालिहँ पुत्तु किहँ रयणासउ रिसहहँ भरहु जिहँ ॥ १.

[ १ ]

सोलहँ-आहरणालङ्करिउ सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १  
वहु-दिवसँहँ आउच्छँवि<sup>२</sup> जणणु गउ विज्जा-कारणँ पुप्फवणु ॥ २  
थिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयलँ करँवि<sup>१०</sup> जिह मह-रिसि परम-झाणु धरँवि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ३  
तँहिँ अवसरँ गुण-अणुराइयउ सो<sup>१२</sup> पोर्मविन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४  
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिँ 'इमुं पुरिस-रयणु उप्पण्ण कहिँ ॥ ५  
लइ सच्चउ हूयँउ गुरु-वयणु एँहुँ सो णरु एँउ तं पुप्फवणु' ॥ ६  
कइकसि णामेण बुत्तं दुहियँ पप्फुल्लियँ-पुण्डरीय-मुहियँ ॥ ७  
'एँहुँ पुत्ति तुहारँउ भत्तारु माणस-सुन्दरिहँ<sup>२६</sup> व सहसारँ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेवि णियासवहँ उप्पण्ण विज्ज रयणासवहँ ।  
थिउ विहि<sup>२७</sup> मि मज्झँ परमेसँरिहिँ<sup>२८</sup> णं विञ्जु तावि-णम्मयँ-सरिहिँ ॥ ९.

12 A ससिहो. 13 S दिवु. 14 S धणहो. 15 P A मेहणयरी, S मोहणयरी. 16 P S कंचणपुरि कुवेर पट्टविउ, A कंचणपुरिहिँ धणउ पट्टविउ. 17 P S तहिँ अवसरि. 18 P संभाविउ. 19 S सचु. 20 P सुंजाविउ.

1. 1 S इत्थन्तरि, A एत्थन्तरि. 2 P S रिद्धिहि. 3 S पइसंताहो. 4 S सुमालिहिँ. 5 S किहा. 6 S जिहा. 7 P S सोलउ. 8 S आउच्छिउ, A आउच्छिउ. 9 P S पुप्फवणु. 10 A करिउ. 11 A धरिउ. 12 P S तहि. 13 P सँ. 14 P S इय. 15 P हलउ. 16 S यहु. 17 P इउ, S यउ. 18 P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु. 19 P S बुत्तु. 20 S दुहिया. 21 P पुप्फुल्लिय. 22 S सुहिया. 23 P इहु, S यहु. 24 A तुहारहु. 25 P S सुन्दरिहि. 26 S सहसरो. 27 A विहिँ मि. 28 S परमेसरिहि. 29 S पा. 30 S णंमय.

[ १ ] १ विद्याधरः. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तस्यावर्धभो (?) यथा. ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता. ४ तापी-नर्मद-योर्नयोर्मध्ये.



[ २ ]

अवलोइयं बहु रयणासवेंण  
 सु-णिघम्विणि परिचकलिय-थणि<sup>८</sup>  
 'कसु केरी कहिं अवइण्ण तुहुं  
 १० तं सुणेंवि<sup>११</sup> स-सङ्क कण्ण चवइ  
 हउं<sup>१२</sup> तासु धीर्य केण ण वरिथं  
 गुरु-वयणेंहि आणिय एउ वणु  
 तं णिसुणेंवि सुंपुरिस-धवलहरु  
 कोकाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु

णं अग्ग-महिंसि सइं वासवेंण ॥ १  
 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि<sup>१३</sup> ॥ २  
 तउं दूरें<sup>१४</sup> दिट्ठि जें<sup>१५</sup> जणइं सुहुं<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ३  
 'जइ जाणहों<sup>१७</sup> पोमविन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४  
 कइकसि णामें विज्जाहरियं ॥ ५  
 तउ दिण्णी करें<sup>१८</sup> पाणिगं<sup>१९</sup>हणु ॥ ६  
 उप्पाइउं<sup>२०</sup> विज्जाहर-णयर ॥ ७  
 सइं कण्णएँ किउ पाणिगहणु ॥ ८  
 ॥ धत्ता ॥

वहु-कारें सुविणंउ लक्खियउ अत्थाणें णरिन्दहों अक्खियउ ।

१० 'फाडेप्पिणु कुम्भइं<sup>२१</sup> कुञ्जरहुं<sup>२२</sup> पञ्चाणणु उंवरें पइहु मँहु ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

उच्चोलिहें चन्दाइच्च थियं<sup>२३</sup>  
 १५ अट्ठङ्ग-णिमित्तइं जाणएँण  
 'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि धणें  
 जग-कण्डउ सुरवर-उमर-करु  
 परिओसें<sup>२४</sup> कहि मिं<sup>२५</sup> ण मन्ताहुं  
 उप्पण्णु दसाणणु अतुल-वल्ल  
 २० पक्कल-णियम्बु<sup>२६</sup> वित्थिण्णं<sup>२७</sup> उरु  
 पुणु भाणुकण्णु पुणुं चन्दणहि<sup>२८</sup>

तं णिसुणेवि दइएँ<sup>२९</sup> 'विहसिकियं (?) ॥ १  
 वुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ २  
 पहिलारउ ताहँ रउहुं<sup>३०</sup> रणें ॥ ३  
 भरहङ्ग-णराहिउ चकधरुं<sup>३१</sup> ॥ ४  
 णवँ-सुरय-सोक्खुं<sup>३२</sup> माणन्ताहुं ॥ ५  
 पारोहँ-पइहर-भुय-जुयल ॥ ६  
 णं सग्गहों पचविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७  
 पुणु जाउ विहीसणु गुण-उवहि<sup>३३</sup> ॥ ८

॥ धत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयँहुं<sup>३४</sup> करयलु लुहन्तु मुहें पण्णयँहुं ।

आयएँ लीलएँ रामणु रमइं<sup>३५</sup> णं कालु वालु<sup>३६</sup> होएँवि भमइ ॥ ९

2. 1 A अवलोलिय. 2 A सह. 3 PS °थणे. 4 PS °वयणे. 5 P अवइण्ण. 6 A रउ. 7 S दूरे, A दूरि. 8 S जं, A जि. 9 A जणइं. 10 PA सुहुं. 11 PS णिसुणिवि. 12 A जाण-हुं. 13 PS हउ. 14 P धय, S धव. 15 S वरिया. 16 A नामे. 17 S विज्जाहरिया, A विज्जाहरिय. 18 A करि. 19 S पाणिगहणो. 20 S सपुरिसधवलहरु. 21 S उप्पायउ. 22 PS सह. 23 A सिविणउं. 24 PS कुंभइ कुंजरहो. 25 PS उअरे. 26 P महुं.

3. 1 PS उच्चोलिहि. 2 S थिया. 3 S दैवें. 4 P वियसिकिय, S वियसिकिया. 5 PS °णमित्तइ. 6 S रउइ. 7 P परिउसें. 8 A कहिमि. 9 P णव corrected to वर. 10 A सुक्ख. 11 S माणताहो. 12 A पचल°. 13 PS विच्छिण्ण°. 14 A पुण्णु. 15 S चदणेहिं. 16 P S °उवहि. 17 PS गयहं. 18 S पण्णहु. 19 A रमइं. 20 A होवि भमइ.

[ ३ ] १ विकसित्वा. २ भयार्ण(न)क. ३ वडारोह (?). ४ विस्तीर्णः.

[ ४ ]

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डार  
णव-मुहई जासु मणि-जडियाई  
जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएहिं  
सामण्हों अण्हों करइ वहु  
सहसत्ति लग्गु करें दहमुहहों  
परिहिउं णव-मुहई समुट्ठियई  
णं सयवत्तई संचारिमई  
वोळन्ति समंउ वोळन्तएण

जईहं तोयदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १  
णव गह परियपेवि घडियाई ॥ २  
आसीविस-रोसाउणएहिं ॥ ३  
सो कण्ठउ दुट्ठउं दुबिसहु ॥ ४  
णं मिउं सुमित्तहों अहिमुहहों ॥ ५  
णं गह-विम्बइ सु-परिट्ठियई ॥ ६  
णं कामिणि-वयणइ कारिमई ॥ ७  
स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु ताई दहाणणइ थिर-तारइ तरलइ लोयणइ ।  
तें दहमुहु दहसिरु जणें किये पञ्चाणणु जेम पसिद्धि गउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

जं परिहिउं कण्ठउ रावणें  
रयणासउ कइकसि धाईयई  
णिसुणेप्पिणु आइउं उच्छुरउं  
संयलेहिं णिहालिउ साहरणु  
परिचिन्तिउ 'णउ सामण्णं णरु  
एयहों पासिउ रज्जु वि विउलुं  
एयहों पासिउ सुरवईहें खउं

किउ वद्धावणउ सु-परियणें ॥ १  
आणन्दें कहि मि ण माइयई ॥ २  
किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सूररउं ॥ ३  
दह-गीउम्मीलिय-दह-वयणु ॥ ४  
एहुं होइ णिरुत्तउ चकहरु ॥ ५  
कइ-जाउहाण-वलु रणें अनुलु ॥ ६  
जम-वरुण-कुवेरहं णाहिं जउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णेक्क-दिवसें गज्जन्तु किहं णव-पाउसें जलहर-विन्दु जिहं ।  
णहें जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणु पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' ॥ ८

4. 1 s सह भंडार. 2 ps जहि. 3 A तोयदवाहणहो. 4 ps मुहइ. 5 p मणे. 6 ps परिअप्पेवि. 7 p घडियाई, s घडियाए. 8 p पण्णयहिं. 9 p परिट्ठउ 10 s मित्त. 11 s परि-हउ. 12 A मुहइ. 13 ps समुट्ठियाई. 14 ps सुपरिट्ठियाई. 15 ps संचारियाइ. 16 p कारिमाइ, s कारियाइ. 17 A समउ. 18 s ताए. 19 A missing. 20 s तारइ तरलइ. 21 s दहमुह. 22 ps कउ. 23 p पसिद्धे.

5. 1 s परिहउ. 2 p वद्धावणउ. 3 s धाइयई, A धाइयाई. 4 A कहि मि न माइ-याई. 5 s आयउ. 6 ps उच्छुरउ. 7 A सूररउं. 8 A सयलहिं मि. 9 A दाहगीउ. 10 s सामण्ण. 11 s यहु. 12 A विमलु. 13 s जाउहाणु. 14 ps अनुलवल. 15 p सुरवरहि, s सुरवरहो. 16 s खओ. 17 p धणयकुवेरहं, s धणयकुवेरहो. 18 ps णहि. 19 s किहा. 20 s पाउस. 21 p जलयर, s चलयर. 22 ps जिहा. 23 ps णहि. 24 p पेक्खिखि, s पिक्खिखि. 25 s वइसवणो. 26 p कम्बणु.

[ ५ ] १ नानरराक्षसयोः.

[ ६ ]

तं णिसुणोवि<sup>१</sup> मउलिय-णयणियंएँ  
 'कउसिकि जणेरि एयहोँ तणियं  
 'वीसावसु विज्जाहरं<sup>२</sup> जणणु  
 १ वईरिहिं मिलेवि मुहं मलिणं<sup>३</sup> कियं  
 एयहोँ उदालेवि<sup>४</sup> जेम तियं  
 रत्तुप्पलं<sup>५</sup> हूआलोयणं  
 'वइसवणं<sup>६</sup> होँ केरी कवण सिय  
 पेक्खेसहिं<sup>७</sup> दिवसहिं थोवएँहिं

वज्जरिउ स-गम्मार-वयणियंएँ ॥ १  
 पहिलारी वहिणि महु तणियं ॥ २  
 एँहु भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणं ॥ ३  
 मायरि व कमागय लङ्क हियं ॥ ४  
 कइयंहु माणेसहुँ राय-सियं ॥ ५  
 णिब्भच्छिय जणणि विहीसणं ॥ ६  
 दहवयणहोँ णोक्खी<sup>८</sup> का वि<sup>९</sup> किय ॥ ७  
 ओएँहिं<sup>१०</sup> अम्हारिस-देवएँहिं<sup>११</sup> ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

जम-खँन्द-कुवेर-पुरन्दरेंहिं  
 अणुदिणु दणुवँइ-कन्दावणहोँ

रवि-वरुण-पवण-सिहि-ससँहरेंहिं ।  
 धरें सेव करेवी रावणहोँ ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

एक्कहिं दिणें आउछेंवि<sup>१</sup> जणणु  
 १५ जहिं जक्ख-सहासइं दारुणइं  
 जहिं णीसासन्तेहिं अजयरेहिं  
 जहिं साहारुदइं विप्पयइं  
 तहिं तेहएँ भीसणें भीम-वणें  
 जा अट्टक्खरेंहिं पसिद्धि गय  
 २० सा विहिं पहरेंहिं जेँ पासु अइयं  
 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय

गय तिण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १  
 जहिं<sup>२</sup> सीह-पयइं रुहिरारुणइं ॥ २  
 डोल्लन्ति डाल सँहुँ तरुवरेंहिं ॥ ३  
 अन्दोलण-परम-भाव-गयइं ॥ ४  
 थिय विज्जहें<sup>५</sup> झाणु धरेवि मणें ॥ ५  
 णामेण सँव-कामन्न-रुयं ॥ ६  
 णं गाढालिङ्गण-गय दइय ॥ ७  
 जय(?)-कोडि-सहास-देहुत्तरियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते<sup>११</sup> भायर अविचल-झाण-रुइं  
 वणें दिट्ठ जक्ख-मुन्दरियें<sup>१२</sup> किह

दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुसुइ ।  
 जिण-वाणिएँ तिण्णि वि लोय जिह ॥ ९

6. 1 P णिसुणिवि. 2 P 'लोयणइं, S 'लोयणइ. 3 S तणिया. 4 P तणोव, S तणिया.  
 5 P विज्जाहर. 6 A उहु. 7 P वइसवणु. 8 P वइरिहुं, S वइरिहु. 9 P सुहु, S A सुहु. 10 S A  
 मळण. 11 S किया. 12 S हिया. 13 A उदालेवि. 14 S तिया, A तिय. 15 P कइयहु, S  
 कइयहु, A कइयहु. 16 S तिया. 17 P रत्तुप्पलं. 18 P वयसवणहो. 19 P केरी, S गोखी.  
 20 S क वि. 21 P पेक्खेसहिं. 22 S आयहि. 23 A देवयहिं. 24 A 'ससहरिहिं. 25 A वहु.  
 7. 1 P आउच्छिवि, S आउच्छिवि. 2 P S A जहि. 3 P S सहु. 4 A सप्पारुदइ विप्पयइं.  
 5 A विज्जहो. 6 A 'भय. 7 A mssing. 8 S अइय, S इय. 9 P 'सहावय. 10 P.  
 दुहुत्तरिय, S दुहुत्तरिया. 11 P S ता. 12 A 'रइ. 13 P S 'सुंदरिहो.

[ ६ ] १ भनदस्य पिता ( पित्रः ) नाम. २ रावणस्य<sup>(१)</sup>. ३ मनुष्यदेवः. ४ पार्तिकेयः, पण्डितः.

[ ७ ] १ पश्चिपुत्रकाः. २ विद्या सर्वकामरूपिणी. ३ दुःश्रीतीर्था.

[ ८ ]

जं जक्खिँ रावणु दिट्ठु वणें  
 'बोलाविउ बोलाइ किं' ण तुहुं  
 किं ज्ञायहि अक्खसुत्तु 'धिवहि'<sup>१</sup>  
 दहगीव-पसरु अलहन्ति यए  
 वच्छत्थलें पट्ट सुकोमलें  
 अण्णेकए तुत्तु वरङ्गणें  
 'तुहुं जाणहि एहु णरु सच्चम'उ  
 पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रस-अद्वियहों

तं वम्मह-वाण पइड्ड मणें ॥ १  
 किं वहिरउ किं तुहं णाहिं मुहुं ॥ २  
 महु केरउं रुव-सलिलु पिर्वहिं ॥ ३  
 स-विलक्खउ खेडु करन्ति यए ॥ ४  
 कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पलें ॥ ५  
 प<sup>१२</sup>फुल्लिय-तामरसाणणए<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ६  
 उप्पाइउं केण वि कट्ठमउ<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ७  
 जक्खहों वज्जरिउ अणद्वियहों ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

'कञ्ची-कलाव-केऊर-धर  
 वणें विज्जउ आराहन्ति' थिय

पइं तिण-समु मण्णेंवि तिण्णि णर ।  
 णावइ जग-भवणहों खम्भ किंयं ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> जम्बूदीव-पहु  
 'सो कवणु एत्थुं णिकम्पिरउ  
 अहिमुहुं पयइ<sup>२</sup> तहों आसवहों  
 'अहों पवइयहों अहिणवहों  
 जं एकु वि उत्तरु दिण्णु ण वि  
 उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियउ  
 आसीविस-विसहर-अजयरेहिं  
 गय-भूय-पिसाएहिं रक्खसेहिं

णं जल्लिउ जलण-जाला-णिवहु ॥ १  
 जगें जीवइ जो<sup>३</sup> महु वाहिरउ<sup>४</sup> ॥ २  
 सुय दिट्ठु ताम रयणासवहों ॥ ३  
 कं<sup>५</sup> ज्ञायहों कवणु देउ थुणहों<sup>६</sup> ॥ ४  
 तं पुणुं वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५  
 वहुरुवेहिं<sup>७</sup> जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६  
 सहूल-सीह-कुञ्जर-वरेंहिं ॥ ७  
 गिरि-पवण-हुआसण-पाउसेहिं ॥ ८

15

20

8. 1 P वम्महं. 2 P किञ्ज, S A किञ्ज. 3 P S तव. 4 P S णाहि. 5 P A सुहुं. 6 S धिवहिं.  
 7 P केरउं. 8 S पिवहि. 9 P दहगीउ. 10 S किं वच्छत्थले. 11 P A वरगणाए, S वरगणाइ.  
 12 b missing in A. 13 P 'साणणाए, 'साणणाइ. 14 A जाणहि. 15 P चममउ. 16 S  
 उप्पायउ. 17 S कट्ठमिउ. 18 A 'रसियद्वियहो. 19 A नेउर. 20 P S वण. 21 P S आराहंति.  
 22 S विया.

9. 1 S णिसुवि, A णिसुणिवि. 2 P S कमणु. 3 A इत्थु. 4 P जे. 5 P A अहिमुहुं. 6 P पयंहु.  
 7 P अणिणवहो, S अणिणवहो. 8 P S किं ज्ञायहु, A कं ज्ञायहु. 9 P थुणहुं, S थुणहु. 10 A पुण.  
 11 A आरंभियउ. 12 S वहुरुवेहिं. 13 A आसीसवित. 14 P सिह, S सइ. 15 S A  
 पिसायहि. 16 P S 'पवर. 17 A उसेहि.

[ ८ ] १ लज्जय. २ अनादृत्तनामा यक्षः.  
 पउ० चरि० 11

॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि<sup>१८</sup>-वहु अन्धारउ करेंवि ओरुम्भेवि<sup>१९</sup>-गज्जंवि उत्थरेवि<sup>२०</sup> ।  
गउ णिप्फलु सो उवसग्गु किह गिरि-मत्थए वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[ १० ]

१ जं चित्तु ण सक्किउ अवहरेंवि थिउ तक्खणें अण्ण माय धरेंवि ॥ १  
दरिसाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तुं विसण्ण-मणु ॥ २  
कस-घाएँहि<sup>४</sup> घाइज्जन्तु वणें 'णिवडन्तुडन्तइ'<sup>५</sup> खणें जें<sup>६</sup> खणें ॥ ३  
रयणासवु कइकसि चन्दणहि<sup>८</sup> हम्मन्तइ<sup>९</sup> जइ<sup>१०</sup> ण अम्हे गणहि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ४  
तो सरणु भणेंवि पडिव(१२)क्ख करें<sup>१२</sup> रिउ मारइ लग्गइ<sup>१३</sup> पुत्त धरें<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ५  
१० तं पुरिसयारु किं<sup>१५</sup> वीसरिउ णव-वयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरिउ ॥ ६  
अहों भाणुकणं करें चारहडि सिरिं भज्जहि लग्गउ छार-हडि ॥ ७  
अहों धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइ वणें<sup>१७</sup> मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरें<sup>१९</sup> पुत्तहों णउ पडिरक्खं किय जं लालिय पालिय वहुविय ।  
१५ सो<sup>२१</sup> णिप्फलु सयलु किलेसु गउ जिह पावहों धम्म विअक्खियउ<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जं केण वि णउ साहारियउ तं तिण्णि वि जक्खें मारियउ ॥ १  
पुणु तिहि मि जणहुं दरिसावियउ सिव-साण-सिवाएँहिं खावियउ ॥ २  
णवि चलिउं तो वि तहों ज्ञाणु थिरु माया-रावणउ करेवि सिरुं ॥ ३  
२० अग्गए घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहं भाइहिं रविकण्ण-विहीसणहं ॥ ४  
तं णिँएवि सीसु रुहिरारुणउ ते ज्ञाणहों चलिय मणामणउं ॥ ५  
णिद्धइं सुद्धइं थिर-जोयणइं<sup>१९</sup> ईसीसि पगलियइं लोयणइं ॥ ६

१८ P 'दिसिहिं, S दिशि. १९ P S हंजिवि. २० S उत्तरेवि.

१०. १ P A कलुणउ. २ S कंदंति. ३ S विसण्ण मणु. ४ S कसघाएहि, A कसघाएहि.  
५ P S 'तुट्ठे', ६ P A जि. ७ S रयणासउ. ८ P A चंदणहिं, S चंदणेहि. ९ S हम्मवट्ठ, A हम्मवट्ठ.  
१० S तेयं. ११ S वणहिं, A गणहिं. १२ P A करि. १३ P S लग्गउ. १४ P S A धरि.  
१५ S कं. १६ S भाणुकण. १७ S वण. १८ P A पिट्ठिज्जन्ताहि, S पिट्ठिज्जन्ताह. १९ A अरि. २०  
S A पडिवक्ख. २१ P S तं. २२ A किउ. २३ P विआरकउ, A विआर किउ.

११. १ A साहारिभाउ. २ P A मारियउ. ३ A दरिसावियउ. ४ A खावियउ. ५ A  
चलिउं. ६ P S A 'रावणउ. ७ P सिर. ८ A 'रावणहं. ९ P तं. १० P A मणामणउं. ११ P A  
सुद्धइ, S सुद्धइ. १२ P इसीसि.

[ ९ ] १ मेघः.

[ ११ ] १ मनाक् मनः (१).

सिरि<sup>१३</sup>कमलइ ताह<sup>१४</sup>मि केराइँ उवणाँएवि दुक्ख-जणेराइँ ॥ ७  
रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियइँ पडँमइँ व णाल-मेछावियइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु थिउं तं देवहिं साहुकारु किउ ।  
विज्जहुँ सहासु उप्पणु किह तित्थयरहों केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १  
कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २  
सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति<sup>१५</sup> पणत्ति कच्चाइणी ॥ ३  
डहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवण<sup>१६</sup>-संखोहणी ॥ ४  
वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी वन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५  
सव-पच्छायणी सव-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सव-मय-णासणी ६  
सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोयणी अग्गि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी मिन्दणी ७  
आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुइरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आँएहिं<sup>१७</sup> वर-विज्जेहिं<sup>१८</sup> आइयहिं रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराइयहिं ।  
चउदिसि परिवारिउ सहइ किह मयलञ्छणु छणें ताराहुँ जिह ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

सव्वोसहं थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धिं णहङ्गणं-गामिणियं ॥ १  
आयउ पञ्च वि ववगयउ तहिं थिउ कुम्भयणु चल-झाणु जहिं ॥ २  
सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणियं णिविग्घ गयणं-संचारिणियं ॥ ३  
आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहों आसणउ थियउ विहीसणहों ॥ ४  
एत्थन्तरे पुण्ण-मणोरेहणं बहु-विज्जालङ्किय-विग्गहेण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि°. 14 P वाहमि, A ताहिं मि. 15 P उणाएवि, S ओणाइवि. P marginally जण-मण-आणंद-जणेराइँ. पाठे. 16 P S A पडमइ. 17 A थिउं. 18 P S A विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपणत्ति°. 2 P S °विद्धंसिणी. 3 S भुवणि. 4 A °दारणी. 5 A सव्वयय. च्छायणी. 6 P S थंभणी. 7 A भिदणी. 8 S जायहि. 9 A वरविज्जेहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणुवणु. 12 P A °अणुरायणहिं, S अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सव्वासह, marginally 'सवागूह (?)' पाठे. 2 P A संविद्धि, S संविधि. 3 S णहंगे, A णहंगणि. 4 P S A गामिणीय. 5 P S A °विणिवारणीय. 6 A गय°, 7 P S A संचारणीय. 8 P S A मणोरेण.

[ १२ ] १ एताभिः.

णामेण सयंपहु णयर किउ  
अण्णु वि उप्पाइइ<sup>१०</sup> चेइहरु  
उच्छु सिङ्ग उण्णइ<sup>११</sup> करेवि

णं सग्ग-खण्डु अवयरैवि<sup>१२</sup> थिउ ॥ ६  
मणहरु णामेण सहससिइह<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ७  
णं वञ्छइ<sup>१४</sup> सूर-विम्बु धरैवि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

५ तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो  
आयइ<sup>१५</sup> कइ-जाउहाण-वलइ<sup>१६</sup>

परिओसुं पवड्डिउं<sup>१७</sup> परिणहो ।  
णं मिलेवि परोप्पर<sup>१८</sup> जल-थलइ<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

जं दिट्ठ सेणो सयणो<sup>२०</sup> तणिय  
ताएँ वि संवोहिउ दहवयणु  
१० तं णिसुणेवि णरवइ<sup>२१</sup> णीसरिउ  
णं कमलिणि-संणइ<sup>२२</sup> पवरं सरु  
स-विहीसणु कुम्भयणु चलिउ  
तिणि मि<sup>२३</sup> कुमार संचल्ले<sup>२४</sup> किर  
रयणासउ<sup>२५</sup> पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु  
१५ तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ

परिपुच्छियं पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १  
'एहु देव तुहारउं वन्धु-जणु' ॥ २  
णिय-विज्ज-सहासें<sup>२६</sup> परियरिउ ॥ ३  
णं रासि-सहासें दिवसयर ॥ ४  
णं दिवस-तेउ सूरहो मिलिउ ॥ ५  
उच्छलिय तामं फम्माव-गिर ॥ ६  
तं पट्ठणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७  
तं विज्ज-सहासु समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणुं<sup>२७</sup> परिओसियं-मणेण  
रोमञ्जाणन्द-गेह-जुएँहिं

णिय तणय सुमालिहें<sup>२८</sup> णन्दणेण ।  
सुम्भेवि अँवगूढ सँ इं भु वेँहिं<sup>२९</sup> ॥ ९

\*

[ १०. दसमो संधि ]

२० साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेवि  
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह

णव-णीलुप्पल-णयणेण ।  
चन्दहासु दहवयणेण ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

दससिरु विज्जा-दससय-णिवासु  
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ<sup>३०</sup> मेरु जाम

साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १  
संपाइय मय-मारिच्चं ताम ॥ २

१ P S अवयरिदि, A अवअरिदि. १० S उप्पायउ चेयहरु. ११ S सहसकिसिहरु. १२ A उप्पण्णु. १३ S सूर. १४ A परिउसु. १५ P A पवड्डिउ. १६ P परोप्परो.

१४. १ A सेण. २ P सयणहु, S सयणहो, A सयणहं. ३ P S पडिपुच्छिय. ४ S ताइ. ५ A तुहारउं. ६ A सहासे. ७ P S पवर. ८ P S 'सहासे'. ९ A दसदिसितेउ सूर. १० S A दि. ११ P S संचल्ले १२ P S ताव. १३ S A रयणासउ. १४ A विज्जासहसु. १५ P पेक्खेविणु. १६ P पडिओसिय. १७ P सुमालिहें, S सुमालिहि. १८ P S सयं. १९ S भूयहिं, A भूणहि.

१. १ P वंदणहत्तिहे. २ P S मारिचि.

[ १४ ] १ समूहेन. २ रत्नाश्रयेण. ३ आलङ्कितः.

मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि  
चन्दर्णहि णिहालिय तेहिं तेत्थु  
तं णिसुणेंवि णयणाणन्दणीएँ  
'छुड्डु' छुड्डु साहेप्पिणुं चन्दहासु  
एत्तिए आवइ वइसरहु ताम'  
वेत्तालेंए महि कम्पणहँ लग्ग

रावणहों जें<sup>३</sup> भवणु पइड्डु वे वि ॥ ३  
'परमेसरि' गउ दहवयणु केत्थु' ॥ ४  
बुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीएँ ॥ ५  
गउ अहिमुहुं मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६  
तं लेवि<sup>१०</sup> णिमित्तु <sup>११</sup>णिविट्टु जाम ॥ ७  
संचलिय असेस वि कउह-मग्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

खणें अन्धारउ खणें चन्दिणउ  
विज्जउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु

खणें धाराहरु वरिसइ ।  
णं माहेन्दुं पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

10

मम्भीसेवि मन्दोवरि मएण  
'एँउं काइं भडारिँए कोउहल्लु  
स वि पचवियं 'किं' ण मुणित् पयाउ  
तं णिसुणेंवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग  
एत्थन्तरें किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ  
'एँहुं को आवासिउ सँमभरेण'  
'विज्जाहर मय-मारिच्च के वि  
तं णिसुणेंवि जिणवर-भवणुं दुक्कु

चन्दणहि<sup>१</sup> पपुच्छिय भय-गएणं ॥ १  
पवियम्भइ रँएँ पेम्मु व णवल्लु ॥ २  
दहगीव-कुमारहों एँहुं पँहाउ' ॥ ३  
अवरोप्पर मुहँइ णिँएँहुं लग्ग ॥ ४  
मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५  
पणवेवि कहिउ केण वि णरेण ॥ ६  
तुम्हहँ मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि' ॥ ७  
परियञ्जेवि<sup>१०</sup> वन्देवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिँएँ<sup>१७</sup>  
दूरहों जें<sup>१८</sup> समाहउ वच्छयलें

दिट्ठिँएँ चल-भउँहालएँ<sup>१८</sup> ।  
णं णीलुप्पल-मालेंएँ ॥ ९

20

3 A जि. 4 P चंदणवि. 5 A गम्भेसरि. 6 A छुड्डु छुड्डु जे. 7 S साहेविणु, A पसाहिय.  
8 A अहिमुहुं. 9 S एत्तिव, A इत्तिव. 10 S लेविणु. 11 S मित्त णिविट्ठु, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण.  
12 P वेत्तालए, S चेत्तालइ, A चेत्तालए. 13 P संचलि असेस, A संवलियासेस. 14 P A  
चंदिणउं 15 P माहेन्दु, S महिहु. 16 P पदरिसइ.

2. 1 P चंदणहि. 2 The portion from ०ण up to भडारिँए (x 2 2 a) is  
missing in A 3 S इउ. 4 S मडारी. 5 S रए पेम्मु व, A पेम्मु व रय. 6 PS चविय.  
7 PS किण्ण. 8 PS मुणियउ. 9 PS एउ. 10 A पयाउ. 11 S मुहए, A मुहइ. 12 PS  
णिएवि. 13 P इहु, S यहु. 14 PS समहरेण. 15 P वयणु. 16 PS परिअंचिवि. 17 A  
मंदोवरिँए. 18 S भउँहालए, A भउँहालए. 19 PS जि. 20 P A मालए.

[ १ ] १ दिग्मार्गः. २ इन्द्रजालम्.

[ २ ] १ सर्वसाम्या.



[ ३ ]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति वाल  
 दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त  
 दीसइ णियंभु मेहल-समग्गु  
 दीसइ रोमावलि छुडु चडन्ति  
 दीसन्ति सिहिणै उवसोह<sup>१०</sup> देन्त  
 दीसइ पप्फुल्लिय-वयण-कमलु  
 दीसइ सुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धु  
 दीसइ णिडालुं सिरं-चिहुर-छण्णु

णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १  
 णं महुर-राव वन्दिण पढन्त ॥ २  
 णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गु ॥ ३  
 णं कसण-वाल-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४  
 णं उरयलुं भिन्देवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५  
 णीसासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६  
 णं गयण-जलहो किउ सेउ-वन्धु ॥ ७  
 ससि-विम्बु व णैव-जलहर-णिमण्णु ॥ ८

५१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमंइ दिट्ठि तहो तहिं जे तहिं अण्णहिं कहि<sup>११</sup> मि ण थकइ ।  
 रस-लम्पड महुर-पन्ति जिमं केयंइ मुएवि ण सकइ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

दहगीव-कुमारहो लहेवि चित्तु  
 वेयट्ठहो दाहिण-सेट्ठि-पवर  
 तहिं अम्हेइ मय-मारिच्च भाय  
 लइ तुज्झु जे जोग्गउ णारि-रयण  
 एउ जे मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वार  
 कल्लाण-लच्छि-मङ्गल-णिवासु  
 तं णिसुणोवि तुट्ठे<sup>१२</sup> दहमुहेण  
 जय-तूरहिं धवलेहिं मङ्गलेहिं

एत्थन्तरे मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १  
 णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरु ॥ २  
 रावण विवाह-कजेण आय ॥ ३  
 उट्ठु देव करे पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४  
 जं जिणु पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५  
 सिव-सन्ति-मणोरह-सुह-पयासु ॥ ६  
 किउ तक्खणे पाणिग्गहणु तेण ॥ ७  
 कच्चण-तोरणेहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु-चरु णयणाणन्दयरु विसइ सयंपहु पट्ठण ।  
 उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुण पप्फुल्लिय-पङ्कय-व(य)णुं ॥ ९

3. 1 स दीसंत, 2 A चलणे णेर, 3 A रुवराय, 4 A पाटंति, 5 P णियंव मेहलसमग्ग, 6 P स मग्ग, 7 A चलति, 8 A माल, 9 S सिहिणि, 10 A उवसो दित, 11 A उरयट्ठ, 12 P स सुसंधु, 13 P स सेयवंधु, 14 S णिट्ठालु, 15 P S सिर, 16 A लुव, 17 A निमण्णु, 18 P परिभमं, 19 परिभमं, 19 A कटिं मि, 20 A जिह, 21 P वेयट्ठ, 2 केअइ.

4. 1 P वेयट्ठहो, 2 वेयट्ठहो, 2 A नयर, 3 P अम्हेहिं, 4 A उट्ठि, 5 P S करि, 6 P S ति, 7 P स णक्खत्ता, 8 S जि, 9 S मलि, 10 P स मणोरह, 11 S तुट्ठि, 12 A mis-ing, 13 A निमयइ, 14 S तं, 15 S पप्फुल्लिय, 16 P S वयणु.

[ ५ ]

अवरेक्क-दिवसे दिढ-वाहु-दण्डु विज्जउ जोक्खन्तु महा-पयण्डु ॥ १  
 गउ. तेत्थुं जेत्थु माणुस-वमालु जलहरधरु णामे गिरि विसालु ॥ २  
 गन्धव-वावि जहिं जगे. पयास गन्धव-कुमारिहिं छह सहास ॥ ३  
 दिवे-दिवे जल-कील करन्तु जेत्थु रयणासव-गन्दणु दुक्कु तेत्थु ॥ ४  
 सहसत्ति दिट्ठु परमेसरीहिं णं सायरु सयल-महा-सरिहिं ॥ ५  
 णं णव-मयल-च्छणु कुमुडणीहिं णं वाल-दिवायरु कमलिणीहिं ॥ ६  
 सबउ रक्खणं-परिवारियाउं सबउ सबालङ्कारियाउं ॥ ७

॥ वृत्ता ॥

सबउ भणन्ति वैउं परिहरेवि वम्महं-सर-जज्जरियउ ।  
 'पइं मेलेवि अण्णु ण भत्तारुं परिणि णाह सइं वरियउ' ॥ ८

[ ६ ]

एत्थन्तरे आरक्खिय-भडेहिं लहुं गम्पिणु गमण-विवावडेहिं ॥ १  
 जाणाविउ सुन्दर-सुरवरासुं 'सबउ कण्णउ एकहो णरासु ॥ २  
 करे लगगउ तेण वि इच्छियाउं पचेल्लिउं सुसमाइच्छियाउ' ॥ ३  
 तं णिसुणेवि सुर-सुन्दरु विरुद्धु उद्धाडुं णाई कियन्तु कुद्धु ॥ ४  
 अण्णु वि कणयाहिउं वुह-समाणु 'तं पेक्खेवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५  
 'विट्ठिएहिं<sup>10</sup> वुत्तु 'णउ को वि सरणु तउ अम्हहं-कारणे दुक्कु मरणु' ॥ ६  
 रावणेण<sup>12</sup> हसिउ 'किं आयएहिं किं काई सियालिहिं घाइएहिं' ॥ ७

॥ वृत्ता ॥

ओसोवणि विज्जए सो चवेवि<sup>10</sup> वद्धा विसहर-पासेहिं ।  
 जिह दूर-भव भव-संचियेहिं<sup>17</sup> दुक्किय-कम्म-सहासेहिं ॥ ८

5. 1 S वरेकदिवस. 2 P S जोखन्तु महापचंडु. 3 P S जेत्थु तेत्थु माणसवमालु. 4 A लक्खण. 5 S परिवारिअउ, A परिभारियाउ. 6 P लंकारिअउ, S लंकारियउ. 7 A तउ. 8 P वम्महं. 9 A भत्तार. 10 P S सइ.

6. 1 A आराक्खिय. 2 A लहुं. 3 S विवावडेहिं, A विवावडेहिं. 4 A सुरवरसुंदरासु. 5 P S इच्छिआउ. 6 P पचेल्लिउ, S पचेल्लिउ. 7 S उद्धाडउ. 8 S कलयाहिउ, P कलया<sup>o</sup> corrected to कणया. 9 S तं. 10 P विट्ठिएहि, S विट्ठिएहि. 11 S मरणु दुक्कु. 12 A वुत्तु किं आइएहिं. 13 S सिर. 14 A सियालिहि. 15 S असोवणि. 16 S विवि. 17 S A संचियहि.

[ ५ ] १ मेलापकः. २ सुमर्तः रक्षिताः. ३ कन्याव्रतं त्यक्त्वा.

[ ६ ] १ व्याउलचित्तैः. २ गन्धर्वविद्याधरस्य. ३ अतिशयेन. ४ क्रियः (१). ५ देवसंज्ञा, विद्यावरैः सह. ६ कन्याभिः. ७ रावणः. ८ नागप्राज्ञः.

[ ७ ]

आमेह्लेवि पुंजेवि करेवि दासं  
गड रावणु गिय पट्टणु पविट्टु  
बहु-काले मन्दोरिहे जाय  
५ एत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरे कुम्भयणु  
रत्तिन्दिउ लङ्काउरि-पएसु  
गय पर्य कूवारे कोउ हूउ  
दहवयणट्ठाणु पइट्टु गम्पि  
पभणिउ सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्ण

परिणेप्पिणु कण्णहँ छ वि सहास ॥ १  
स-कियत्थु सयल-परियणेण दिट्ठु ॥ २  
इन्दइ-धणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३  
परिणाविउ सिय-संपय पवणु ॥ ४  
जगडइ वइसवणहो तणउ देसु ॥ ५  
पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६  
तेहि<sup>१६</sup> मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७  
पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयणु ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवराह<sup>१९</sup>-सएहि<sup>१०</sup> मि वइसवणु तुम्हहिं समउ ण जुज्झइ ।  
डज्झन्तु वि सर्वर-पुलिन्दएहिं<sup>२४</sup> विज्झु जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

पर आएं<sup>१</sup> पेक्खमि विपडिवणु  
१५ एयहो पासिउ तुम्हहँ विणासु  
एयहो पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क  
मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम  
तइयहुं तुम्हहँ वित्तन्तु जो<sup>१५</sup> जे  
वरि एहँ जे समप्पिउ कुल-कयन्तु

जे<sup>३</sup> णाहिं णिवारहो कुम्भयणु ॥ १  
एयहो पासिउ आगमणु तासु ॥ २  
पइसेवउ पुणु वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ ३  
मुउ पडेवि पइवे पयङ्गु जेम ॥ ४  
एवाहिं दीसइ पडिवउ वि सो जे ॥ ५  
अच्छउ तहो घरे<sup>१०</sup> णियलइ वहन्तु ॥ ६

7. 1 P S A आमिह्लिवि, करिवि. 2 P S दासु. 3 P परिणेप्पिणु. 4 P S कण्णहिं छ वि सहास. 5 A पट्टणे. 6 A पइट्टु. 7 P S एत्तहि. 8 A रत्तिन्दिउ लकापुर<sup>१०</sup>. 9 A तणउ. 10 S पाय. 11 S कूवारे. 12 P S कोव. 13 P दहवयणाट्ठाणु, A दहवत्तथाणु. 14 S पइट्टु. 15 S तेण वि, A तेहि मि. 16 A पभणिउ. 17 A विणिवारहि. 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि. 19 A सएहिं मि. 20 P वइसमणु. 21 P तुम्हइ. 22 P समणु, S समाणु. 23 A समर. 24 P S पुलिन्देहि. 25 A किं तुह.

8. 1 P आयएं, S आयं. 2 P वियडिवणु, S वियडवणु. 3 P S A जे. 4 P S णाहिं. 5 A णिवारहुं. 6 A अयणु. 7 A सबवहो. 8 S आगमण. 9 P पइसेवउ, S पयसेवउ. 10 A करिवि पुणो वि. 11 P पइवि, S पइवि. 12 S वंगु. 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो. 14 A तुम्हहँ. 15 P S जं जे. 16 A दीसइ पडिवउ एवहि. 17 S यहु. 18 A अप्पिउ. 19 S घर.

[ ७ ] १ सकोप.

[ ८ ] १ पर्यायेण, २ विप्रतिपन्नं, विरुतिवर्णो वा. ३ धनदस. ४ पुनरपि. ५ शृङ्खला.

तं गिसुणेंवि रोसिउँ गिसियरिन्दु 'कहों तणउ धणैउ कहों तणैउ इन्दु' ॥ ७  
 अवलोइउँ भीसणु चन्दहासु पडिवक्खँ-पक्खँ-खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८  
 'पैइँ पढसु करेप्पिणु वलि-विहाणु पुणु पच्छँए धणयहों मलमि माणु' ॥ ९  
 सिरु णावेंवि<sup>१</sup> बुत्तु विहीसणेण 'विणिवाइएण दूवेणँ एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमँइ अयसु पर-मण्डलेंहिँ तुम्हँ एउ ण छँज्जँइ ।  
 जुज्झन्तउ हँरिण-उलेहिँ सहुँ किं पच्चमँहु ण लज्जइ' ॥ ११

[ ९ ]

णीसारिउ दूउ पणहु केम केसरि-कम-चुक्कु कुरहु जेम ॥ १  
 एत्तहें वि दसाणंणु विप्फुरन्तु सण्णहेंवि विणिगगउ जिहँ कयन्तु ॥ २  
 णीसरिउ विहीसणु भाणुकणु रयणासउ मउ मारिचु<sup>३</sup> अणुण ॥ ३  
 णीसरिउ सहोवँरु मल्लवन्तु इन्दइ घणवाहणु सिसु वि होन्तु ॥ ४  
 हउं तूरु पयाणउं दिण्णु जाम दूएण वि धणयहों कहिउ ताम ॥ ५  
 'मालिहें पासिउ एयहों मरहु उक्खन्धु देवि अण्णु वि पयइ' ॥ ६  
 तं वयणु सुणेंवि सण्णहेंवि जक्खु णीसरिउ णाँइँ सइँ दससयक्खु ॥ ७  
 थिउ उहुँवि<sup>११</sup> गिरि-गुञ्जक्खें जाम तं जाउहाणँ-वल्लु दुक्कु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय समर-तूर कियँ-कलयलइँ अमरिसँ-रहस-विसट्टइँ ।  
 वइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइँ विणिण वि<sup>१६</sup> रणें अग्भिट्टइँ ॥ ९

[ १० ]

केण वि सुन्दर सुँ-रमणं सु-सेव आलिङ्गिय गय-घड वेस जेव ॥ १

20 A गिसिउ गिसियरिन्दु, 21 P धणउं. 22 A तणउं. 23 S A अवलोयउ. 24 P पडिपक्ख.  
 25 S missing. 26 PS पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 PS दूएण. 29 A परिभमइँ.  
 30 A परमंडलहि. 31 A जुज्जइ. 32 PA पंचसुहुं.

9. 1 A दसासणु. 2 S जहि. 3 PS मारिच, A मारिचि. 4 A महोयर. 5 PS हय  
 वर. 6 A पयाणउं. 7 S अणु. 8 P संगहेंवि, S संगहिवि. 9 S णाइँ सइ. 10 P सहससयक्खु,  
 'स सहसयक्खु. 11 PS उहुँवि, A अहुँवि. 12 P गुंजखे, A कुंजक्खि. 13 P जाउहाण. 14  
 A कय. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A व. 17 P आभिट्टइ, S अग्भिट्टइ.

10. 1 PS सुरमणु, A सुगमण. 2 PS जेम.

१ रे वृत्त. ७ न गोमते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[ ९ ] १ वैरम्.

[ १० ] १ सुरतव्यापारचित्तः.

पउ० चरि० 12

स वि कासु वि उरयले वेङ्गु देइ णं विवरिय-सुरए<sup>६</sup> हियउ लेइ<sup>७</sup> ॥ २  
 केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलगु करि-सिरु णिवट्टेवि<sup>८</sup> माहिहिं लगु ॥ ३  
 केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु किउ सरहु स-सिरहि चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४  
 केण वि कासु वि उरु सरहिं भरिउ लक्खज्जइ णं रोमञ्जु धरिउ ॥ ५  
 ५ केण वि कासु वि रणे<sup>१३</sup> मुक्कु चैकु थिउ हियए धरेवि<sup>१६</sup> णं पिसुण-वेकु<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ६  
 एत्थन्तरे धणेणं ण किउ खेउ हकारिउ आवेव कइकसेउ ॥ ७  
 'लइ तुज्जु जुज्जु एत्तडउ कालु दुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तराहु'<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहो आलगउ ।  
 १० कैरु उन्नेवि गज्जेवि<sup>२१</sup> गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहो महगउ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

अम्बुहर-लील-संदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तेहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १  
 विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ गिसि दिवसु किं<sup>१</sup> ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २  
 सन्दणे हए गए धय-चिन्धे छत्ते जम्पाणे विमाणे णरिन्द-गत्ते ॥ ३  
 १५ धरधरहरन्त सर लगु केम धणवन्तेए माणुसे पिसुण जेम ॥ ४  
 जक्खेण वि हय वाणेहिं वाण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणं ॥ ५  
 धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६  
 अण्णेणं चडेप्पिणु मिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-संघायहो कुलिस-घाउ ॥ ७  
 हउ धणउ मिण्डिवालेणं उरसे ओणल्लु<sup>१३</sup> भाणु रहसिए<sup>१६</sup> व दिवसे ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१६ णिउ गिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु विजउ दसाणणे धुट्टउ ।

'कहिं जाहि'<sup>१७</sup> पावे जीवन्तु महु<sup>१८</sup> कुम्भयण्णु आरुट्टउ ॥ ९

३ स उरयलु, A उरपडे. ४ P वेजु, S विजु, A विज्जु. ५ PS विवरिउ. ६ P सुरएहि, S सुरयं. ७ P आउलेइ. ८ P णिवट्टइ, S णिवट्टइ, A णिवट्टिहि. ९ S दिण्णु. १० PS ससारहु. ११ P उर. १२ PS सरहु. १३ PS णरे, A रेण. १४ A चकु मुक्कु. १५ PS धरेप्पिणु. १६ A चकु. १७ P इत्यन्तरे, S इत्यन्तरे, A एत्थन्तरे. १८ PS धणयं. १९ A जुज्जु तुज्जु. २० P करे. २१ PS गज्जेवि, A missing.

११. १ A रणे. २ PS किंति, A किंति. ३ PS सर थरहरन्त सय. ४ PS केव. ५ P धणवत्तप, S धणवत्तप. ६ S पिसुण. ७ P जेव, S जेम्ब. ८ PS दुक्कमाण. ९ A अन्न. १० S \*सिरघायहो. ११ A कुलिसंघाउ. १२ PS डिंभिवालेण. १३ P उणहु. १४ S रहसिसिय. १५ A नियनियसामतेहिं. १६ A विजउ व. १७ P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाइ. १८ A पाउ. १९ P मुहुं.

२ खङ्गः. ३ वाक्यः (?). ४ रावणः.

[ ११ ] १ मेघः. २ अवष्टम्भितो भूसौ.

[ १२ ]

‘आएं समाण किर कवण खत्तु  
जं’ फिट्ठइ जम्म-सयाँहँ काणि’  
अवरुण्डेवि धरिउ विहीसणेण  
सो हम्मई जो पहणई पुणो वि  
णासउ वराउँ गिय-पाण लेवि’  
एत्थन्तरेँ वइसवणहों मणिहु  
तहिँ चडिउ गराहिउँ मुएँवि सङ्क  
अप्पुण पुणु जो जो को<sup>१६</sup> वि चण्डु<sup>१७</sup> तहों तहों दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ८

घाइज्जइ णासन्तो वि<sup>१</sup> सत्तु ॥ १  
किर जामं पधावई सुँल-पाणि ॥ २  
‘किं कायर-गर-विद्धंसणेण ॥ ३  
किं उरैउ म जीवई णिव्विसो वि ॥ ४  
थिउ भाणुकण्णु मच्छरु मुएँवि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ५  
सु-कलत्तु व पुप्फ-विमाणुं दिहु ॥ ६  
पट्ठविय पसाहा के वि लङ्क ॥ ७  
तहों तहों दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

णिय-वन्धव-सयणेँहिँ<sup>१७</sup> परियरिउ दणुवइ दुदम-दमन्तई<sup>१८</sup> ।  
आहिण्डइ लीलएँ इन्दु<sup>१९</sup> जिह देस-सँ यं भु ज्ञन्तउ ॥ ९

\*

[ ११. एगारहमो संधि ]

पुप्फ-विमाणारूढएँण दहवयणेँ धवल-विसालाँइ ।  
णं घण-विन्दई अ-सलिलई दिहुँइ हरिसेण-जिणालाँइ ॥ १ ॥ १५

[ १ ]

तोयदवाहणं-वंसं-पईवे<sup>१</sup>  
‘अहों अहों ताय ताय ससि-धवलई  
किं हिम-सिहरई साँडेवि’ सुकई  
दण्डुहण्डे-धवल-पुण्डरियई  
अवभारम्भ-विवज्जिय-गवभई  
किय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासई

पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवेँ ॥ १  
एयई किणं जलुगयं-कमलई ॥ २  
किं णक्खत्तई थाणहों चुकई ॥ ३  
किं काह<sup>१२</sup> मि सिमुप्परि धरियई<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ४  
किं भूमियलें गयई सुवभवभई<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ५  
किं<sup>१५</sup> आवासियाई कलहंसई ॥ ६

12. 1 S भायं. 2 P adds ण above the line. 3 P S जं, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि. 5 P S जाव. 6 P S एधावइ. 7 P हम्मई. 8 P A पहणई. 9 P जीवइ, S जीवइ. 10 A वराउ. 11 A सुएवि. 12 S इत्थन्तरे. 13 P S पुक्कविमाणु. 14 A राहिउ. 15 A missing. 16 P चेंदु. 17 A सयणहं. 18 P S दुदमदंतउ. 19 P S चेंदु. 20 P सइ, A सई.

1. 1 P °विसालएँ, S °विसालई. 2 A °वंदइ. 3 P S °जिणालई. 4 P S तोयदवाहण. 5 P वंसि, S वंसु. 6 A पईवे. 7 P S तु. 8 A जलुगयं. 9 S सण्डेवि, A साँडेवि. 10 P णक्खत्तइ, ° S णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चेंदुवंदु, S चेंदुवंदु. 12 P कहिमि, S कहंमि, A काहवि. 13 A यई. 14 A कियभूमियभूमियलि. 15 S गयंदु. 16 P सुवभवई, S सुवभवई, A सुवभवभइ. 17 A किय.

[ १२ ] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः त्रिशूल-करे कृतः (?). ३ सर्पः.

[ १ ] १ छत्राणि.

जसु<sup>१८</sup> सबझँइ<sup>१९</sup> खण्डेवि खण्डेवि  
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायइ

‘किय गज को<sup>२०</sup>वि पडीवड छिण्डेवि ॥ ७  
कियँ ससि-सयइ मिलेप्पिणु आयइ’ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहो  
जिण-भवणइ छुह-पङ्कियइ

‘जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेराइ ।  
एयइ हरिसेणहो केराइ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

अट्टाहियहें मज्जे महि सिद्धी  
पहिलेए दिवसे महारह-कारणे  
वीर्ये तावस-भवणु पराइ  
१० तइयए सिन्धुणयरे सुपसण्णउं  
‘वेयमईए चउत्थए हारिउ  
पञ्चमे गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रण  
छट्टए पिहिमि हूअ आवगी  
सत्तमे गम्पि जणणि जोक्कारियँ

णव-णिहि-चउदह-रण-समिद्धी ॥ १  
जाणेवि जणणि-दुक्खु गज तक्खणे ॥ २  
मयणावलिहें मयण-जर लाइउ ॥ ३  
हत्थि जिणेप्पिणु लइयउ कण्णउं ॥ ४  
जयचन्दहें हियवए पइसारिउं ॥ ५  
तहिँ उप्पणु चकु तेहो सर-रणु ॥ ६  
अणु वि मयणावलि करे लग्गी ॥ ७  
अट्टमे दिवसे पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एयइ तेणं वि णिम्मियइ  
आहरणइ व वसुन्धरिहें

ससि-सङ्ख-खीर-कुन्दुज्जलइ ।  
सिव-सासय-सुहइ व अविचलइ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

गज सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउं  
२० तामं णिणाउ समुट्ठिउ भीसणु  
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय  
‘देव देव किउ जेण महारउ

सम्मेय-इरिहिं मुकु पयाणउं ॥ १  
जाउहाण-साहण-संतासणु ॥ २  
वण-करि णिऐवि पडीवा आइय ॥ ३  
अच्छइ मत्त-हत्थि अइरावउं ॥ ४

18 A जजस. 19 P सङ्गगए. 20 P S कोडि. 21 A छिडेवि. 22 P मिलोप्पणु. 23 A पंकयइ. 24 A कैराइ.

2. 1 A अट्टादियहे. 2 P चउदह. 3 P S पहिलहि. 4 S दुक्ख. 5 P वीर्य, 6 S वीर्य. 6 S परायउ. 7 P मायण. 8 S लायउ. 9 P A सुपसण्णउं, S संपण्णउ. 10 A जिणेविणु. 11 A कण्णउं. 12 A वेयवईए. 13 S पइसारियउ. 14 A सहसारणु. 15 A जणणि गं. 16 P जोक्कारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S तिण. 18 S कंदु. 19 P S वाल.

3. 1 A कहाणउं. 2 S सुक. 3 A पयाणउं. 4 P S ताव. 5 A missing 6 S णियवि. 7 A अहरउरउ.

१ कृत (?). ३ पुनः. ४ कृता (?).

[ २ ] १ वेगमत्ता. २ चौरितः. ३ स्वाधीना. ४ एतावि.

[ ३ ] १ राक्षसानाम्.

गज्जणौएँ अणुहरइ समुद्धौ  
कद्मेण णव-पाउस-कालहौ  
रुक्खुमूलणेण दुवायहौ  
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहौ

सीयरेण जलहरहौ रज्जहौ ॥ ५  
णिज्झरेण महिहरहौ विसालहौ ॥ ६  
सुँहड-विणासणेण जमरायहौ ॥ ७  
विविह-मयावत्थएँ कन्दप्पहौ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चडैवि ण सक्कियउ  
गड चउपासिउँ परिभमेवि

खन्धासणें एयहौ वारणहौ ।  
जिमँ अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहौ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

अणुप्पणु दसणय-काणणें  
उभय-चारि सबङ्गिय-सुन्दर  
सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहर  
णिद्ध-दन्तु मह-पिङ्गल-लोयणु  
पँच्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मयालउ  
वड-तरइ-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु  
उणय-कन्धरु सूयर-पच्छलु  
चाव-वंसु थिर-मंसु थिरोयर

‘माहव-मासें देसें साहारणें ॥ १  
भद्-हत्थि णामेण मणोहर ॥ २  
दह परिणाहुँ तिणिण करँ वित्थरु ॥ ३  
अयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४  
चक्क-कुम्भ-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५  
पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६  
वीस-गहरु सुअन्ध-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७  
गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छ-पँईहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एँमँ अणेयइँ लक्खणइँ  
हत्थि-पएसँहुँ सबहु मि

किं गणियइँ णाम-विहणाइँ ।  
चैउदईँ-सयँइँ चउरूणाइँ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ  
‘जइ तं भद्-हत्थि णउ साहमि  
एउ भणेवि स-सेणुँ पधाइउ

उरें ण मन्तु रोमञ्जु वं दरिसिउ ॥ १  
तो जणणोवरि असि वरु वाहमि ॥ २  
तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराईउ ॥ ३

8 P गज्जणाएँ, S गज्जणाइ. 9 A रक्खुमूलणेण. 10 A सुहहं. 11 A चउपासिहिं. 12 P जिम्ब, S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण. 2 A काणणेण. 3 S साहरणे. 4 A सव्वंगिउ, S सत्तुंगिय. 5 S मंदिर. 6 P परिणाहुँ. 7 A करि. 8 P णिद्धदत्तु, S णिच्चमंतु. 9 A सयावत्तु सयालउ. 10 A कुम. 11 A उणय. 12 P सुअंधय. 13 P थिरवंसु, S थिरथमंसु. 14 S ‘पुच्छः. 15 P S पयाणेयइँ. 16 P पएसइँ, S ‘पयसह. 17 P सबहं मि, S सबह मि, A सव्वहुँ मि. 18 P S चउदह, A चउ-रडु. 19 S ‘सइ.

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S व हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु, S पधायउ. 3 S परायउ, A पराहइउ.

[ ४ ] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा. ३ अलसीपुष्पसहजः. ४ मस्तक-ताल-हृदय-लिङ्ग-त्रिकेयु पद्म-दक्षिणावर्तः. ५ दीर्घतरः. ६ एतानि. ७ लक्षण १३९६.



गयचइ णिऐवि<sup>४</sup> विरोल्लियं-गयणें  
 'हउं जाणमि पचण्डु तम्बेरसु  
 हउं<sup>५</sup> जाणमि गइन्द<sup>६</sup>-कुम्भत्थलु  
 जाणमि सु-विसाणइँ अ-कलङ्कइँ  
 हउं जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइँ

हसिउ पहत्थु णवर दह-वयणें ॥ ४  
 णवर<sup>७</sup> विलासिणि-रुउं व मणोरसु ॥ ५  
 णवर विलासिणि घण-थण-मण्डलु ॥ ६  
 णवर पसण-कण-ताडिङ्कइँ ॥ ७  
 णवर<sup>८</sup> णिरन्तर-पेल्लिय-कुलइँ<sup>९</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहणु  
 णवर पेहत्थ मज्झुं मणहों

अच्चन्तु<sup>१०</sup> होइ भय-भासुरउं ।

उवहइँ णवहु णाइँ सुँरउं ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

१० पुष्प-विमाणहों लीणुं दसाणणु  
 लइय लट्ठि उग्घोसिउ कलयलु  
 अहिमुहुं धणय-पुरन्दर-वईरिहें  
 पुंक्खरें ताडिउ लकुंडि-घाएँ  
 देइ ण देइ वेज्झुं उरें जाँवेहिं  
 ११ पच्छलें चडिउ धुणेंवि भुवँ-डालिउ  
 जँडिउ पुणु वि करेणालिङ्कवि  
 खणें गण्डयलें ठाइ खणें कन्धरें

दिट्ठुं णियत्थुं किउ केस-णिबन्धणु ॥ १  
 तूरइँ हयइँ पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २  
 वासारत्तु जेम विन्झइँरिहें ॥ ३  
 णावइ काल-मेहुं दुवाएँ ॥ ४

विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणें<sup>१२</sup> तावैहिं<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ५  
 'बुदुदुद' भणेंवि खन्धे अप्फालिउ ॥ ६  
 सुविणां(?)दइउ जेम गउ लङ्कवि<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ७  
 खणें चउहुं मि चलणहुं अब्भन्तरें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ णासइ विष्फुरइँ  
 २० चलु लविखज्जइ गयण-यलें

परिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहों ।

णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु णव-जलहरहों ॥ ९

4 S णियवि. 5 P विरोल्लियं, S विरिल्लियं, A विरिल्लियं. 6 A नवरि. 7 P रयउ, S रउ व, A रुउ. 8 This and the next line missing in A. 9 PS हउ. 10 PS गयंद. 11 P जाणवि. 12 PS ताडकइ. 13 A णवरि. 14 PS कुरलइ. 15 PSA अच्चंत. 16 P भासुरउं. 17 PS महु. 18 A उच्छहइ. 19 PA सुँरउं.

6. 1 P पुष्प, S पुष्प. 2 A लीणु. 3 S दिट. 4 P marginally 'णियंउ' पाटे, A णियंउ. 5 P A अहिमुहुं. 6 PS वइरिहें. 7 P विन्झइरिहें, S विन्झइरिहि. 8 PS A पुक्खरि. 9 P लकुंडि, A लकुंडे. 10 P कालु मेहु. 11 S विज्जु, 12 A जावहिं. 13 A करणे. 14 A तावहिं. 15 A सुअ. 16 A बुदुदुद. 17 S जं थिउ, A जंभिउ. 18 P सुइणादइउ, S सुयणादइउ. 19 PS लंघवि, A निग्गोवि. 20 S चउसुहु मि, A चउहु मि. 21 PS चलणहु, चलणहं. 22 P विफुरइ. 23 A चउदिसु लविखज्जइ मणो (ह deleted) रहहो.

[ ५ ] १ गजपति. २ विस्फारित. ३ दन्त. ४ केशवि. ५ प्रहस्य सेनापतिः. ६ प्रतिभासते.

[ ६ ] १ सन्मुखम्. २ रावणस्य. ३ मेघः. ४ सुगिड. ५ हस्ति-चालण-भाषा. ६ गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः. ७ वल्लभः.

[ ७ ]

हत्थि-वियारणाउ एयारहं  
दरिसेवि<sup>७</sup> किउ जिण्फन्दुं महा-गंड  
साहिउ मोक्खुं व परमं-जिणिन्दे<sup>१०</sup>  
'भल्ले भल्ले' पभणिउ चलयुं समप्पिउ  
कण्णे धरेंवि आरु<sup>१६</sup> महाइ<sup>१७</sup>  
तेण विमाण-जाणं-आणन्दे  
णच्चिउ कुम्भयण्णु स-विहीसणु  
मल्लवन्तु मारि<sup>३</sup> महोयर

अण्णउ किरियउ बीस दु-वारहं ॥ १  
धुत्ते<sup>८</sup> वेस-मरडुं व भगण ॥ २  
'होउ' होउ' णं रडिउ गइन्दे ॥ ३  
'तेण वि वाम<sup>१४</sup> चप्पिउ' ॥ ४  
करेंवि वियारणं अङ्कुसु लाइउं ॥ ५  
मेळिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दे<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ६  
हत्थु पहत्थु वि मंड सुयसारणु ॥ ७  
रयणासउ सुमालि वज्जोयर ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

हरिस-रसेणं करम्बियउ  
तहिं रावण-णट्टावणं

वीर-रसु जेण मणें भावियउ ।  
सो णाहिं जो ण णच्चावियउं ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तिजगविहसणु णामु पगासिउ  
थिउ सहसा करि-कह-अणुराइउ  
पहर-विहुरु रुहिरोल्लियं-गत्तउ  
'देव देव किक्किन्धहो' तण्णैहिं  
असिवर-अस-मुसण्णि-णाराएहिं  
जमु आरोडिउं भग्गा तेण वि  
पच्चेळिउं णिल्लूरिय वाणैहिं  
तं णिसुणेवि कुइउं रक्खवद्धउ

णिउ तहिं 'सिमिरुं जेत्थु आवासिउ ॥ १  
तहिं अवसरें भडु एक्कु पराइउं ॥ २  
णरवइ तेण णवैवि' विण्णत्तउ ॥ ३  
सवल-फलिह-सूल-हल-कण्णैहिं ॥ ४  
चक्क-कोन्त-गय-मोगगर-धाएहिं ॥ ५  
धरेंवि ण सक्किउ विहि<sup>१६</sup> एक्कणं वि ॥ ६  
कह वि कह वि णउ मेळिउ पाणेहिं ॥ ७  
हय संगाम-भेरि सण्णद्धउ ॥ ८

7. 1 P पायारहं. 2 P दुवारहं. 3 PS दरिसवि. 4 P जिण्पंदु, जिण्फंदु. 5 A माहागण. 6 A धुत्ते. 7 P मरडु. 8 S मोषु. 9 P परसु. 10 PS जिणेदे, A जिणिदे. 11 A गइंदे. 12 A भलि २ पभणिउ. 13 A चलण. 14 S वामगुट्टे, A वामगुट्टे. 15 S चप्पिउ. 16 A आरु. 17 S महायउ. 18 A वियारणु. 19 P लाविउ, S लायउ. 20 A वाण. 21 P वेंदे, A विंदे. 22 A मभो सु वि सारणु. 23 PS मारिखसहोयर. 24 A रसेण. 25 PS णाहि. 26 P णच्चावियउ.

8. 1 PS णाउ. 2 P जेत्थु सिमरे, S जेत्थु समरे. 3 S अणुरायउ. 4 A इक्कु. 5 S परायउ. 6 P रोलिय. 7 PS णवैविणु वुत्तउ. 8 P किक्किन्धहो, A किक्किन्धेहिं. 9 S तणयहिं. 10 S कणयहिं. 11 A सुंसुदि. 12 S णारायहिं. 13 S चक्क. 14 PS वायहिं. 15 PS आरोडिउ. 16 A विहिं. 17 S इक्केण. 18 P पच्चेळिय, S पच्चळिय. 19 P पाणिहि, S पाणेहि. 20 S कुयउ.

[ ७ ] १ पूर्वतां पूर्वताम्. २ रावणेण. ३ शुकसारणमन्त्रो.

[ ८ ] १ कटके. २ वाणः. ३ रावणः.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

चन्दहासु करयलें करैवि  
महि लहेपिणु मयरहरु

स-विमाणु स-वलु संचलियैउ ।  
आयासहो णं उत्थलियैउ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

१ कोव-दवणि-पलित्तु पधाइउं  
पेक्खई सत्त णरय अइ-रउरव  
पेक्खइ णइ वइतरणि वहन्ती  
पेक्खइ गय-पय-पेछिज्जन्तई  
पेक्खइ णर-मिहुणई कन्दन्तई  
१० पेक्खइ अण्ण-जीव छिज्जन्तई  
कुम्भीपाके के वि<sup>११</sup> पच्चन्ता<sup>१२</sup>  
सयल वि मम्भीसेवि मेलाविये<sup>१३</sup>

१ णिविसें तं जम-णयरु पराइउं ॥ १  
उट्ठिय-वारवार-हाहारव ॥ २  
रस-वस-सोणिय-सलिलु वहन्ती ॥ ३  
सुहड-सिरई टसत्ति मिज्जन्तई ॥ ४  
सम्बलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तई ॥ ५  
छणछण-सदे पउलिज्जन्तई ॥ ६  
एव<sup>१४</sup> विविह-दुक्खई पावन्ता ॥ ७  
जर्मउरि-रक्खवाल घल्लविये<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

कहिउ कियन्तहो किङ्करे<sup>१६</sup>  
१५ विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणु

वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।  
छोडाविय णरवर-वन्दि-सय ॥ ९

[ १० ]

अच्छइ एउ देव पारकउ  
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणउ  
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु सणि रुट्ठिउं  
२० जे<sup>१७</sup> णर-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ  
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय  
तहो दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणु  
महिसासणु दण्डुगय-पहरणु  
केत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वणिज्जइ

मत्त-गइन्द-विन्दु णं थकउ<sup>१८</sup> ॥ १  
केण जियन्तु चत्तु अप्पाणउं ॥ २  
कासु कालु आसणु परिट्ठिउ ॥ ३  
असिपत्त-वणु अणु मोडाविउ ॥ ४  
जे<sup>१९</sup> वइतरणि वहन्ति विणासिय ॥ ५  
एमं भणेवि<sup>२०</sup> णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६  
कंसण-देहु गुज्जाहल-लोयणु ॥ ७  
मिच्चु<sup>२१</sup> वुत्तु पुणु कहो उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

21 P S सविवाणु. 22 A संचलित. 23 A उत्थलित.

9. 1 P S कोह<sup>२२</sup>. 2 S पधावउ, A पधाविउ. 3 P णिवसं, A णिविसिं. 4 S परायउ. 5 S पेष्ण. 6 A तरणि. 7 A वीसदवंती. 1 P पेछिज्जंतण, S A पेछिज्जंतइ. 9 S सत्तिहि. 10 P मिज्जंतण, A भेज्जंतइ. 11 P धराविज्जंतइ, S धराविज्जंतइ. 12 P णयरि, S णयरे. 13 S मबन्ता. 14 P S एवविहइ. 15 A मेलाविय. 16 A जमपरि. 17 A मेलाविय. 18 A कयंतहो. 19 S केकरेहि, A किंकारिहि. 20 P वणु corrected to वणु, S वणु.

10. 1 S गयंविदु. 2 A जमराणउ. 3 P A अप्पाणउं. 4 P कयंत. 5 S रुद्धउ, A रुद्धउ. 6 A जे. 7 P S णरवंदिवंदु, A नरवंदिवंदि. 8 S असिपवणु. 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S A भणिवि. 12 A महिलारुद्धदंगय. 13 S कसणु वेडु गुजाहल लोयणु. 14 A मिनु.

[ १० ] १ मयुः.

॥ वत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करण जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।  
एकु जि<sup>१५</sup> तिहुअणें पलय-कर पुणु पञ्च वि रणमुहें को धरइ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जं जम-करण दिहु भय-भीसणु धाइउं तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १  
णवर दसाणणें ओसारिउं अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हकारिउ ॥ २  
'अरें माणव वल्लं वल्लु विण्णासहिं मुहियएँ जं जमु णामु पयासहिं ॥ ३  
इन्दहों पाव तुज्जु णिकरुणहों ससिहें पयङ्गहों धणयहों वरुणहों ॥ ४  
संवहें कुल-कियन्तु हउं आइउ थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाईउ ॥ ५  
तं णिसुणेविणु वइरि-खयंकरु जमण मुकु रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६  
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयासैं एन्तु खुरप्पें छिणु दसासैं ॥ ७  
सयं-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ णाई कियन्तं-मडप्फरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

धणुहरु लेवि तुरन्तएण सर-जालु विसज्जिउं भासुरउ ।  
तं पि<sup>१९</sup> णिवारिउ रावणें जामायं जिम खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-धणयहों विद्धन्तहों रयणासव-त्तणयहों ॥ १  
दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-संधाणु ण णावइ णवर सिलीमुहें-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २  
जाणें जाणें हूँ हएँ गय-गयवरे छत्तें छत्तें धएँ धएँ रूहें रूहवरे ॥ ३  
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करे करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरें सिरें उरें उरयलें ॥ ४  
भरिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु णडु जमो वि विहुं णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५  
सरहहों हरिणु जेम उट्ठाइउ<sup>१३</sup> णिविसें दाहिण-सेट्ठि<sup>१४</sup> पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुयणे. 17 P S रणउडे.

11. 1 S धायउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणेण. 3 S ओसारिउ. 4 S वल्लु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A जि. 7 A जमवाउं. 8 S पयासहिं, A पयासहिं. 9 P S तुज्जु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S सव्वहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to कं, A कयंत. 13 S आयउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि अराइ भयंकरु. 18 P मुकु. 19 S आयासैं हें. 20 यंतु. 21 A खुरप्पें. 22 S दसासे. 23 P सडें. 24 S णाई. 25 S A कयंत. 26 P मडप्फरु. 27 P S धणहरु. 28 P विसज्जउ. 29 A तं विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामायं, A जामायं. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विधंतहो. 2 P सिलीलुमुहें. 3 S हय हय. 4 P S गयवर. 5 S धय धय. 6 P S रहें. 7 S रूहवर. 8 P S विरहु. 9 P तिप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 S हरिण. 12 S उट्ठायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S सेट्ठि.

[ ११ ] १ एवमेव वृथा. २ अने:

[ १२ ] १ रावणस्य—विनिवारितो धनदो येन. २ (P.'s reading) रघुरहितः.

पठ० चारि० 13

तहिँ रहणेर-पुरवर-सारहों  
'सुरवइ लइ अप्पणउ पहुत्तणु

इन्दहों कहिउ अण्णु सहसारहों ॥ ७  
अण्णहों कहों वि समप्पि जमत्तणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि-सुमालिहिँ पोत्तैयहों  
लज्जैँ तुज्जु सुराहिवइ

दरिसाविउ कह-वि ण महु मरण ।  
धणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरणु ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम-वयणु असुन्दरु  
अग्गएँ तामं मन्ति थिउ 'भेसइ'  
तुहँ पुणु धावइ णाँइ अयाणउ  
10 तुम्हेंहिँ मालिहें काँलें<sup>१५</sup> भुत्ती  
ताहँ<sup>१०</sup> जें पढमु जुत्तु पहरेवउ  
देहि<sup>१८</sup> ताम ओहामिय-छायहों  
भुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिच्चेंहिँ  
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहों

किर णिमाइ सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १  
'जो पहु सो सयलाँइ गवेसइ ॥ २  
सो जें कमागउ लङ्कहें राणउ ॥ ३  
मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४  
णउ उक्खवँ<sup>१५</sup> पइ जाएवउ ॥ ५  
सुरसंगीय-णयरु जमरायहों ॥ ६  
एमं भणेवि णियत्तिउ भिच्चेंहिँ ॥ ७  
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहों ॥ ८

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

गहँ लङ्कहें सवडंमुहँ<sup>१७</sup>  
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु

णहें लगु<sup>१८</sup> विमाणु मणोहर<sup>१९</sup> ।  
णं काँलें वड्डिउ दीहरउ ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

मीसण-मयरहरोवरि<sup>१</sup> जन्तें  
10 परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णुत्तरु  
'किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ'  
'किं एयाउ कीर-रिच्छोलिउ'  
'किं महियलें पडियइ रवि-किरणइ' 'णं णं सुरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइ' ॥ ५

उद्धसिहामणि-छाया-भन्तें ॥ १  
'किं णहयलु' 'णं णं रयणायरु' ॥ २  
'णं' 'णं इन्दणील-मणि-कन्तिउ' ॥ ३  
'णं णं मरगय-पवणाँलोलिउ' ॥ ४  
'णं णं सुरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइ' ॥ ५

15 S कहि. 16 P 'सुमालिहि, A 'सुमालिहे. 17 S पोत्तयहिँ. 18 A दरिसावि. 19 S कहि वि, A wanting. 20 P S लज्जइ.

13. 1 P S ताव. 2 A भेस. 3 P S सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. 4 P S काँइ. 5 A अयाणउ. 6 S A राणउ. 7 P S तुम्हइ. 8 A मरणे. 9 A मंड मंड. 10 P S जि. 11 P S हुत्तु. 12 P S उक्खवँ. 13 S देहि. 14 P एव, S एव. 15 P S उच्छुरयहो. 16 P गय. 17 P A सवडं-मुहडं. 18 P S लगु विमाणि. 19 P मणोहरडं. 20 P S वड्डिउ.

14. 1 P S 'रोपरि. 2 A 'भन्तें. 3 A णं ण. 4 P S रिच्छोलिउ. 5 P पावा<sup>१</sup>, S पावण<sup>२</sup>. 6 A सुरकंत<sup>३</sup>.

[ १३ ] १ वृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री २ मरणें.

[ १४ ] १ मरगज (?) मणि-प्रवाल-पङ्क्तिः.

‘किं गय-घडउ गिल्ल-गिल्लोलउ’  
‘स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहर’  
एमं चवन्त पत्तं लंकाउरि  
जणु जीसरिउ सहु परिओसें  
गन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पडैत्तिहिं

‘णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कल्लोलउ’ ॥ ६  
‘णं णं परिभमन्ति जलें जलयरं’ ॥ ७  
जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८  
दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसें ॥ ९  
‘सेसा-अग्घपत्तं-जल-जुत्तिहिं’ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिवइ पइट्टु पुरे

परिवज्जु पट्टु अहिसेउ किउ ।

जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहिं तिहं रज्जु से इं भु ज्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

\*

### [ १२. वारहमो संधि ]\*

पभणइ दहवयणु दीहर-णयणु णिय-अन्थाणें णिविट्ठउ ।  
‘कहहों कहहों णरहों विज्जाहरहों अज्ज वि कवणु अणिट्ठउ’ ॥ १

[ १ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को वि णरु  
‘परमेसर दुज्जउ दुडु खलु  
सो इन्दहों तणिय केर करेंवि  
अवरेकें दोच्छिउ णरवरेंण  
सुवन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवल  
अण्णेकें वुच्चइ ‘हउं कहमि  
किक्किधपुरिहिं करि-पवरं-भुउं  
जा पारिहच्छिं मइ दिट्ठु तहों

सिर-सिहरं-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १  
चन्दोवरं णामें अतुल-वल्लु ॥ २  
पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि’ ॥ ३  
‘किं सक्कें किं चन्दोयरेंण ॥ ४  
उच्छुरयहों गन्दण णील-णाल’ ॥ ५  
दो-पासिउ जई ण घाय लहमि ॥ ६  
णामेण वालि सूरय-सुउ ॥ ७  
सा तिहुयणें णउ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ८

7 S महिहरा. 8 S जलयरा. 9 P एय, S एव. 10 A पुत्त. 11 A परिओसे. 12 P A पणय.  
13 P एउत्तिहिं. 14 P ‘अग्घवत्त’. 15 P S ‘पुरिहे. 16 S तिहं. 17 P S सयं.

\* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in *धं* are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These also are not recorded.

1. 1 A पभणइ. 2 P अणिट्ठिउ. 3 P S सिहरे. 4 A चंदोयर. 5 P अवरेकें. 6 S जिह.  
7 P S किक्किधतणउ, P. marginally, ‘किक्किधउरिहिं’ पाठे. 8 A ‘मयर’. 9 P S सुउ.  
10 A पाडिहत्थि.

२ आशिपा (?).

[ १ ] १ शत्रु. २ वेगः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वॉहेंवि अरुण हय हणेंवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।  
ता मेरुहें भमेंवि जिणवरु णवेंवि तंहिं जें<sup>१२</sup> पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

५ तहों जं वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहों ण कुवेरहों वरुणहों ससहरहों ॥ १  
मेरु वि टालइ वज्झामरिसु तहों अणु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २  
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तहिं सम्मउ णामें लइउ वउ ॥ ३  
णिग्गन्थु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अणुहों इन्दहों वि<sup>१</sup> णाहिं णेमइ ॥ ४  
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पवज्ज लेवि गउ सूररउ ॥ ५  
१० 'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणेंण' ॥ ६  
अवरेकें वुत्तु 'ण ईसु घडइ कइवंसिउ किं अम्हहूं भिडइ ॥ ७  
'सिरिक्कणहों लभेंवि मित्तइय अणु वि उवयार-सएहिं लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर<sup>१</sup> वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहों ।  
१५ ता सयल वि सुहउ जा समर-ज्झडें णउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहों ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

तं वालि-सल्लु हियवए धरेंवि तों रावणु अणुण वोह्ल करेंवि ॥ १  
गउ एक-दिवसें सुर-सुन्दरिहें जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहें ॥ २  
ता हेंवि णीय कुल-भूसणेंहिं चन्दणहिं ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणेंहिं ॥ ३  
२० णासन्त णिएवि संहोयरेण णयरेणालङ्कारोदणं ॥ ४  
णं उवरें लुहेंवि रक्खिय-सरणु किये(?) तेहि मि चन्दोवर-मरणु ॥ ५  
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणें जें थिउ जो दुक्किउ सो तं वोरु णिउ ॥ ६  
कुहें लगउ जं रयणियर-वल्लु रह-तुरय-णाय-णरवर-पवल्लु ॥ ७

11 P A चहि, S wanting. 12 S wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of this Kadavaka and the next Kadavaka is repaired and rewritten in a clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 P S णाहि. 3 S A णवइ. 4 P S गीढवउ. 5 P न इउ, S ण येउ. 6 P S किह अहहं. 7 S भिडइ. 8 P उवयार.  
9 S सुरवर वि. 10 P °भड, A °झडाणउ.

3. 1 S °सल्ल. 2 P S A हियवइ. 3 P S सो. 4 P S अणु, A अन्न. 5 P marginally adds णु to वोह्ल. 6 S चंदणवि. 7 P महोदण, A सहोयरिण. 8 P S °रोदणेण. 9 A उयार.  
10 A चंदोयर. 11 P S °णरपवरपवल्लु.

[ २ ] १ सम्यक्त्व-नामा व्रतं गृहीतम्. २ ( P's reading ) संवरितं शरीरम्.

[ ३ ] १ ( P's reading ) महोद्यतवन्तः (?). २ पाताललङ्कया. ३ कृत. ४ विनाशं नीतः.

अलहन्तु वारु तं णिप्पसरु गड वलेंवि पडीवड णियं-णयं ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु परितुट्ट-भणु किर स-कलत्तड आवइ ।  
उम्मण-दुम्मणउ असुहावणउ णिय-घरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

तुरमाणे केण वि वजरिड खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिड ॥ १  
अत्थकए आयम्भिर-णयणु कुढे लग्गइ स-रहसु दहवयणु ॥ २  
करे धरिड ताम मन्दोवेरिए णं गङ्गा-वाहु जरण-सरिए ॥ ३  
'परमेसर कहों वि ण अप्पणिय जिह कण्ण तेमं पर-भायणियं ॥ ४  
एकं इ करवाल-भयङ्करहु चउदह सहास विजाहरहु ॥ ५  
जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु तो घरे अच्छन्तिए कवणु गुणु ॥ ६  
पट्टवहि महन्ता मुएवि रणु कण्णहे करन्तु पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ७  
तं वयणु सुणेवि मारिच्च-मय पेसिय दहवत्ते तुरिअ गय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहिं विवाहु किड खरु रज्जे थिड अणुराहे विज्ज-संहिड ।  
वणे णिवसन्तिथहे वय-वन्तिथहे सुउ उप्पणु विराहिड ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

एत्थन्तरे जम-जूरावणेण तं सल्लु धरेप्पिणु रावणेण ॥ १  
पट्टविड महामइ दूउ तहिं सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जहिं ॥ २  
वोलाविड थाएवि अहिमुहेण 'हँउ' एम विसज्जिड दहमुहेण ॥ ३  
एकूणवीस-रज्जन्तरँइ मित्तइयँए गयइ णिरन्तरँइ ॥ ४  
कों वि किन्तिधवल्लु णामेण चिरु सिरिकण्ठ-कज्जे थिड देवि सिरु ॥ ५  
णवमउ परिणाविड अमरपहु जे धएहिं लिहाविड कइ-णिवहु ॥ ६

12 A तं. 13 Hereafter P marginally adds the following lines: अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिया परिपुण्णगढम वणे कहिम्मि गया । They were originally written in the beginning of the next Kadavaka. But there they are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next Kadavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 P S दुम्मणदुम्मणउ. 15 P S A असुहावणउ.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिए. 2 P S तेव. 3 P S भायणीय. 4 P S तिक्खइ. 5 A गणु. 6 P दहवयणइ, S दहवयण व. 7 P S णवर, P marginally, 'तुरिय' पाठे. 8 P S तेहिं, तहिं. 9 P S खर. 10 A वि जमाहिड. 11 P वयवन्तिथहु, S वयवन्तिथहो, A वयवन्तिथहे.

5. 1 A जग. 2 P S A हउ. 3 P S रज्जतराई. 4 P S मित्तइए. 5 P S णिरंतराई. 6 P सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयह.



देहमउ कइ-केयणु सिरि-सहिउ  
 वारहमउ णयणौणन्दयर  
 चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवलु (?)  
 सोलहमउ पुणु कौ "वि उवहिरउ  
 सत्तारहमउ किकिंन्धु पुणु  
 अट्टारहमउ पुणु सूररउ  
 तुहुँ एवहिं एकुणवीसमउ

एयारहमउ पडिवलु कहिउ ॥ ७  
 तेरहमउ खयराणन्दु वरु ॥ ८  
 पण्णारहमउ णन्दुण अजउ ॥ ९  
 तडिकेस-विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०  
 तहौ कवणु सुकेसं ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११  
 जमु भन्जेवि तहौ पइसार कइ ॥ १२  
 अणुहुज्जे रज्जु मणे मुएवि मउ ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहालें मुहुँ तं णमहि तहुँ गम्पि दसाणण-राणंउ ।  
 जेण देइ पवळु चउरङ्ग-वलु इन्दहौ उर्वरि पयाणंउ ॥ १४

[ ६ ]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु  
 ण करेइ कण्णे वयणाइँ पहुँ  
 एत्थन्तरे दहमुह-दूअएण  
 णिग्गच्छिउ मेहँ वि सयण-किय  
 णीसरु तुहुँ आयहौ पट्टणहौ  
 तं णिसुणेंवि कोव-करम्मिण  
 'अरे वालि देउ किं पइँ ण सुउ  
 जो णिविसङ्गेण पिहिवि' कर्मइ

तं णवर वलेंवि थिउ 'अण्ण-मणु ॥ १  
 जिह पर-पुरिसहौ सु-कुलीण-वहुँ ॥ २  
 अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअएण ॥ ३  
 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४  
 णं तो भिडु परँए दसाणणहौ' ॥ ५  
 पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविल्लम्बिण ॥ ६  
 महु महिहरु जेण भुअहिं विहुँउ ॥ ७  
 चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसेण रणे अणवसेण धवलीहूअउ तिहुवणु ।  
 तासु वियंटाहौ अब्भिट्टाहौ कवणु गहणु किर रावणु ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 S एयारहमउ. 10 P गयण°. 11 A पण्णारहमउ. 12 P क वि, S कुवि. 13 P अट्टारहमउ. 14 P S किउ. 15 P S एमहि. 16 A रज्ज. 17 P A सुहुँ. 18 A 'राणउ. 19 P उअरि. 20 A पयाणउ.

6. 1 A लेवि. 2 A पहुँ. 3 A 'पुरिसहुँ. 4 A 'वहुँ. 5 P मेह्वि, S मेहवि, A मेहिवि. 6 P भिड. 7 P सुए विहओ, S सुयेहि हउ. 8 P पिहिमि. 9 P A कमहुँ. 10 A चेयारि. 11 S A परिभमइ. 12 S अणण°. 13 P S वियङ्गहो. 14 P अभिहहो, S अब्भिहहो.

[ ५ ] १ विशेषे. २ मदः.

[ ६ ] १ पराशुखः. २ सज्जनकिया. ३ प्रभाते. ४ मन्त्रिनामेदय. ५ भूसौ कृतः (?).  
 ६ अ-परवशीकृतेन.

[ ७ ]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउं सामरिसु दसासहौं पासु गउ ॥ १  
 'किं बहुएँ एत्तिउ कहिउ मइं तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पइं' ॥ २  
 तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेंण वुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेंण ॥ ३  
 'जइ रण-मुहँ माणु ण मलमि तहौं तो छित्त पायँ रयणासवहौं' ॥ ४  
 आरुहँवि पइज्ज पयट्टु पहु णं कहौं वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५  
 थिउ पुप्फविमाणें मणोहरएँ णं सिद्धु सिवालएँ सुन्दरएँ ॥ ६  
 करें णिम्मलुं चन्दहासु धरिउ णं घण-णिसणु तडि-विप्फुरिउ ॥ ७  
 णीसरिणं पुर-परमेसरेंण णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'अम्हँहुं पय-भरेंण णिरु णिट्ठुरेंण मँ मरउ धरणि वराइय' ।  
 एत्ति-कारणेंण गयणङ्गणेंण णावइ सुहउ पराइय ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

एत्तहँ वि समर-दुज्जोहणीहिं चउदहहिं णरिन्द-अखोहँणिहिं ॥ १  
 सण्णहँवि वालि णीसरिउ किह मज्जाय-विवज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २  
 पणवेप्पिणु विणिण वि अतुल-वल 'थियँ अग्गिम-खन्धेहिं' णील-णल ॥ ३  
 विरइउ आरायणु रणें अचल पहिलउ जे णिविडुं पायाल-वल ॥ ४  
 पुणु पच्छएँ हिलिहिलन्त स-भय खर-खुरेहिं खणन्त खोणि तुरय ॥ ५  
 पुणु सइल-सिहर-सणिह सयडं पुणु मय-विहलल हत्थि-हउ ॥ ६  
 पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर आसणु दुक्क तो रँयणियर ॥ ७  
 फिर समरें भिडन्ति भिडन्ति णइ थिय अन्तरें भँन्ति सु-विउल-मइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'वालि-दसाणहौं जुज्झण-मणहौं एउ काइँ ण गवेसहौं ।  
 किँ<sup>१५</sup> खएँ वन्धवँहुं पुणु केण सहँ पच्छएँ रज्जु करेसहौं ॥ ९

7. 1 P °हउं, 2 S रणउहे, 3 S पाय, 4 P °विमाणें, 5 S सुंदराइं, 6 P णिम्मले, 7 S A भिवितं, 8 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं, 9 S wanting, 10 P पधाइय, S पधाइया.

8. 1 P °दुज्जोहणीहि, S °दुज्जोहणीहिं, 2 S णरेंदं, 3 P °अखोहणीहिं, S खोहणीहिं.  
 4 This pāda is missing in A, 5 P S थिय, 6 P णिविड, S णिविडु, 7 A पच्छलि.  
 8 P S खणतु, 9 A तुरिय, 10 S सयल, 11 P S सिहरि, 12 S सुहउ, A सुहउ, 13 A ताम  
 मन्ति सुचवि, 14 S किय, A किं, 15 P S A वंधवहु, 16 A करेसहुं.

[ ८ ] १ युद्धरचना, २ पादक (?), ३ रथाः, ४ शार्ङ्गसः.

[ ९ ]

जो कित्तिधवल-सिरिक्कण-किउ  
तं खयहो गेहु मा गेह-तरु  
तो वे वि प्ररोप्परु उत्थरहो  
३ तं गिसुणेंवि वालि-देउ चवइ  
खउ तुज्जु वं मज्जु वं णिच्चडउं  
किं वहवेंहिं जीवेंहिं घाइएंहिं  
लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छलु  
तं गिसुणेंवि समर-सएहिं थिरु  
१० आमेल्लिय विज्ज मंहोयरिय (?)

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहिं विज्जि णिउ ॥ १  
जइ धरेंविं ण सक्कहों रोस-भरु ॥ २  
जो को वि जिणइं जयकारु तहों ॥ ३  
'सुन्दरु भणंन्ति लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ४  
जिम धुंव जिम मन्दोवरि रडउं ॥ ५  
वन्धव-सयणेंहिं विणिवाइएंहिं ॥ ६  
पेक्खहुं तुह विज्जहुं तणउ वलु ॥ ७  
वावरेंवि लगु वीसद्ध-सिरु ॥ ८  
फणि-फण-फुकार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

वालिं भीसणिय अहि-गासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसज्जिय ।  
उत्त-पडुत्तिर्यए कुल-उत्तिर्यए णं पुण्णालि परज्जिय ॥ १०

[ १० ]

१५ दहवयणें गारुड-परायणिय  
गय-सङ्ख-चक्क-सारङ्ग-धरि  
सूरय-सुएण वि संभरिय  
कङ्काल-काल तिसूल-करि  
किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु  
२० स-विमाणु स-खगु महावल्लेण  
णं कुञ्जर-करेणं कवल्लु पवरु  
णहें दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेंणं

पम्मुक्कं विज्ज गारायणिय ॥ १  
चउ-भुअ गरुडासण-गमणं-करि ॥ २  
णामेण विज्जं माहेसरिय ॥ ३  
ससि-गउरि-गङ्ग-खट्ठ-धरि ॥ ४  
सय-वारउ परिअञ्जेवि रणु ॥ ५  
उच्चाइउ दाहिण-करयल्लेण ॥ ६  
णं बाहुवलीसें चक्कहरु ॥ ७  
किउ कलयलु कइधर्यं-साहणेण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहों लङ्काहिवहों वडु पट्टु सुग्गीवहों ।

१० करि जयकारु तुहुं अणुमुज्जे सुहुं भिच्चु होहिं दहगीवहों ॥ ९

१. १ स कित्तिधवल. २ P S गेहु. ३ P धरवि, S धरणि. ४ P A जिणइं. ५ S भणेइ. 6 P S वि. ७ A णिच्चडइ. ८ A रडइ. ९ P पेक्ख corrected to पेक्खउ, S पेक्खहुं. १० S विज्जइ, A विज्जहु. ११ P S फणफणि. १२ P S पडत्तिर्यए.

१०. १ P S दहगीवें. २ P पम्मुक्क. ३ P S गमणु. ४ S विज्ज. ५ P S करि, A धरि. ६ P S गोरि. ७ A करे. ८ P S सुखगु. ९ A वरेण. १० A कम्मल. ११ P S सुरवरेण. १२ P S कइधर्यं. १३ S सहुं.

[ ९ ] १ शुवा, वालि-ली. २ सर्पिणीविद्या.

[ ११ ]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु पुणमउं  
पणवेपिणु तिलोक्काहिवइ  
महु तणिय पिहिविं तुहुं भुजि पहुँ  
अणु मिं जो पइँ उवयारुं किउ  
तहों मइँ किय पडिउवयारुं-किय  
गउ एम भणेपिणु तुरिउ तहिँ  
तवचरणु लइउ तगय-मणेण  
अणुदिणु जिणन्तु इन्दिय-वइरि

जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सवुत्तमउ ॥ १  
सामणहों अणहों गउ गवइँ ॥ २  
रिज्जउ कइ-जाउहाण-णिवहु ॥ ३  
तायहों कारणें जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४  
आवगी भुज्जहि राय-सिय ॥ ५  
गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ ॥ ६  
उप्पणउं रिद्धिउ तक्खणेण ॥ ७  
गउ तित्थुं जेत्यु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

उप्परि<sup>१८</sup> चडिउ तहों  
अत्तावण<sup>१९</sup>-सिलहँ

अट्ठावयहों पच्च-महावर्य<sup>२०</sup>-धारउ ।  
सासय-इलहँ ण थिउ वीलि भडारउ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

एत्तहें सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों  
बोलाविउं गउ लङ्का-णयरे  
सुउ धुव-महएविहें संथविउ  
तहिँ अवसरें उत्तर-सेटि-विहु  
तहों धीर्य सुतार-णाम णरेण  
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पडुविय  
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु  
पजलइ उप्पायइ कलमलउ  
उभंन्तउ कहि मि पइहु वणुं

सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहों ॥ १  
णल-णील विसज्जिय किक्क-पुरें ॥ २  
ससिकिरणु णियद्ध-रज्जे थविउ ॥ ३  
विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ॥ ४  
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेण ॥ ५  
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिडुविय ॥ ६  
दससयगइहें विं विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७  
उणहउ ण सुहाइ ण सीमलउ ॥ ८  
साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक-मणुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताइ मि धण<sup>१</sup>-पउरें

किक्किन्ध<sup>२</sup>-पुरें

अङ्गल्लय वहुन्तइँ ।

थियइ रयण<sup>३</sup>[इँ] णइँ

वेणि वि जणइँ

रज्जु सँइँ भु ज्जन्तइँ ॥ १० २,

\*

11. 1 P तणउं. 2 P S पुणमउं, A हुत्तमउं. 3 Folio no. 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto हुक्कियभरेणति° (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 s णमइ. 5 s पिहिमि. 6 A पहु. 7 A वि. 8 s उपगार. 9 s पडिउअचार. 10 A उप्पणउं. 11 A हणतु. 12 s जेत्य तेथ. 13 A उप्परे. 14 s °महवय. 15 s आतावणे 16 बाहुवली°.

12. 1 A सिरिप्पह. 2 s A बोलाविउ. 3 s A °णयरे. 4 A धुव. 5 s मग्गिज्जइ. 6 s परडुविय. 7 A तेण वि परिणियं णिययपुरु. 8 s °गइँहे. 9 s wanting. 10 A कलकमलउ. 11 s भस्मंतउ. 12 s वणे. 13 s एकमणे. 14 A ताए वि. 15 s वण. 16 s किक्कियु. 17 A विउवताइ, s वहुताइ. 18 s रयाण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 s सय. 21 s सुंजताए, A सुंजताइ. पउ० चरि० 14

## [ १३. तेरहमो-संधि ]

पेक्खेप्पिणुं वालि-भडारउ रावणु रोसाऊरियउ ।  
पभणइ 'किं मइ जीवन्तेण जाम ण रिउ सुसुमूरियउ' ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि णिञ्चालोय-पुरवरे ।

परिणैवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १

महरिसि-तव-तेएं थिउ विमाणु णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २  
णं सुक्कं खील्लिउ मेहू-जालु णं पाउसेण कोइल-वसालु ॥ ३  
॥ णं दूसामिएण कुडुम्ब-वित्तु णं मच्छे धरिउ महायवत्तु (?) ॥ ४  
णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु णं दाण-पहावें णीय-भवणु ॥ ५  
णीसइउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ णं सुरएँ समत्तएँ कामिणीउ ॥ ६  
धग्घरेंहि मिं घवघव-घोसुं चत्तु णं निम्भयालुं ददुरहुं पत्तु ॥ ७  
णरवरहुं परोप्परु हूउ चप्पु अहो धरणि एजेविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥ ८  
॥ पडिपेहियं वि ण वहइ विमाणु णं महरिसि भइयएँ सुअ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहइ थरहरइ ण दुक्कइ उप्परि वालि-भडाराहो ।

खुडु खुडु परिणियं कलत्तु रइ-दइयेंहो वड्डाराहो ॥ १०

[ २ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो एत्थन्तरेण कयं पहुणा सब-दिसावलोयणं ।

सब-दिसावलोयणेण वि रत्तुप्पलमिव णहङ्गणं ॥ १

'मरु कहो अथक्क[ए] कालु कुडु करु केण भुयङ्गम-वयणें खुडु ॥ २

1. 1 A भडारउ. 2 A पभणइ. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 S A परिणिवि. 5 S सुक्किं, A सक्कें. 6 S पुच्छिउ, A मच्छे. 7 S महायवत्तु, A महाइवत्तु. 8 S धग्घरयहि. 9 S wanting. 10 S घोस. 11 S निम्भयालु. 12 S ददुरहु, A ददुरहं. 13 S णरवरहु, A णरवरहं. 14 A अह धरणिएँ. 15 S पडिपेहियो, A पडिपेहियउ. 16 S परपहरइं. 17 S दुक्कइं. 18 A परिणियउं. 19 S वर. 20 S वंदइ देयहो. 21 S वड्डाराहो, A वड्डावहो.

2. 1 S A कय. 2 S कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in S. A कइ अथक्क.

कैं<sup>३</sup> सिरेंण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-घाउ को गिगउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३  
 कों पइहु जलन्तएँ जलण-जालें को ठिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालें ॥ ४  
 मारिचें वुच्चइ देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५  
 लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु अच्छइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥ ६  
 मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अखोहु महियल्लु व बहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७  
 मज्झण्ह-पयहु व उग-तेउ तहों तव-सत्तिएँ पडिखलिउ वेउँ ॥ ८  
 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव फुट्टइ ण जाम खल्लु हियउ जेम ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं माम-वयणु गिसुणेप्पिणु दहमुहु हेट्टामुहु वल्लिउ ।  
 गयणङ्गण-लच्छिहें केरउ जोवण-भारु णाई गलिउ ॥ १० ॥

[ ३ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-घट्ट-कन्धरो ।  
 उक्खथ-मणि-सिलायल्लुच्छालिय-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

वहु-सूरकन्त-हुयवह-पलित्तु ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-किलित्तु ॥ २ ॥  
 मरगय-मऊर-संदेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३  
 वर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४  
 तरु-पडिय-पुप्फ-पङ्क-स-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५  
 अहि-गिलिय-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुगय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६  
 सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिहु अण्णु वि मुणिवरु मुणिवर-वरिहु ॥ ७ ॥  
 पञ्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मित्त स-कसाय-कोव-हुववह-पलित्त ॥ ८  
 अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मई समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं<sup>१६</sup> पई परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउ तं स-कलन्तरु अल्लवमि ।  
 पाहाणु जेम उम्मूलेवि कइलासु जें सायरें धिवमि ॥ १० ॥

३ s किं सिरिण, A किं सरेण. 4 s जलणे. 5 A कयंत. 6 s जेव. 7 s मज्झण, A मज्झण.  
 8 s वेवु. 9 A दहमुहु हेट्टामुहु. 10 A चलिउ. 11 s गयणंगणि.

3. 1 s 'सुरंग', A 'सुंग'. 2 A 'लुच्छलियपहल्लाविय'. 3 s 'सूरकन्ति'. 4 s 'पलित्त'.  
 5 s 'किलित्त'. 6 s 'मओह'. 7 s 'पोमराय'. 8 s 'तडिय'. 9 A 'सुरा'. 10 s अह. 11 s A  
 'गयंदपसुत्त'. 12 s मुणिवर. 13 s इसाइकोवहुववहु. 14 A अज. 15 s जो. 16 A दिण्णउ.

[ ४ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउं इव वालिहें तणेण सावेणं ।

तल्लु भिन्देवि पड्डुं महिदारणियहें विज्जहें पहावेणं ॥ १

१ चिन्तेप्पिणु विज्ज-सहासु तेण उम्मूलिव महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २

सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लद्ध-संसु णावइ दुप्पुत्ते णियय-वंसु ॥ ३

अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण तइलोकु वखित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥ ४

अहवइ भुवइन्द-ललन्त-णालु णीसारिउ महि-उवरहो वें वालु ॥ ५

अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराहें छोडाविय वालालुखिराहें ॥ ६

१० अहवइ चलवलइ भुअङ्ग-थहु णं धरणि-अन्त-पोट्टुल विसहु ॥ ७

खोलुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ पायालहो फाडिउ उअरु णाई ॥ ८

गिरिवरेण चलन्ते वउ-समुह अहिमुह उत्थलाविय रउहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं गयउ आसि णासेप्पिणु सैयर-जारें माणियउं ।

१५ तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउ ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर-पवरकरि-कराकार-करगुग्गामिणें धरे ।

भग-भुयङ्ग-उग्ग-णिग्गय-विसग्गि-लगन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

२० कत्थइ विहडियइं सिलायलाइं सइलग्गइं कियइं व खलहलाइं ॥ २

कत्थइ गय णिग्गय उज्ज-सुण्डं णं धरए पसारिय वाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३

कत्थइ सुअ-पन्तिउं उट्ठियाउ णं तुट्टुं मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४

कत्थइ भमरोलिउ धावडाउ उड्डन्ति व कइलासहो जडाउ ॥ ५

कत्थइ वणयर णिग्गय गुहेहिं णं वमइ महागिरि बहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

४. १ A पडिअ, २ S साविणं, A साविणा, ३ S तणु, ४ S पड्डु, ५ S पहाविणा, ६ S लद्ध, ७ P तिलोकु, S तिलोह, A तइलोक, ८ P A खित्तु, ९ A भुअङ्ग, १० P उयरहो, S उयरहो, A ऊवरहो वालु, ११ S अ, १२ P S A उल्लिखिताहें, १३ A पत्तु वे वल, १४ P S खोलुक्खउ खोणिउ खयालु भाइ, १५ P S उच्छलाविअ रउहु, A उत्थलावियसमुह, १६ P माणिअउं, S माणउं, A माणियउं, १७ P माणिउं, S आणिव, A आणियउं.

५. १ P S कर्गुगामिण धराधरे, २ A विसग्ग, ३ P S कत्थनि, ४ A सइलग्गइ, ५ P S सोंड, ६ A धरणि, ७ P पन्तिउं, ८ P तुट्टेवि, ९ A वमइ.

[ ४ ] १ नाभिनालम्, २ शिञ्ज, ३ अतीवगाढम्, ४ पर्वतगर्त, ५ समुद्र, लक्ष्म्याकरम् (१).

[ ५ ] १ शैल, पर्वत.

उच्छलिउ कहि मि जैलु धवल-धारु णं तुँह्वि गउ गिरिवरहो हारु ॥ ७  
 कथइ उट्टियइ वलाय-सयइ णं तुँह्वि गिरि-अट्टियइ गयइ ॥ ८  
 कथइ उच्छलियइ विहुमाइ णं रुहिर-फुलिङ्गइ अहिणवाइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि जो अण्णहो हत्थेण णिय-थाण्हो मेलावियउ ।  
 णिच्चलु ववसाय-विहूणउ कवणु ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फडा-कडप्प-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।

आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालैयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १

अहि अवहि पउज्जेवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'केलासुद्धरण जेत्थु ॥ २  
 जहि मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलु फुडु गिरि-डिम्भहो णं कडिसरउ तुडु ॥ ३  
 जहि वणयर-थड-मरडु भग्गु जहि वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४  
 जल्ल-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विज्जा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५  
 तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक्क-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६  
 सो जइवर कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेण परिअञ्चिउ णंमिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७  
 महियल-गय-सीसावलि विहाइ किय अहिणव-कमलच्चणिय णाइ ॥ ८  
 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईव-पन्ति ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पणवन्ते दससयलोयणेण हेट्टामुहु कइलासु णिउ ।

सोणिउ दह-मुहेहि वहन्तउ दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ ॥ १०

[ ७ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारकन्त-धरेण पेछिओ ।

दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणे घोराउ 'मेछिओ ॥ १

10 P S जल. 11 P S A तुट्टिवि. 12 S 'दुडिगइ. 13 P S अण्ण सहय्थेण, A अण्णहो सहय्थेण. 14 A 'जाणहो.

6. 1 P फड्डा. 2 P S 'परिफुड. 3 P पायालए ता, S पायालहो ता. 4 A रावण केलास. 5 P S A जहि. 6 S सिलायले पीडु. 7 P S 'डिमु कडय. 8 P S 'मरड. 9 P 'पहासिय. 10 S 'खुत्तु. 11 P एक्क, S एक्क. 12 S 'करेण. 13 A परिअञ्चि विणविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P 'विप्फुरन्तु. 16 P पइव. 17 S हेट्टामुहु, A हेट्टामुहु. 18 A सोणिउ. 19 A सुयंतउ. 20 A कुम्मागारु.

7. 1 P S A मेछिउ.

[ ६ ] १ धरणेद्वेण.

[ ७ ] १ धरणेन्द्रः.



तं सहु सुणेवि मणोहरेण । सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोधरेण ॥ २  
 केऊर-हार-णेउर-धरेण । खणखणखणन्त-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३  
 कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्गोलिरेण । मुह-कमलासत्तिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४  
 विन्भम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण । हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेण ॥ ५  
 ६ 'हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास । दहवयण दसाणणं हा दसास ॥ ६  
 वीसद्ध-गीव वीसद्ध-जीह । दससिर सुरवर-सारङ्ग-सीह ॥ ७  
 मन्दोवरि पभणइ 'चारु-चित्तं । अहो वालि-भडारा करे परित्त' ॥ ८  
 लङ्केसहो जाइ ण जीउ जाम । भत्तार-भिव्वे महँ देहि ताम' ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

११ तं कलुण-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु । धरणिन्दे उच्चरिउं धरु ।  
 मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण । अङ्गारेण वं अम्बुहरु ॥ १०

[ ८ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सेल-विसाल-मूल-तल-तालिउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।

१५ केसरि-पहर-णहर-खर-चवढण-नुक्को इव महग्गओ ॥ १  
 लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-णह-णिहाउ । णं गिरि-गुह मुएवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २  
 कुण्डलिय-सीस-कर-चरण-जुम्मु । णं पाघालहो णीसरिउं कुम्मु ॥ ३  
 कंक्खड-झड-णिसुदिय-फड-कडप्पु । णं गरुड-मुहहो णीसरिउ सप्पु ॥ ४  
 मयलञ्छणु दूसिउं तेय-मन्दु । णं राहु-मुहहो णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५  
 २० गउ तेत्तहँ 'जेत्तहँ गुण-गणालि । अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिल्लहिँ वालि ॥ ६  
 २१ परिअञ्चिवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण । पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७  
 'मइँ सरिसउ अण्णु ण जगे अयाणु जो<sup>१८</sup> करमि कैलि<sup>१४</sup> सीहँ समाणु- ॥ ८  
 मइँ सरिसउ अण्णु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो<sup>१६</sup> गुँरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

२२ जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु । अण्णहो णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।  
 तं सम्मत्त-महहुमहो । लल्लु देव पइँ परम-फलु ॥ १०

२ P कंरव°, S करवु. ३ P S रंखोलिण. ४ A सुह°. ५ P S सत्ती°. ६ A अंतरेण. ७ A दसासणं. ८ A सुरवइ°. ९ P S चित्त. १० P परित्तु. ११ P भिव्वु. १२ P S वुहु. १३ P S पनुदरिउ. १४ P wanting, A वि.

८. १ S wanting. २ P A चवढण°. ३ P महग्गउ, A यहागओ. ४ P S णहणिवाउ. ५ P सीसु. ६ P S णीसरिय. ७ P S फण°. ८ A दूसिय. ९ P S जेत्तहे तेत्तहे. १० P S अत्ता-  
 घणि. ११ A सिल्लह. १२ P S परिअचिवि, A परियचिवि. १३ P जं, S जं. १४ P S कील. १५  
 A जं. १६ S करइ गुरुहु मि महोवसग्गु. १७ S जु. १८ A णिप्पिणु. १९ P S णमिउ ण  
 अणहो. २० S A वम्मत्त. २१ This pāda is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वत (?) प्रत्युद्धरितम् (P's reading).

[ ८ ] १ प्रहतः. २ कर्कशः. ३ भयः.

[ ९ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि वारवार 'पोमाएँवि दसविह-धम्मवालंयं ।  
 गउ तेत्तहँ तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहँ भरहाहिव-जिणालंयं ॥ १  
 कइलारु-कोडि-कम्पावणेण किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहँ रावणेण ॥ २  
 फल-फुल्ल-समिद्ध-वणासई व सावय-परियरिय महाडई व ॥ ३  
 अहिणव-उल्लाव विलासिणि व णर-दड्ड-धूर्व खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४  
 बहु-दीव समुदन्तर-महि व पेळिय-वलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५  
 घण्टारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६  
 ण्हाणहँ वेस-कैसावलि व गन्धुकड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७  
 तं पुज्ज करेँवि आढत्तु गेउ मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८  
 सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-वाहु मज्झिम-पञ्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

महुरेण थिरेण पलोड्डेण जण-वसियरण-समत्थएण ।  
 गायँइ गन्धवु मणोहरु रावणु रावणहत्थएण ॥ १०

[ १० ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कारु सु-सरु सु-वियहु सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।  
 आरोहि-अंध(व?)रोहि-थाइर्य-संचारिहिँ सुरय-तत्तु वं ॥ १  
 णव-वहुअ-णिडाळु व तिलय-चारु णिगघण-गयणयल्लु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २  
 सण्णद्ध-वलं पिव लइय-ताणु धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-वारु ॥ ३  
 तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय धरणिन्देँ सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४  
 'तियसाहँ णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ पुणु गउ णिय-णयरहँ कइकसेउ ॥ ५  
 एत्थन्तरें सुग्गीउत्तमासु उप्पण्णउ केवल्लु णाणु तासु ॥ ६  
 वाहुवलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गत्तु उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७

9. 1 PS दसविह. 2 P कइलासे. 3 PS 'पुप्प. 4 A वणासई व. 5 A महाडई व. 6 P 'धुअ. 7 PS णाणद्ध. 8 S 'पंतिपगाम'. 9 PS पलोड्डेण. 10 A गायँइ.

10. 1 S सुवियहुउ. 2 PS व. 3 PS 'यघरेहिँ, A 'यघरोहिँ. 4 PS 'थाहि'. 5 P 'वंत्तु, A 'वंत्तु. 6 S 'चाणु. 7 P तियसाहँ, marginally, 'तोसाहई' पाठे, S तियसाह, A तियसाहि. 8 PS सुग्गीवसहोयरासु. 9 A उप्पण्णउं. 10 P केवल.

[ ९ ] १ श्लाघां कृत्वा. २ प्रवृत्तेन.

[ १० ] १ त्रिशद्भिनाति.

भामण्डलु कमलासण-समाणु  
दससिरु वि सुरासुर-डंमर-भेरि

वहु-दिवसेहिँ गउ णिज्वाण-थाणुँ ॥ ८  
उव्वहइ पुरन्दर-वइर-खेरि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० 'पइसेरेवि जेण रण-सरवरें  
तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों

मालिहें खुडियँ सिर-कमलु ।  
पाडमि पाण-पक्खेँ-जुअलु' ॥ १०

[ ११ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयइँ तुरन्तु रावणो

जो जम-धणय-कणय-बुह-अट्ठावय-धरें-धरहरावणो ॥ १

११ णीसरिपेँ दसारणें णिसियरिन्द  
माणुण्णय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ  
समुहँ वड णिविड गय-घड घरट्ठ(?) णन्दीसर-दीवुँ व सुर पयट्ठ ॥ ४  
पायाललङ्क पावन्तएण

णं मुक्कड्डस णिग्गय गइन्द ॥ २

दणु-दारण पहरण-पवर-हत्थ ॥ ३

दहगीवें वइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५

पज्जलिउ जलणु जालासएण(?) ॥ ६

खल खुइ पिसुण परिधिउ पाव' ॥ ७

लङ्काहिउ बुज्झाविउ मएण ॥ ८

जइ घाइय तो तुम्हँ जि हाणि ॥ ९

आरुसेवि किज्जई काइँ ताहुँ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

१२ तं वयणु सुणेवि दहवयणें मच्छरुँ मणें परिसेसियँ ।

चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ इन्दइ कोकउ पेसियँ ॥ ११

[ १२ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

आइय तेथु ते वि पिय-वयणेंहिँ जोक्कारिउ दसाणणो ।

१३ गउ किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुग्गीउ वि मिलिउ सं-मन्तिँ-साहणो ॥ १

११ A णिज्वाणु ठाणु. १२ PS पइसारेवि, A पइसरिवि. १३ A छुंठिउ. १४ A 'पंवत्त'.

११. १ wanting in PS A. २ PS पट्टय. ३ P 'बुइय', ४ P 'वयधर', ५ P 'वयधर'. ६ S दसाणण. ७ P णिसियरिंदे, S णिसियरेंदे. ७ P गइंदे, S गइंदे. ८ PS समुह, ९ S A दीउ. १० S A तुम्हँ. ११ A भइणि, १२ PS 'सहोयर'. १३ A कीरइ. १४ A मच्छर. १५ PS आमेडियउ. १६ A पेसिउ.

१२. १ wanting in PS A. २ PS समगु.

२ विड्वरम्. ३ कलवता.

[ १२ ] १ ( P's reading ) समस्त.

साँहिउ अरि-अक्खोहणि-सहासु  
रह-तुरय-गइन्दहुँ गाहिँ छेउ  
थिय अँगिम-वेलि-महाविसालें  
अथर्वणहों दुहु पयहु ताम  
वैरि-सग-वत्थं सीमन्त-वाह  
कित्तिय-चच्चङ्किय-गण्डवास  
वहुलज्जण ससहर-तिलय-तार  
णं वञ्चवि<sup>१२</sup> दिट्ठि दिवायरासु

एत्तडिय सङ्ग णरवर-वलासु ॥ २  
उवहइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३  
रेवा-विञ्जईरिहिँ अन्तरालें ॥ ४  
अल्लीण पासु णिसिअर्ड य (?) णाव ॥ ५  
णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६  
भग्गव-मेसई-कण्णावयंसं ॥ ७  
जोणहा-रङ्गोलिर-हार-भार ॥ ८  
णिसि-वहु अल्लीण णिसायरासु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विणिण वि दुस्सील-सहावई सुरउं स इं भु ज्जन्ताई । १०  
'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउं' णाई स-सङ्कई सुत्ताई ॥ १०

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इय इत्थ पउ म च रि ए धणज्जयासिय-सय भ्मु एव-कए ।  
क इ ला सु छर ण मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पवं ॥<sup>१०</sup>

॥ प्रथमं पर्व ॥

\*

[ १४. चउदहमो संधि ]

15

विमलें विहाणएँ कियएँ पयाणएँ उययइरि-सिहरें रवि दीसई ।  
'महँ मेहेप्पिणु णिसियरु लेप्पिणु कहिँ गय णिसि' णाई गवेसई ॥ १॥

[ १ ]

सुप्पहार्य-दहि-अंस-रवण्णउ कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छण्णउं ॥ १  
जय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्ते णावइ मङ्गल-कलसु वसन्ते ॥ २

३ P S साहिअ. ४ A °गयंदहं, S °गइं. दहु. ५ P A °विञ्जइरिहे, °विञ्जइरिहि. ६ S अथवणह.  
७ P S णिसियडेण. ८ A धरमगवच्छ. ९ P S °चक्कंक्रिय. १० P S °वत्तंस. ११ P S A  
वंचिवि. १२ P दिट्ठ. १३ P S णं ससहरासु. १४ P दुस्सील°. १५ P S सरहसई. १६ A  
णिएसइ. १७ S भुत्ताइ. १८ This Gāthā is wanting in p. १९ S सव्वं. २० S  
प्रथमपर्वः.

१. १ S दीसई. २ A गवेसई. ३ A सुप्पहाय दहिँ फस°. ४ P A °रवण्णउं. ५ P A  
°छण्णउं. ६ S A जयहर.

२ आकाशे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-वह्नी. ४ उपरि-स्वर्गाऽश्वाः (?). ५ दिगन्तर एव हत्तौ यस्याः.  
६ कृत्तिका. ७ शुक्र. ८ बृहस्पति. ९ तिमिरम्.

[ १ ] १ शोमनप्रभातः, सैवातिशयेन दधि-अंशकः, आदित्यः न्द्राद्याभूत्. २ जगद्गृहे.  
पउ० चरि० १५

फगुण-खलहों दूँउ णीसारिउ जेण विरहि-जणु कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३  
 जेण वणफइ-पय विन्भाडिय फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडप्पर साडिय ॥ ४  
 गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५  
 सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइ णासन्तइ जेण वैरुण-घण-णियलेंहिं धितइ ॥ ६  
 \* जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेंहिं पीलिय पव-मण्डव-णिगिक्क आवीलिय ॥ ७  
 जासु रंजें पर रिद्धि पलासहों तहों मुहु मइलेंवि<sup>१</sup> फगुण-मासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयण<sup>२</sup>उ कुवलय-णयण<sup>३</sup>उ केयइ-केसर<sup>४</sup>-सिर-सेह<sup>५</sup>र ।  
 पल्लव-करयलु कुसुम-णहुज्जल पइसरइ वसन्त<sup>६</sup>-णरेसर ॥ ९

[ २ ]

१० डोला-तोरण-वोरें पइहें पइहु वसन्तु वसन्त<sup>१</sup>-सिरी-हें ॥ १  
 सररुह-वासहेंहिं रव-णेउरु आवासिउ महुअरि-अन्तेउरु ॥ २  
 कोइल-कामिणीउ उज्जाणेंहिं सुय-सामन्त<sup>२</sup> लयाहर-थाणेंहिं ॥ ३  
 पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियरेंहिं सिहि-साहुलउ महीहर-सिह<sup>३</sup>रेंहिं ॥ ४  
 ११ कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारेंहिं दवणा-गण्डिवाल केय<sup>४</sup>रेंहिं ॥ ५  
 वाणर-मालिय साहा-वन्देंहिं महुअर-मत्तवाल<sup>५</sup> (?) मयरन्देंहिं ॥ ६  
 मंजु-ताल कलोलावासेंहिं भुज्जा<sup>६</sup> अहिणव-फल-महणासेंहिं ॥ ७  
 एम पइहु विरेंहिं विद्धन्तउ गयवइ-वम्मो<sup>७</sup>हिं अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० पेक्खेंवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-इक्खु-सुरासव-मंन्ती ।  
 णम्मय-वाली भुंभल<sup>१</sup>-भोली णं भमइ सलोणहों रत्ती ॥ ९

७ A होइ. ८ P S जेम. ९ P आवेलिय, S आवेलिय. १० P S रंजु. ११ P A मुहुं. १२ P S मइलवि, A मइलिवि. १३ A °वयणउं. १४ S A णयणउं. १५ S °केसररय°, A °केसर. १६ A °सिहत्त. १७ S वसंतु.

२. १ S जोलोतोरणपास. २ P पइहु. ३ A वसंतु. ४ P °मासंत. ५ P S A केयारिहिं. ६ P marginally, 'वंदरसाहिय मालावदेहि' पाठे. ७ P °माल°. ८ A मंजु. ९ A भुज्जा. १० A विरहिं. S विरहु. ११ P S °इक्खुसुरास°. १२ A °मत्ती. १३ S भंभल°, A भुंभर°. १४ A भमइ.

३ पालयः (?). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी (?). ६ मेघः (?). ७ जलवन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[ २ ] १ सिगिरिका. २ भण्डार-प(पा)लकाः. ३ अग्ने भोजकाः. ४ स्थितिपु (?). ५ अभिनवा, अकुटिला.

[ ३ ]

णम्मयाएँ मयरहरहों जन्तिएँ  
घवघवन्ति जे जल-पव्वभारा  
पुलिणइँ जाइँ वे वि सच्छायइँ  
जं-जलु खलइँ वलइँ उल्लोलइँ  
जे आवत्त समुट्टिय चङ्गा  
जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भं सोहिला  
जो डिण्डीरं-णियरु अन्दोलइँ  
जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउं पाणिउं  
मत्त-हत्थि-मय-मईलिउं जं जलु  
जाउ तरङ्गिणिउं अवर-ओहउं  
जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अलीणउं

णाइँ पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिएँ ॥ १  
ते जि णाइँ णेर-झङ्गारा ॥ २  
ताइँ जे उट्ठणाइँ णं जायइँ ॥ ३  
रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइँ ॥ ४  
ते जि णाइँ तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५  
ते जि णाइँ थण अञ्जुम्मिला ॥ ६  
णावइँ सो जे हारु रङ्गोलइँ ॥ ७  
तं जि णाइँ तम्बोलु समाणिउं ॥ ८  
तं जि णाइँ किउ अक्खिहँ कज्जलु ॥ ९  
ताउ जि भङ्गुराउ णं भउहउं ॥ १०  
केसावलिउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

मज्झें जन्तिएँ मुहुँ दरसन्तिएँ माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवहुँ ।

मोहुप्पाइँ १० णं जरु लाइउ तहुँ सहसकिरण-दहणीवहुँ ॥ १२ ॥

[ ४ ]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु  
ताइँ असोय-णाय-चूय-वणइँ  
ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ  
ते पल्लव सो कोइल-कलयलु  
ताउ णवल्लउ मल्लिय-कलियउ  
ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु  
सहुँ अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहँ  
दूरें थिउ आरक्खिय-णिय-वल्ल

सो दाहिण-मारुउ मिय-सीयलु ॥ १  
महुअरि-महुर-सरइँ लय-भवणइँ ॥ २  
ताउ कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिच्छोलिउ ॥ ३  
सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४  
दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णवँ-फलियउ ॥ ५  
पेक्खेंवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६  
णम्मय पवर महाणइ जेत्तहँ ॥ ७  
जलु जन्तिएँहि णिरुद्धउं णिम्मलु ॥ ८

३. १ P S वे वि जासु, २ P उट्ठणाइँ, A ओट्ठणाइँ. ३ P S सयलकुंभिला, ४ P S दिंढी-  
रु, ५ S अंदोलइँ, ६ A जि, ७ S णं गीउ, ८ P A पाणिउं, ९ P सवाणिउ, A °समाणिउं, १० P  
°मईलिउं, ११ P अक्खिहुँ, S अक्खिहु. १२ A तरंगिलिउ, १३ P °उट्ठ, A उट्ठउं, १४ P A भउ-  
हउं, S भउहओ. १५ S अलीणी, A अलीणउ, १६ A ताउ जि अलयालिउ मलीणउं, १७ S  
A महु, सुहु, १८ P °पईयहु, S °पईयहु, १९ P उप्पाइउ, S उप्पायउ, २० P S मणे.

४. १ A रेवय, २ S ताव, ३ A णवल्लियउं, ४ P S दूरें (S दूरें) थिय, A दूरधरें  
थिउ आरक्खियवल्ल, ५ P S जंतिअ, ६ P णिरुद्धउं.

[ ३ ] १ विजसति.

॥ घत्ता ॥

वद्विय-हरिसिउ जुवइहिं सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसरु ।  
सलिलभन्तरे माणस-सरवरें णं पइठुं सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

१ सहसकिरणु सहसत्ति णिउंहुंवि आउ णाई महि-वहुं अवरुण्डेवि ॥ १  
दिहु मउडु छुडु अलुम्मिल्लउ रवि व दैरुगमन्तु सोहिल्लउ ॥ २  
दिहु णिडालुं वयणु वच्छत्थेलु णं चन्दहु कमलु गह-मण्डलु ॥ ३  
पभणई सहसरासि 'लइ दुकहों जुज्झहों रमहों ण्हाहों उल्लुंकेहों' ॥ ४  
तं णिसुणेंवि कडक्ख-विकखेविउं वुडुउ उंकराउ महएविउ ॥ ५  
१० उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्ठिउ णं रत्तुप्पल-सण्डु समुट्ठिउ ॥ ६  
णं केयइ-आरामु मणोहरु णक्ख-सूइ कडउल्ला केसरु ॥ ७  
महुयर सर-भरेण अलीणा कैमिणि-मिसिणि भणेंवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सलील-तरन्तहुं उम्मीलन्तहुं मुह-कमलहुं कैइ पधाइय ।  
१० आयइ सरसइं किय (र ?) तामरसइं णरवइहें भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुं घण-पाणालि-पहर मेलन्तहुं ॥ १  
कहि मि चन्द-कुन्दुजल-तौरेंहिं धवल्लिउ जलु तुट्ठेन्तेहिं हारेहिं ॥ २  
कहि मि रैसिउ णेउरेंहिं रसन्तेहिं कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिं फुरन्तेहिं ॥ ३  
१० कहि मि सरस-तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि वडल-कायम्बरि-मत्तउ ॥ ४  
कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिं वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगैमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५  
कहि मि विविह-मणि-रयणुज्जलियउ कहि मि धोअ-कज्जल-संवलियउ ॥ ६  
कहि मि वहल-कुङ्कुम-पिञ्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस-भरियउ ॥ ७  
कहि मि जक्खकइभेण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर-रिञ्छोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

७ वद्वियहरिसिउ. ८ P S पइहु.

५. १ S महियल्ल. २ P S अलुम्मिल्लिउ, A अहुंमिल्लउ. ३ S णिलाहु. ४ A पभणइं. ५ P S A ण्हाहु. ६ A अलुक्कहो. ७ P S विकखेविउ. ८ P उप्परे. ९ P marginally, A सेहरु. १० A °सम°. ११ A पोमिणि मिसिणइं लीलीणा. १२ A सलिलु. १३ S णवरुहे.

६. १ S °पाळाणि°. २ P तुट्ठेन्तेहिं, S A तुट्ठेन्तिहिं. ३ P S कुंडलहिं, A कुंडलिहिं. ४ A °रत्तउ. ५ S °वोय°, A चोअ°. ६ A अद्ध°. ७ S चुम्बिउ.

[ ५ ] १ जले बुझयित्वा. २ ईषत. ३ रसमयः (?). ४ आमसक-समस्ताः.

[ ६ ] १ जलच्छटा. २ शुभैः. ३ शब्दं कृतं जलेन. ४ मदिरा. ५ कस्तूरी.

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहुम-मरगयं- इन्दणील-सयं- चामियरं-हार-संधाएँहिं ।  
वहु-वण्णुजलु गावइ णहयल सुरधणु-घणं-विज्जु-बलायहिं ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुँ राएँ पहणइँ कोमल-कुवल्लय-धाएँ ॥ १  
का वि मुद्ध दिट्ठिँ सुविसालँ का वि णवल्लँ मल्लियं-मालँ ॥ २  
का वि सुर्यन्धेहिं पाडलि-हुल्लँहिं का वि सु-पूयफलँहिं वउल्लँहिं ॥ ३  
का वि जुण्ण-पणँहिं पट्टणिँहिं का वि रयण-मणि-अवलम्बणिँहिं ॥ ४  
का वि विलेवणेहिं उवरियहिं का वि सुरहि-दवणा-मज्जरियहिं ॥ ५  
कहँ वि गुञ्जु जलँ अद्धुम्मिल्लउ णं मयूरहर-सिहरु सोहिल्लउ ॥ ६  
कहँ वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठी काम-वेणि णं गलँवि पइट्ठी ॥ ७  
कहँ वि थणोवरि ललइ अँहोरणु णाँ अणङ्गहँ केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहँ वि स-रुहिरइँ दिट्ठइँ णहरइँ थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइँ ।  
वेणँ वल्लगहँ मयण-तुरङ्गहँ णं पायँइँ छुडु छुडु खुत्तइँ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तं जल-कील गिएवि पहाणँहुँ जाँय वोळ णहयलँ गिवाँणहुँ ॥ १.  
पभणँइ एक्कु हरिस-संपण्णउँ 'तिहुअणँ सहसकिरणु पर धण्णउँ ॥ २  
जुवइँ-सहासु जासु स-वियारउँ विवभम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३  
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छउँ कुमुय-वणु व ससहर तण्णिच्छउँ(?) ॥ ४  
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासँ माणिणि-पत्तिज्जवणायासँ ॥ ५  
अच्छउ सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउ जल-कीलएँ जि<sup>१२</sup> किण्ण पज्जत्तउ ॥ ६  
तं गिसुणँवि अवरेक्कु पवोळिउ 'सहसकिरणु केवल सलिलोळिउ ॥ ७

8 P S 'मरगयइँ. 9 P S 'सयइँ. 10 P S चामियर. 11 P S घणु, A wantling.

7. 1 P S रापहिं. 2 A पहणइँ. 3 P S 'धापहिं. 4 P S सुविसालइँ. 5 P S मालइँ.  
6 A णवल्लेहिं. 7 P S पाडल. 8 P S अद्धुम्मिल्लउ, A अद्धुम्मिल्लउ. 9 P S वेग्गेण. 10 P S पयइँ.

8. 1 A पहाणइँ. 2 A णहयलि जाय वोळ. 3 P A गिवाणइँ, S गिवाणहु. 4 A पभणइँ.  
5 S इक्क. 6 P A 'संपण्णउ. 7 S धण्णओ, A धण्णउ. 8 S जुवइँ. 9 P सवियारउ. 10 P 'इच्छउ, S 'इच्छउ. 11 P तण्णिच्छउ, S 'तण्णिच्छउ, A तण्णिच्छउ. 12 P S जलकीलाय.

[ ७ ] १ कामस्य. २ उपरितनवत्तम्.



इत्थु पँवाहुँ मणोहर-वन्तर्

जो जुवइहिं गुज्झन्तु वि पत्त ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

जेण खणन्तरेँ सलिलवभन्तरेँ गँलियंसु-धरण-वावारएँ ।  
सरहसुँ दुक्कड माणेवि मुक्कड अन्तेउरु एकएँ वारएँ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

रावणो वि' जल-कील करेप्पिणु सुन्दर सियंय-चेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥ १  
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥ २  
तुप्प-खीर-सिसिरेँहिं अहिसिञ्चेंवि' गाणाविह-मणि-रयणेहिं अञ्चेंवि ॥ ३  
गाणाविहहिं विलेवण-भेएँहिं दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएँहिं ॥ ४  
११ पुज्ज करेंवि किर गायइँ जावेंहिं जन्तिएहिं जलु मेळिउ तावेंहिं ॥ ५  
पर-कलत्तु संकेयहों दुक्कड णाई वियहुँहिं माणेवि मुक्कड ॥ ६  
धाइउ उहयँ-तडइँ पेळन्तर् जिणवर-पवर-पुज्ज रेळन्तर् ॥ ७  
दहमुहुँ पडिम लेवि विहडप्फडु कह वि कह वि णीसरिउ वियौवहुँ ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

१२ भणेइ 'णरेसहों तुरिउँ गवेसहों किउ जेण एउ पिसुणत्तणु ।  
किं बहु-बुत्तेण तासु गिरुत्तेण दक्खवमि अज्जु जम-सासणु' ॥ ९  
[ १० ]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ लद्धाएसा गयं मण-गमणाऽणेय गवेसा ॥ १  
रावणेण सरि दिट्ठु वहन्ती मुय-महुयर-दुक्खेण व जन्ती (?) ॥ २  
१३ चन्दण-रसेण व वहल-विलिच्छी जल-रिद्धिऐँ ण' जोवणइत्ती ॥ ३  
मन्थर-वाहेण' व वीसत्थी जच्च-पट्टवत्थइँ व 'णियत्थि ॥ ४  
'वीणाहोरण'इँ व पडुत्ती वालाहिय-णिहाएँ व सुत्ती ॥ ५  
मल्लिव-दन्तेहिं व विहसन्ती 'णीलुप्पल-णयणेँहिं व णिएन्ती ॥ ६  
वउल-सुरा-गन्धेण व मत्ती केयइ हत्थेँहिं व णच्चन्ती ॥ ७  
१४ महुअरि-महुर-सरु व गायन्ती उज्झर-सुरवाइँ व वायन्ती ॥ ८

13 P S पहाउ. 14 P °वत्तउ, S °मत्तउ. 15 A जुज्झंतु. 16 S सरहसे.

9. 1 S रावणेण. 2 P S A अहिसिचिचि. 3 S गायइँ. 4 P S दुक्कड. 5 A वियट्ठे. 6 P मुक्कड. 7 P S उभय°. 8 P भोवंतर्, S भोवंतउ. 9 P A दहमुहुँ. 10 P S विवावहु. 11 P A भणइँ. 12 P S तुरिय.

10. 1 S ण, A णव. 2 A 'वाहेणि च्व. 3 P S जच्चपट्ट°, A दद्धपट्ट°. 4 P A वीणाहोर-णइ, S वीणाहोरणा. 5 A मल्लिव°. 6 A म. 7 This and the next Pāda transp-posed in A. 8 S चमन्ती. 9 P S महुयर°.

[ ८ ] १ प्रवाहः. २ शिथिलित-वस्त्राणाम्.

[ ९ ] १ बालकावेदी. २ दधिमिः. ३ जलप्रवाहेण व्याकुलीकृतचित्तः.

[ १० ] १ साटिका युक्ता. २ उपरितनवलेण.

॥ घत्ता ॥

औरमिय-रामहों गिरु गिकामहों आरुसेवि परम-जिणिन्दहों ।  
पुज्ज हरेपिणु पाहुडु लेपिणु गय णावइ पासु समुदहों ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तहिँ अवसरें जे किङ्कर धाइय ते पडिवत्त लएपिणु आइय ॥ १  
कहिय सुणन्तहों खन्धावारहों 'लइ एत्तडउ सारु संसारहों ॥ २  
माहेसरवइ णर-परमेसर सहसकिरणु णामेण णरेसर ॥ ३  
जा जल-कील तेण उप्पाइय सा अमरेहि मि रमेंवि ण णाइय ॥ ४  
सुबइ कांसु को वि किर सुन्दरु सुरवइ भरहु सयर-चक्केसर ॥ ५  
महवा सणङ्कुमारु ते सयल वि णउ पावन्ति तासु एक-यल वि ॥ ६  
का वि अउव लील विम्माणिंय धम्म अत्थु विणिण वि परियाणिंय ॥ ७  
काम-तत्तु पुणु तेण जें णिम्मिउ अण्ण रमन्ति पसव-कौदूमिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मई पहवन्तेण भुयणें तवन्तेण गर्यणत्थु पयडु ण णा(भा?)वइ ।  
एण पयारेंण पिय-वावारेंण थिउ सलिलें पईसेवि णावइ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

अवरेकेण वुत्तु 'मई लक्खिउ सच्चउ सवु एण जं अक्खिउ ॥ १  
जं पुणु तहों केरउ अन्तेउरु णं पच्चक्खु जें मयरद्धय-पुरु ॥ २  
णेउर-मुरयहुँ पेक्खणया-हरु लायण्णम्भ-तलाउ मणोहरु ॥ ३  
सिर-मुह-कर-कम-कमल-महासर मेहल-तोरणाहँ छण-वासरु ॥ ४  
धण-हत्थिहिँ साहारण-काणु हार-सग्ग-वच्छहों गयणङ्गणु ॥ ५  
अहर-पवाल-पवालायायर दन्त-पन्ति-भोत्तिय-सदणयरु ॥ ६  
जीहा-कलयण्ठिहिँ णन्दणवणु कण्णन्दोलयाहँ वेत्तत्तणु ॥ ७  
लोयण-भमरहुँ केसर-सेहरु भमुहा-भङ्गहुँ णट्टावय-घरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काँइ वहुत्तेण [ पुण ] पुणरुत्तेण मयणग्गि-डमरुँ संपण्णउ ।  
णरहुँ अणन्तहुँ मण-धण-वन्तहुँ धुउ चोरुँ चण्डु उप्पण्णउ ॥ ९

11. 1 P सुगंतह. 2 P S कासु. 3 P सयर, S सर. 4 P S मघउ. 5 A गिन्माणिय. 6 P परिमाणिय. 7 S °कोदमिउ, A °कोदसिउं. 8 A नइ. 9 P पवहंतण, S पव-हंतण. 10 P S गयणय.

12. 1 P अक्खिउं. 2 P सिरि corrected to सिर, S सिरि. 3 S °तोरणाहँ. 4 P S वित्तत्तण. 5 P S वंइ. 6 A °डमर. 7 P S A संपण्णउं. 8 A चोरवुं. 9 P A उप्पण्णउं.

३ न रमिता रामा: स्त्रियो येन परमेश्वरेण.

[ ११ ] १ खण्डमेकम्. २ सुरतम्. ३ न शोभते.

[ १२ ] १ साधारण-नाम-देशः.

[ १३ ]

अवरेक्रेण वुत्तु 'मइं जन्तइं' दिट्ठइं णिम्मलं सलिलं तरन्तइं ॥ १  
 अइं सुन्दरइं सुकिय-कम्माइं व सुघडियाइं अहिणव-पेम्माइं व ॥ २  
 णिगगलाइं सु-किविण-हिययाइं व 'णिउण-समासिय सुकइ-पयाइं व ॥ ३  
 संचारिमइं कु-पुरिस-धणाइं व कारिमाइं कुट्टणि-वयणाइं व ॥ ४  
 पइरिकइं सज्जण-चित्ताइं व वज्जइं अत्थइत्तं-विताइं व ॥ ५  
 दुल्लङ्घणियइं सुकलत्ताइं व चेडु-विहणइं बुहुन्ताइं व ॥ ६  
 वारि वमन्ति तां सिरि-णासेहिं उर-कर-चरण-कण्ण-णयणासेहिं ॥ ७  
 तेहिं एउ जलु थम्भेवि मुक्कउ तेण पुज्ज रेखन्तु पढुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सँइं भुवेणं पकड्ठिइं ।  
 सहइ समुज्जलु ससि-कर-णिम्मलु णं<sup>१३</sup> पत्त-दाण-फलु वड्ठिइं ॥ ९

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\*

जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू चउमुहएवं च गोगह-कहाएँ ।  
 भइं(इं) च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

\*

[ १५. पण्णरहमो संधि ]

दाण-मयन्धेण गय-गन्धेण जेम मइन्दु विघट्टउ ।  
 जग-कम्पावणु रणे रावणु सहसंकिरणे अभिघट्टउ ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

आएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किङ्करहुं' वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुं ॥ १  
 मारिच्च-मयहुं सुय-सारणहुं इन्दइकुमार-धणवाहणहुं ॥ २  
 हय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुं विहि-कुम्भयण-खर-तूसणहुं ॥ ३  
 ससि-कर-सुग्गीव-णील-गालहुं अवरहु मि अणिट्ठिय-भुयवलहुं ॥ ४

13. 1 P S जेतइ, A जतए. 2 P S णिम्मल°. 3 P S रवंतइ. 4 P अच्छइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति.  
 5 P S ताहि. 6 P S उर°. 7 P A करण, S missing. 8 P S लोइत्तु. 9 P S सवं. 10 S  
 सुवे, A सुएण. 11 P पकड्ठियउं, S कड्ठियउ, A पकड्ठियउ. 12 P S 'किरणुजलु. 13 A जं.  
 14 P S 'दाणु. 15 P S वड्ठियउ.

1. 1 S 'वयन्धेण. 2 P S विघट्टउ, A विघट्टउं. 3 P S सहसंकिरणहो. 4 P अभिघट्टउ,  
 5 P S रणे.

[ १३ ] १ काष्ठाना परस्परकलात्मिका, अन्यत्र विष्टपदयोः. २ प्रशुणानि. ३ लोचनसुलैः.

[ १ ] १ अश्ववाहनस्य (१)

उद्धाइय मच्छर-मलिय-कर भीसावण-पहरण-णियर-धरे ॥ ५  
सहसयरु वि जुवइहिं परियरिउ छुडु जे छुडु सलिलहों नीसरिउ ॥ ६  
ताणन्तरें तूरइं गिसुणियइं पणवेप्पिणु भिच्चहिं पिसुणियइं ॥ ७  
'परमेसर पारक्कउ पडिउ लइ पहरणु समरु-समावडिउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेप्पिणु धणुं करें लेप्पिणु गिसियर-पवर-समूहहों ।  
थिउ समुहाणणु णं पञ्चाणणु णाई महा-गय-जूहहों ॥ ९

[ २ ]

जं जुज्झ-सज्जु थिउ लेवि धणु तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १  
मम्भीसिउ रापं वुण्ण-मणु 'किं अण्णहों णाउं सहसकिरणु ॥ २  
एक्केकहों एक्केकउ जें करु परिरक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३  
अच्छहों भुव-मण्डवें वइसरेंवि जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहं पइसरेंवि ॥ ४  
जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भन्थलइं होसन्ति कुडुम्विहिं उक्खलइं ॥ ५  
जा खणमि 'विसाणइं पवराइं होसन्ति पयंहों पैच्चवराइं ॥ ६  
जा कहुमि करि-सिर-मोत्तिर्यइं होसन्ति तुम्ह हारत्तिर्यइं ॥ ७  
जा फाडमि फरहरन्त-धयइं होसन्ति वेणि-वन्धण-सयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एस भणेप्पिणु 'तं धीरेप्पिणु णरवइ रहवरें चडियउ ।  
जुवइहुं करुणेण(?) ××विणु अरुणेण णाई दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

एत्थन्तरें आरोडिउ भडेंहिं णं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडेंहिं ॥ १  
सो एक्कु अणन्तउ जइ वि वल्ल पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहों मुह-कमल्लु ॥ २  
जं लइउ अखत्तें सहसयरु तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३  
'अहों अहों अणीइं रक्खेहिं कियु एक्कु एं बहु अणुं वि गयणें थिय ॥ ४  
पहरणइं पवण-गिरि-वारि-हेवि आपहिं सरिस जैणें मीरु ण वि' ॥ ५

6 P जीसरिअउं, S जीसरिअउ. 7 P पडिअउं, S पडिअउ. 8 A तें धणु.

2. 1 P °समु, SA °सज्जु. 2 PS °मंडप. 3 P °गुहे. 4 PS पयहुं. 5 PSA पञ्चाव राइं. 6 PS °मोत्तिर्यइं. 7 PS हारत्तिर्यइं. 8 S जिं. 9 P S पाडमि. 10 P जुवइहिं, S जुव इहिं. 11 PS कारणेण.

3. 1 PS अणिति. 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P पक्कडे, S येक्कडे. 4 A अणप. 5 PS जण.

[ २ ] १ शोखली. २ दन्तसल. ३ मुसल. ४ हारघटना. ५ अन्तःपुरम्. ६ विना सारथि.

[ ३ ] १ राससैः. २ अभिनरायुष (१).

पउ० चरि० 16

तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लजियइ  
तो सहसंकिरण सहसहिं करेंहिं  
दूरहों जि गिरुद्धउ वइरिचलु

थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवजियइ ॥ ६  
णं विद्धइ सहस-सहस-सरेंहिं ॥ ७  
णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जलु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अमुणिय-थाणहों किय-संधाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।  
पासु ण दुक्कइ ते उल्लुक्कइ तिमिर जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

अट्ठुवय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १  
‘परमेसर एक्कं होन्तएण चलु सयलु धंरिउ पहरन्तएण ॥ २  
११ रणें रहवर एक्कु जें परिभमइ सन्दण-सहासुं णं परिभमइ ॥ ३  
धणु एक्कु एक्कु णरु दुइ जें कर चउदिसहिं णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४  
करु कंहों वि कंहों वि उरु कप्परिउ करि कंहों वि कंहों वि रहु जज्जरिउ’ ॥ ५  
तं गिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ लहु तिज्जगविहसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६  
गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें सहसकरु कोकिउ ‘मरु पाव पहरं पहरु ॥ ७  
१२ हउं रावणु दुज्जउ केण जिउ जें पाराउट्ठउ धणउ किउ’ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेणं विद्धन्तेणं सरंहि महारहु छिण्णउ ।  
पणइ-सहासोहिं चउ-पासोहिं जसुं चउदिसु विक्खिण्णउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

१३ माहेसरपुर-वइ विरहु किउ णिविसंज्जे मत्त-गइन्दे थिउ ॥ १  
णं अज्जण-महिहरें सरय-धणु उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणुं ॥ २  
सण्णाहु खुरुपे कप्परिउ लङ्काहिउ कह वं समुवरिउ ॥ ३  
जें सवायामें मुअइ सर लुअ-पक्ख पक्ख णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४  
दससयकिरणेण गिरिक्खियउ पच्चारिउ ‘कहिं धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५  
१४ जज्जाहि ताम अब्भासुं करें पच्छलें जुग्गेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ ६

6 A सो. 7 P S विवह. 8 A अल्लुक्कइ.

१४. 1 A धरिउ सयलु. 2 P S एक्कं वि. 3 A संदणहं सहसु. 4 P S कह. 5 A पाव. 6 P S भणंतएण. 7 P S विद्धंतएण, A विधंतेण. 8 A सरहि. 9 P S पणव, A पणइ. 10 P S णं जसु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउ, S विक्खिण्णउ.

५. 1 P S A णिवसद्धे. 2 S तिहरे. 3 P वणु. 4 P S कहि मि. 5 P गिरिक्खियउ, S गिरिक्खियउ. 6 S अज्जासु.

[ ५ ] १ रपरहितः

तं गिसुणेंवि जमेंण व जोइयउ कुञ्जरु कुञ्जरहों पचोइयउ ॥ ७  
आसण्णें चोएँवि विगय-भउं णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जामं भयङ्करु असिवर-कंरु पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।  
ताम दसासेणं आयासेण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

णिउं गिय-णिलयहों मय-वियलियउ णं मत्त-महागउ णियलियउ ॥ १  
'मा मइ मि धरेसइ दहवयणु' णं भइयएँ रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २  
पसरिउ अन्धार पमोक्कलउ णं गिसिणें<sup>६</sup> धित्त मसि-पोट्टलउ ॥ ३  
ससि उगगउ सुट्ठु सुसोहियउ णं जग-हरें दीवउ वोहियउ ॥ ४  
सुविहाणें दिवायरु उगमिउ णं रयणिहिं मइयवट्ठु भमिउ ॥ ५  
तो णवर जङ्घचारण-रिसिहें सयकरहों 'विणासिय-भव-णिसिहें ॥ ६  
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ' चउविह-रिसि-सङ्खें परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेत्तहें गउ (सो) तेत्तहें पञ्च-महावय-धारउ ।  
दिट्ठु दसासेणं सेयसेण णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[ ७ ]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणइँ मणि-वेयडियइँ सुह-दंसणइँ ॥ १  
मुणि-पुञ्जउ चवइ विसुद्धमइँ 'मुएँ सहसकिरणु लङ्काहिउ ॥ २  
एँहु चरिमंदेहु सामणु ण वि महु तणउ भव-राईव-रवि' ॥ ३  
तं गिसुणेंवि जम-कम्पावणें पणवेप्पिणु बुच्चइ रावणें ॥ ४  
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु पर पुँज्जहें कारणें जारु रणु ॥ ५  
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'जि सिय अणुहुज्जउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६  
तं गिसुणेंवि सहसकिरणु चवइ 'उत्तमहों एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७  
तं मणहर सलिल-कील करेवि पइँ समउ महांहवें उत्थरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिं आयएँ विच्छायएँ राय-सियएँ किं किज्जइ ।  
वरि थिर-कुलहरें अजरामर सिद्धि-चहुवें परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 S A गयवट्टउ; also noted marginally in P. 8 A °वर. 9 P S दसाणणेण.

6. 1 S जिउ. 2 P S गउ रवि. 3 P णिसिपवित्तु. 4 A मइयवट्ठु. 5 A सहसकरणहो णासिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 P S दसाणणेण.

7. 1 P S A आसणइँ. 2 °दंसणाइँ. 3 P S चरम°. 4 P S °राजीव°. 5 P A पुज्जप, S पुज्जइ. 6 A हउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 P S महाहउ. 9 P S वर. 10 S °कुलयर. 11 P S °वहुय.

[ ८ ]

तैं वयणें मुकु विसुद्ध-भइ  
 गिय-गन्दणु गियय-थाणें थवेंवि  
 गिक्खन्तु खणद्धें विगय-भइ  
 १ परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों  
 मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहेंण जिउ  
 तं गिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ  
 संगाम-सहासेहिं दसहहों  
 सहसत्ति सो वि गिक्खन्तु पहु

माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिउइ ॥ १  
 परियणु पट्टणु पय संधवेंवि ॥ २  
 रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३  
 अणरण्हों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४  
 लइ सहसकिरणु तव-वरणें थिउ' ॥ ५  
 ईसीसि विसाउ पदरिसियउ ॥ ६  
 सिय सयल समणेंवि दसरहहों ॥ ७  
 अणु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

१६

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसेण लङ्केसेण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।  
 'जागुं पणासेवि' रिउ तासेवि मगहहें मुकु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकरेंवि  
 ११ णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउं  
 'पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसङ्गियउ  
 जसु चमरें अमरें दिणु वरु  
 गिर्यं तणय तासु लाएवि करें  
 मन्दाइणि दिट्ठ मणोहरियं  
 १२ गय-मय णइ मइलिय-उभय-तउ  
 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइं  
 'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि

तहों तणिय तणय करयलें धरेंवि ॥ १  
 पुणु दिणु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २  
 महु महुपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३  
 सुलाउहु सयलाउहु-पवरु ॥ ४  
 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५  
 ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्जर-भरियं ॥ ६  
 स-तुरङ्गम-कुञ्जर ण्हाय भउ ॥ ७  
 दहमुहु दक्खवइ णिवाणाइं ॥ ८  
 जिणवरु भरहेसर वाहुवलि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

एत्थु सिलासणें अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।  
 १३ जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउं किउ कुम्मायारउ' ॥ १०

८. १ A °उणे ठेवेवि. २ P विसाउ वि. ३ S A जगु. ४ A णासेवि. ५ A विद्धंसेवि. ६ S गंगह.

९. १ P S धीय. २ A ठिउ. ३ A पुणु विण्ण पत्त नउ तहो रमिउं. ४ A transposes the Pādas of this line. ५ A समरे. ६ P S A सुलाउहु. ७ S पिय. ८ P S मणोहरिय. ९ P S °भरिय. १० P S आत्तावणे.

[ ८ ] १ यत्तै विध्वंस्य.

[ ९ ] १ गत्ता.

[ १० ]

जम-धण्य-सहासकिरण-दमणु      जं थिउ अट्टावएँ दहवयणु ॥ १  
 तं पत्त वत्त णलकुव्वरहोँ      दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहोँ ॥ २  
 परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवलें      आसण्णें परिट्ठिएँ वइरि-वलेँ ॥ ३  
 एत्थु वि अमराहिवेँ रणें अजएँ      जिण-वन्दणहत्तिएँ मेरु गएँ ॥ ४  
 एहएँ अवसरें उवाउ कवणु'      तो मन्ति पवोळिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५  
 'वलवन्तइँ जन्तइँ उट्ठवहोँ      चउदिसु आसाल-विज्ज ठवहोँ ॥ ६  
 जं होइ अछेउ अमेउ पुरु      ता रक्खहुँ पावइ जा ण सुरु' ॥ ७  
 तं णिसुणेंवि तेहिँ मि तेम किउ      सइ-चित्तु व णयर दुल्लङ्घ थिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विरुद्धेहिँ जस-लुद्धेहिँ रावण-भिच्च-सहासेहिँ ।  
 वेड्ढिउँ पुरवरु संवच्छरु णावइ वारह-मासेहिँ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जन्तहँ भइयएँ विहउप्फडेहिँ      दहमुहहोँ कहिउ केहि मि भडेहिँ ॥ १  
 'दुग्गेज्झु भडारा तं णयरु      दूसिद्धहुँ जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २  
 तहिँ जन्त-सयइँ समुड्डियइँ      जम-करइँ जमेण व छड्डियइँ ॥ ३  
 जोयणहोँ मग् जो संचरइ      सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइ' ॥ ४  
 तं णिसुणेंवि चिन्तावणु पहु      थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्भ वहुँ ॥ ५  
 अणुरत्त परोक्खएँ जेँ जसेण      जिह महुअरि कुसुम-गन्ध-वसेण ॥ ६  
 ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दमसु      ण जलहुँ ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७  
 तहें दसमी कामावत्थ हुयँ      विसग्गि<sup>१०</sup>-दहु णडेँ कह मि मुय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'इमुँ महु जोवणु एँहु (सो) रावणु      एह रिद्धि परिवारहोँ ।  
 जइ मेलावहि      तो हलें सहि      एत्तिउ फलु संसारहोँ' ॥ ९

10. 1 A ठिउ. 2 P णरकुव्वर. 3 P S दुल्लङ्घणयर. 4 P marginally जिणवन्दणाए कइलासि गए' पाठे. 5 P S उट्ठवहु, A अट्टवहु. 6 P A ठवहु, A उवहु. 7 A जाम. 8 A तेण वि. 9 P S दुल्लङ्घ. 10 S A वेडिउ.

11. 1 P जंतुहं, S जंतुहु. 2 P S दुसिद्धहुं. 3 P S समोड्डियाइं. 4 P उलंभ, S उव-लंभ. 5 P S विरहु. 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्खे. 7 S जय, A लि. 8 A जलह. 9 P S-गय. 10 A विरहग्गं. 11 S ण. 12 P S इउ. 13 P S मिलावहि.

[ ११ ] १ ( P's reading ) उपरम्भा राजी विरहं गता.



[ १२ ]

तं गिसुणेंवि <sup>१</sup>चित्तमाल चवइ  
 आपसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ  
 तुहँ रूवहों रावणु होइ जइ  
 १५ तं गिसुणेंवि मणहँर-अहरयलु  
 'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ  
 आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों  
 चुच्चइ रहइ भंड-लिह-लुहणु  
 तं गिसुणेंवि दूई गिगइय

'मइँ होन्तिऐं काइँ ण संभवइ ॥ १  
 एँउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २  
 लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३  
 उवरम्भहें<sup>४</sup> विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४  
 सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५  
 अणु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६  
 इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७  
 लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तारसहों जं उवरम्भएँ वुत्तड ।  
 'एत्तिउ दाहेंण' तुह विरहेंण सामिणि मरइ गिरुत्तड ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ  
 १५ आसाली सिज्झइ पुरवरु वि  
 तं गिसुणेंवि सुट्टु वियक्खणहों  
 पइसारिय दूई मज्जणएँ  
 'अहों साहसु' पभणइ पहु मुयवि  
 दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयरि  
 २० दुम्महिल जि स-विस भुयङ्ग-फडँ  
 दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि णरहों

तो जं चिन्ताहि तं संभवइ ॥ १  
 सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुव्वरु वि' ॥ २  
 'अवलोइउ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३  
 थिय वे वि सहोयर मन्तणएँ ॥ ४  
 जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५  
 दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६  
 दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिँस-झडँ ॥ ७  
 दुम्महिल जि वग्घि मज्जेँ घरहों' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु 'एत्थु एउ ण वट्टइ ।  
 सामि गिसणणहों णउ अणणहों भेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 PS सुणेवि विचित्तमाल. 2 PS तुव. 3 PSA मणहरु. 4 A उवरंभएँ विय-  
 सिव. 5 PS लंकेसहो पासु. 6 PS सुरसंवासहो. 7 PS दाहेण.

13. 1 PS सुट्टु जोइउ पहुहे (P पहुहें) विहीसणहो. 2 A पभणइ महिसुव वि. 3 P  
 °फडु. 4 A °विसम°. 5 P °झडु.

[ १२ ] १ भटाना रेखा.

[ १३ ] १ (P's reading) रावणेन. २ विद्युत्. ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचनं न वक्तुं घटते.

[ १४ ]

जइ कारणु वइरिं सिद्धएँण ॥ १ ॥  
 तो कवडेण वि “इच्छामि” भणु ॥ २ ॥  
 छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडउ ॥ ३ ॥  
 तं गिसुणेंवि गड दहगीउ तहिँ ॥ ४ ॥  
 देवज्जइ वत्थइँ ढोइयइँ ॥ ५ ॥  
 केजर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइँ ॥ ६ ॥  
 अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण ॥ ७ ॥  
 ताएँ वि दिण्ण परितुट्ठियाएँ ॥ ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विसालिय आसालिय गहँ गज्जन्ति पराइय ।  
 तं विज्जाहरु णलकुव्वरुँ मुएँवि णाईँ सिय आइय ॥ ९ ॥

[ १५ ]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडैँहिँ ॥ १ ॥  
 सण्णहँवि समरें णिच्छिय-मणहों ॥ २ ॥  
 वलु वलहों महाहवें दुज्जयहों ॥ ३ ॥  
 हउ हयहों णराहिवु णरवरहों ॥ ४ ॥  
 चिन्धिय चिन्धियहों समावडिउ ॥ ५ ॥  
 तहिँ तुँमुलें जुज्जें भीसावणेंण ॥ ६ ॥  
 तिहँ विरहुँ करेविणु तक्खणेंण ॥ ७ ॥  
 सहँ पुरेंण सिद्धु तं सुअरिसणु ॥ ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

सो जँ पुरेसरु णलकुव्वरुँ णियय केर लेवाविउ ।  
 समउ सरम्भएँ उवरम्भएँ रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जाविउ ॥ ९ ॥

\*

14. 1 S वहरिहि. 2 P S सिद्धिपुण. 3 P S आसालि. 4 A णलकुवरु.

15. 1 This pāda is missing in P. 2 A णलकुवरु. 3 P S तुम्बले. 4 P जह. 5 A करेवि पहरेवि खणेण. 6 S भिडिउ. 7 P S लेवाविउ, A लेवाविउ. 8 P सयइ, ९ सयं 9 P S भुंजाविउ.

[ १५ ] १ विमाणाहउः. २ संग्रामे ( १ ). ३ रथरहितः.

## [ १६. सोलहमो संधि ]

णलकुब्जरे धरियँ विजँए घुडे बइरिहँ तणएँ ।  
णिय-मन्तिहिँ सहियउ <sup>१</sup>इन्दु परिट्टिउ मन्तणएँ ॥

[ १ ]

- १ जे गूढपुरिस पडुविय तेण ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १  
परिपुच्छिय 'लइ' अक्खहों दँवत्ति केहउ पहु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २  
किं वलु केहउ पाइक्क-लोउ किं वसणु कवणु गुणु को विणोउ ॥ ३  
तं गिसुणेंवि दणु-गुण-पेरिणहिँ सहसक्खहों अक्खिउ हेरिणहिँ ॥ ४  
'परमेसर रणें रावणु अचिन्तु उच्छाह-मन्त-पहु-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५  
॥ चउ-विज्ज-कुसलु छगुण-णिवासु छविह-वलु सत्त-पर्यँइ-पयासु ॥ ६  
सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु बहु-बुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-काल-धीरु ॥ ७  
अरिवर-छव्वग्ग-विणासयालु अट्टारहविह-तित्थाणुपालु ॥ ८  
॥ वत्ता ॥

तहों केरँ साहणें <sup>१</sup>सव्वु सामि-सम्माणियउ ।  
णउ कुञ्जउ लुञ्जउ को वि भीरुँ अवमाणियउँ ॥ ९

1. 1 P S माणें मलिए विजए. 2 P जणवए कहिं इंदु, 3 जणवइ कहियउ इंदु.  
3 A °धयइ. 4 A °लइ. 5 P S कालु. 6 P S सयल पसाहणे सव्वु. 7 A वीरु.

\* Between the first and the second Kaḍavaka all the Mss. read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1. Kaḍavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored: का तिस्रः शक्तयः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विधाः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । साङ्ख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामर्थ्यबुद्धि-क्षयी । कृषिः पाशुपाल्यं वाणिज्यं वार्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी-त्रयी-वार्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डस्तस्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ षड्गुणाः के ते । संधि-विग्रह-यानासन-संश्रय-द्वैधीभावाः । किं तद् भद्रिधं बलम् । मूलबलम् । शूलबलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मित्रबलम् । अमित्रबलम् । आदन्निकबलं चेति ॥ का सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वाम्यमात्य-जनपद-दुर्ग-कोश-बल ( v. l. दण्ड )-मित्राणि ( gloss on स्वामि—'स्वाम्यमात्यौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशो बलं सुहृत्' इत्यमरः ) ॥ कानि सप्त व्यवसायाः । पानम् । धूतम् । की । मृगया ( gloss पापार्द्धिः ) । पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति ( gloss on पानम्—'धूतं मद्यं पिशितं च वेद्या पापार्द्धि-वैर्यं परदारसेवा' इत्यादि ) । तत्रादौ चत्वारि कासजानि, त्रीणि कोपजानि ॥ कोऽरिषड्वर्गः । काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मान-मद-हर्षाः ॥ कान्य-शूद्रश्च तीर्थाति । मन्त्रि-पुरोहित-सेनापति-युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्वेशिक-प्रशासक-समाहर्तृ-संवि-भोक्तृ-भद्रदृष्ट-नायक-भौरव्यावहारिक-कर्मान्तिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्गान्तपालाटविकाः ॥ पसाहणि ( ? not in A ) [ अ ] दृष्टान्ति ते ॥ छ ॥

[ १ ] १ यूयं कथयत. २ क्षीप्रम्. ३ प्रकृति.

[ २ ]

विष्णु णित्तिं एक्कु वि पड ण देइ अट्टविह-विणोएं दिवसु णेइ ॥ १  
 पहरन्नु पयाव-गवेसणेण अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २  
 पहरन्नु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण अहवइ अत्थाण-णिवन्धणेण ॥ ३  
 पहरन्नु ण्हाण-देवच्चणेण भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४  
 पहरन्नु दव-अवलोयणेण पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५  
 पहरन्नु लेह-वायण-खणेण सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६  
 पहरन्नु सैइर-पविहारणेण अहवइ अचभन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ ७  
 पहरन्नु सयल-वल-दरिसणेण रह-गय-हय-हेई-गवेसणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

पहरन्नु णराहिउं  
 जम-थाणें परिट्ठिउ

सेणावइ-संभावणें ॥  
 परमण्डल-आरुसणें ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

जिह दिवसु तेमं णिवाण-राय णिसि णेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ट भाय ॥ १  
 पहिलएँ पहरजेँ विचिन्तमाणु अच्छइ णिगूढुं पुरिसिंहिं समाणु ॥ २  
 वीर्यएँ पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३  
 तइयएँ जय-तूर-महारवेण अन्तेउरु विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४  
 चउत्थएँ पच्चमेँ सोवण-खणेंण चउदिसु दिढेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५  
 छट्ठएँ हय-पडह-विउज्जणेण सबत्थसत्थ-परिउज्जणेण ॥ ६  
 सत्तमेँ मन्तिहिं सहुं मन्तणेण णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७  
 अट्टमेँ सासणहर-पेसणेण सुविहाणें वैज्ज-संभासणेण ॥ ८  
 महंणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण णिम्मिन्ति-पुरोहिय-घोसणेण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

20

इय सोलह-भाएँहिं  
 मणु जुज्झहोँ उप्परि

दिवसु वि रयणि वि णिवहइ ।  
 तासु गिरारिउ उच्छहइ ॥ १०

25

2. 1 P S कंदुवखणेण, A कंदुअखणेण. 2 A णिवद्धणेण. 3 P S ण्हाणे. 4 P S सुरइ. 5 P S णराहिउ. 6 P corrects to °संभासणेण. 7 S परमंडले.

3. 1 P S तेण. 2 A णिगूढड. 3 P S वीर्यड. 4 P S A मंतपण. 5 P S सविहाण. 6 P S °संभावणेण. 7 A महरिसि-भासण-परिपुच्छणेण. 8 P S णिम्मिन्ति. 9 P S सोलस. 10 S उच्चहइ.

[ २ ] १ नीला विना. २ प्रजायाः, प्रतापं च (?). ३ 'सुइर' स्वेच्छया, विद्याविनोदेन.  
 ४ 'हेति' वायुषः.

[ ३ ] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वैद्य. ४ सूपनार-कोष्ठागारक-संभाषणम्.  
 पड० चरि० 17

[ ४ ]

तुम्हँ<sup>४</sup> धँइ<sup>५</sup> एकँ<sup>६</sup> वि णाँहिँ<sup>७</sup> तत्ति  
 वालत्तणें<sup>८</sup> जें<sup>९</sup> णउ णिहउ सत्तु  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१०</sup> णामउ छुडु छुडु दसासु  
 जइयहुँ<sup>११</sup> करें<sup>१२</sup> लगउ चन्दहासु  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१३</sup> सुरसुन्दरु वड्डु कणउ  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१४</sup> जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१५</sup> सु-तणूयरि गँउ हरेवि  
 तइयहुँ<sup>१६</sup> जें<sup>१७</sup> णाहिँ<sup>१८</sup> जें<sup>१९</sup> णिहउ<sup>२०</sup> सत्तु

10

बुच्चइ सहसक्खें  
 पेच्चेल्लिउ हुअवहु

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘किं केसरि सिसु-कँरि वहइ ।  
 सुकउ ‘पायउ सुहुँ डहइ’ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

पच्चत्तरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु  
 जहिँ<sup>१</sup> भेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ  
 तहिँ<sup>२</sup> पइसँवि पभणइ अमर-राउ  
 किं साँमु भेउ किं ‘उववैयाणु  
 किं कम्मराम्भुववाय-मन्तु  
 किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सार  
 किं कज्ज-सिद्धि पच्चमउ मन्तु  
 तो भौरदुवायँ<sup>३</sup> बुत्तु एम  
 कज्जन्ते<sup>४</sup> णवर णिबडइ छेउ  
 तं णिसुणेंवि भणइ विसालचक्खु

25

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ  
 पहु मन्ति-विहूणउ

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।  
 चँउरङ्गिहि मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

4. 1 SA तुम्हँ, 2 S पइ, 3 P पक्कु, S इहु, 4 PS णाइ, 5 A सुइणे, 6 A जि, 7 PS वि, 8 A विज्जहँ, 9 PS अवहरेवि, 10 S जि, 11 PS णिहउ, 12 A पउसु, 13 A करे चरइ, 14 PS सुहि, A सुहुँ.

5. 1 A पयँत, 2 S साउ, 3 PS उयपयाणु, A उवयदाणु, 4 PS ‘परिपयाणु, 5 PS ‘भोवायचत्तु, 6 A ‘वाह, 7 S कें, 8 S सन्तु, 9 A भारदुवायँ, 10 PS कज्जंतगमणे, 11 P S इहु, P records also a variant पहु, 12 A चउरंगेहिँ वि संचरइ.

[ ४ ] १ नख-कर्तनीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठारिष्ठेयं संजातम्, २ प्रयत्नम्, ३ समर्थः (?), ४ वृक्षः.

[ ५ ] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्, २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता, ३ मन्त्रिणा.

[ ६ ]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोज्जु  
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेणिं वि ण होन्ति  
कउंटिलें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति  
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहुं वुद्धि  
तं गिसुणेंवि पभणइ अमरमन्ति  
'भिगुणन्दणु वोळइ 'वुद्धिवन्तु  
तं गिसुणेंवि चवइ सहासणयणु  
अण्णहों अण्णारिस होइ वुद्धि

णउ एक्कें मन्तिएँ रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १  
अवरोप्परु धुँडेंवि कु-मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २  
तिणिण वि' चेयारि वि चारु मन्ति' ॥ ३  
णउं एक्कें विहिं तिहिं कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ४ ;  
'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५  
अकिलेसें वीसहिं होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६  
विणु मन्ति-सहासें मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७  
अकिलेसें सिज्झइ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

जयकारिउ सबैहिं  
तो समउ दसासें

'अम्हहुं केरी वुद्धि जइ ।  
सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

बुह अत्थसत्थं पभणन्ति एव  
एकु वि मालिहें सिरु खुडेंवि घित्तु  
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि  
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिं जि सिद्धि  
अच्छन्ति वालि-रणु संभरेवि  
णल-णील ते वि हियवएँ असुद्ध  
खर-दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय  
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणेंरिन्द

कहिं लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १  
अण्णु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २ 15  
अहि असइ तो वि 'सिहि महर-वाणि ॥ ३  
तो दण्डें पंडज्झिँ कवणं विद्धि ॥ ४  
सुग्गीव-चन्दकरं कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५  
सुबन्ति णिरारिउं अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६  
कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७ 20  
अवैमाणेंवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएहिं उवाएँहिं  
दहवयण-णिहेलणु

भेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।  
जाइ दूउ चित्तु जइ' ॥ ९

6. 1 P S मंतिहिं. 2 S विणिण मि. 3 P चडेवि, विडि वि. 4 P कुमंति. 5 P कउंटाळें, marginally 'कउंटाळें' पाठे; S कउंटाळे. 6 A वि तिणि. 7 P S हुंति. 8 A कउ. 9 P S पभणिउ, A पभणइं.

7. 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ. 2 A उत्तर. 3 P S 'दाणें. 4 P दंड, S दंडि. 5 P S पंडजेवि. 6 P S कवण. 7 S चंदकर, A चंदनल. 8 S णिराहिउ. 9 A केण. 10 P S अवमाणमि.

[ ६ ] १ बृहस्पतिः. २ शुक्रः.

[ ७ ] १ सर्पः. २ मयूरः. ३ सहस्रकिरण. ४ भो इन्द्र (?).

[ ८ ]

तं मन्ति-वयणु पडिवणु तेण  
 सिक्खवइ पुरन्दर किं पि जाम  
 'ओसारेंवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ  
 १५ आवेसइ इन्दहों तणउ दूउ  
 सो भेउ करेसइ णरवराहँ  
 सहुँ तेण महुर-वयणेहिँ तेव  
 सो थोवउं तुहुँ पुणु पवलु अज्जु  
 एत्थु जें अवसरें संगामें संक्कु

१५

मरु-जगें दसाणण  
 उवचारहों तहों मइँ

चित्तइउ कोकिउ तक्खणेण ॥ १  
 गउ णारउ रावण-भवणु तामे ॥ २  
 परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु 'साउ ॥ ३  
 चउवीस-पवर-गुण-सार-भूउ ॥ ४  
 सुग्गीव-पमुह-विज्जाहराहँ ॥ ५  
 वोळिज्जइ सन्धि ण होइ जेव ॥ ६  
 आवग्गउ जें लइ हरेवि रज्जु ॥ ७  
 सङ्किज्जइ णंतो पुणु असक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं पइँ विग्घहँ रक्खियउ ।  
 परम-भेउ एँहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण  
 १५ 'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम  
 एत्तडिय परोप्परु वोळ जाव  
 पुर-रट्ठाडवि' वहु संधवन्तु  
 रण-दुग्ग-परिग्गह-महि णियन्तु  
 वहुसंध-बुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु  
 २० स-सणेहुँ समाइच्छिउ करेवि  
 वइसणउ दिण्णु 'संवाहुँ थोरु  
 पुज्जेप्पिणु कैप्पिणु गुण-सयाइँ

२६

बुच्चइ चित्तंङ्गेण  
 तं कवणु दुल्लंघु

सेणावइ बुत्तु दसाणणेण ॥ १  
 परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु तेम ॥ २  
 चित्तइ स-सन्दणु आउ ताव ॥ ३  
 णक्खन्तोमालियहन्ति-वन्तु (?) ॥ ४  
 उत्तरहों पडुत्तरु चिन्तवन्तु ॥ ५  
 मारिच्चि-भवणु पइसइ तुरन्तु ॥ ६  
 णिउ पासुं णरिन्दहों करे धरेवि ॥ ७  
 चूडामणि कण्ठउ कडउँ दोरें ॥ ८  
 पुणु पुच्छिउ 'वलहु पमाणु काइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं देवहों सीसइ णरेंण ॥  
 जं ण वि दिट्ठु दिवायरेंण' ॥ १०

८. १ A साउ. २ A °वयणेण. ३ P S A वोळिज्जइ. ४ P S थोउउ. ५ P S वि. ६ P. संगाम°. ७ A सङ्किज्जइ. ८ P S विप्पहु.

९. १ A पुरपरवहारि. २ P पहु, marginally records वहु. ३ P संछवंद; marginally records संधवेत्तु, A °सथवेत्तु. ४ P °तिवेद. ५ A दुग्गयडिभहँ. ६ S °भवणि, A °भवण. ७ S सासणहु. ८ A पासे. ९ P S संवाद°. १० P कणउ. ११ P S डोर. १२ A जप्पिणु. १३ A चित्तंगे. १४ A देवहुँ. १५ A दुल्लंघु.

[ ८ ] १ सर्वस्व. २ समर्थः.

[ ९ ] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धिः. २ ताम्बूलः. ३ कथयित्वा.

[ १० ]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि परितुहु राउ 'महँ चिन्तिउ को वि कु-दूउ आउ ॥ १  
जिम सासणहरु जिम परिमियथु एवहिं मुणिओ-सि णिसिद्ध-अत्थु ॥ २  
धण्णउ सुरवइं तुहुं जासु 'अत्तुं वर-पञ्चवीस-गुण-रिद्धि पत्तु ॥ ३  
भणु भणु पेसिउ कजेण केणं' विहसेवि वुत्तु चित्तंगएण ॥ ४  
'पहु सुन्दर अम्हहुं तणिय बुद्धि सुहु जीवहुं वे वि करेवि सन्धि ॥ ५  
रुववइ-णामं रुवें पसण परिणेप्पिणु इन्दहों तणिय कण ॥ ६  
करि लङ्का-णयंरिहें विजय-जत्त चलं लच्छि मणूसहों कवण मत्त ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमु वयणु महारउ तुम्हहें सबहें थारुं मणें । १०  
जिह मोक्खु कुं-सिद्धहों तेम ण सिद्धइ इन्दु रणें ॥ ८

[ ११ ]

तं सुणेंवि सत्तु-संतावणेण चित्तहु पभणिउ रावणेण ॥ १  
'वेयहुहों सेढिहिं जाइं ताइं पण्णास व सट्ठि वि पुरवराइं ॥ २  
सबइं महु अपेंवि सन्धि करहों णं तो कळए संगामें मरहों ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेंवि पहरिसियङ्गएण दहवयणु वुत्तु चित्तङ्गएण ॥ ४  
'एक्कु वि सुरवइ सयमेव उग्गु अण्णु वि रहणेउर-णयरु दुग्गु ॥ ५  
परिभमियँउ परिहउ तिणिण तासु सरिसाउ जाउ रयणायरासु ॥ ६  
'संकम वि चयारि चउदिसासु चउ-वारइं एक्केकए सहासु ॥ ७  
'वलवन्तहु जन्तहु भीसणाहें अक्खोहणि अक्खोहणि धणाहें ॥ ८ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जोयण-परिमाणें जो दुक्कउ सो णंउ जियइ ।  
जिह दुज्जण-वयणहुं को वि णं पासु समिद्धियइ ॥ ९

10. 1 A णिसिट्ठअत्थु, 2 P S सुरवइ धण्णउ (P धण्णउं), A घणउं सुरवइ. 3 P S मंतु. 4 A जेण. 5 A अम्हहें. 6 A जीवहु. 7 S रुववइणामे, A रुवइणामें. 8 P S °णयंरिहि. 9 A चल. 10 P S एउ. 11 S तुम्हहु. 12 A ठाउ. 13 A कुसिद्धहें.

11. 1 P S जाइं. 2 P परिममिउ, S परिभामिउ. 3 P S संकाम चयारि वि चउदिसासु. 4 P S चउवारए. 5 A वलवन्तहें जंतहें भीसणाहें. 6 P भीसणाइ, S भीसणाह. 7 P घणाइं, S घणाह. 8 P °वयणहें, S वयणाहें. 9 S समिद्धियइं, A समासयइं.

[ १० ] १ आज्ञाधारकः. २ यथार्थज्ञाता. ३ सिद्धार्थः. ४ आप्तः. ५ वृणां का मात्रा वार्ता वा.

[ ११ ] १ गोलकपाषाणानाम्.



[ १२ ]

जसु एहउ अत्थि 'सहाउ दुग्गु  
जसु अइ लक्ख भइहुँ गयाहुँ  
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख  
एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेणु  
तइयँउ सैणी-वल्लु दुण्णिवारु  
दुज्जउ पच्चमउ अमित्त-सेणु  
रावण पुणु बूहँ णाहि छेउ  
हय-गय-रह-णर-जुज्जहुँ तहँव

अण्णु वि साहणु अच्चन्त-उरगु ॥ १  
वारह मन्दहुँ सोलह मयाहुँ ॥ २  
रह-तुरय-भडहँ पुणु णत्थि सहू ॥ ३  
वल्लु वीयउ मिच्चहँ तणउ अण्णु ॥ ४  
चउथउ मित्त-वल्लु अणाय-पारु ॥ ५  
छड्डउ आडविउ अणाय-गण्णु ॥ ६  
अमरा वि वल्लहँ ण मुणन्ति भेउ ॥ ७  
सो सुरवइ जिज्जइ समरें केव' ॥ ८

13

बुच्चइ दहवयणें  
तो अप्पउ घत्तमि

॥ घत्ता ॥

'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।  
'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

इन्दइ पभणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ  
जं किउ जम-धणयँहुँ विहि मि ताहुँ  
तं तुहँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु  
तं वयणु सुणैवि उट्ठन्तएण  
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव  
सिरिमालि कुमारेंहिँ ससिधएहिँ  
जमराएँ जम्भव-णील-णलहों  
सोमेण 'विहीसण कुम्भयणण

किं जम्पिएण बहवेण दूअ ॥ १  
जं सहसकिरण-णलकुवराहुँ ॥ २  
लहु ठाउ पुरन्दरु जुज्ज-सज्जु' ॥ ३  
चित्तं बुच्चइ जन्तएण ॥ ४  
'विजयन्ते इन्दइ तुहु मि तेव' ॥ ५  
सुगीव तुहु मि सीहदएहिँ ॥ ६  
हरिकेसिं हत्थ-पहत्थ-खलहों ॥ ७  
अवरेहि मि केहि मि' के वि अण्णं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिवाडिँ तुम्हँहुँ  
भुज्जेवँउ सव्वेहिँ

दिण्णउ एउँ णिमन्तणउ ।  
गरुअ-पहारा-भोयणँउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सवल०. 3 A तइउ. 4 PS चउथउ. 5 PS वारु. 6 P पंचमउ, S पंचमु. 7 PS ताहि. 8 A जुज्जहँ. 9 PS जालाउले जलंतजलणे.

13. 1 A वणयहँ. 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P जेमंतिउसि, S जेमंतिओसि. -4 PS तेण. 5 P सिरिमाले. 6 PS हरिकेत्ती. 7 PS विहीसणु कुंभयणण. 8 S अवरेहि हणेसमि. 9 PS अण्णु. 10 P पडिवाडिउ. 11 A एउ. 12 A तुहु. 13 P भुंजेवउ, S भुंजेवउ. 14 PS 'पहारा रण-भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १४ ॥

[ १२ ] १ सहाय, सहायो वा, दुग्गु. २ अज्ञातगणगा.

[ १३ ] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[ १४ ]

गड एम भणेंवि चित्तडु तेत्थु  
 'परमेसर दुज्जड' जाडहाणु  
 तं णिसुणेंवि पवळु अराइ-पक्खु  
 हय भेरि-तूर पडु पडह वंज  
 पक्खरिय तुरङ्गम' जुत्त सयड  
 वीसावसु वसु 'रण-भर-समत्थ  
 किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव जक्ख  
 जं णयर-पओलिहिं वळु ण माइ

सुर-परिमिड सुरवर-राड जेत्यु ॥ १  
 ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हेहिं समाणु' ॥ २  
 सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३  
 किय मत्त महागय 'सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४  
 जस-लुद्ध कुद्ध सण्णद्ध सुहड ॥ ५  
 जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६  
 किण्णर णर अमर विरल्लियक्ख' ॥ ७  
 तं' णहयलेण' उप्पेएवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सण्णहेवि पुरन्दरु  
 णं विज्झहे उप्परि

णिगगड अइरावए चडिड ।  
 सरय-महाघणु पायडिडं ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

मिग-मन्द-भइ-संकिण्ण-गएहिं  
 थिड अगए' पच्छए भड-समूहु  
 सुरवर स-पव' पहरण-कराल  
 डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख  
 हर्य पच्च पच्च चच्चल वलगं  
 एउ जेत्तिड रक्खणु गयवरासु  
 चउदह अङ्गुलिहिं णरो णरासु  
 पच्चहिं पच्चहिं गड गयवरासु

घड विरएवि पच्चहिं चाव-सएहिं ॥ १  
 सेणावइ-मन्तिहिं रइउ वूहु ॥ २  
 घण-कक्खहिं पक्खहिं लोयवाल ॥ ३  
 गए गए पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४  
 भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हए हए स-खग्ग ॥ ५  
 तेत्तिड जें पुणु वि थिड रहवरासु ॥ ६  
 'रयणिहिं तिहिं तिहिं हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७  
 धाणुकिउ छहिं धाणुक्रियासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं<sup>१०</sup> वूहु रएप्पिणु  
 समरङ्गणें मेइणि

भीसणु तूर-वमालु किउ ।  
 सक्कु सें ई भू सेवि थिड ॥ ९

\*

14. 1 A सज्ज. 2 P S तुरिय संजुत्त. 3 P रणयरह मत्थ, S सुरणरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-यसमत्थ. 4 A विरित्तिक्ख. 5 A जं. 6 S णहयले णं. 7 P उप्पयवि, S उप्पहि वि. 8 S पय-डिड. 9 S wrongly numbers this Kaḍavaka as ॥ १५ ॥

15. 1 A भग. 2 A पच्छइ अगइ. 3 S सव्वइ. 4 P हए. 5 S चलग्ग. 6 A हयव-रासु. 7 P अंगुलेहिं. 8 S धाणुक्खिओ. 9 P S वि. 10 S जं. 11 S सयं.

[ १४ ] १ पावनः. २ अंतारी.

[ १५ ] १ हस्तः त्रिभिः.

## [ १७. सत्तरहमो संधि ]

मेन्तणएँ ससत्तएँ दूँ गियत्तएँ उभय-वलहँ अमरिसु चडइ  
तइलोक्क-भयङ्करु सुरवर-डामरु रावणु इन्दहों अविमडइ ॥

[ १ ]

किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थइ  
उब्भिय धय-णिहाय स-विमाण रह पयइ ॥ १  
आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-चइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २  
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेँवि सेणावइ दिण्णु पयाणउ पचलिय णरवइ ॥ ३  
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस-विहीसण णल-सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४  
" मय-मारिच्च-भिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५  
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसेँ समर-भूमि संपावियँ ॥ ६  
पञ्चहिँ धणु-सएहिँ पहु देप्पिणु रिउँ-बूहहों पडिबूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७  
णिवडिउ जाउहाण-वलु सुर-चलें पहय-पडइ-परिवडिय-कलयलें ॥ ८  
जाउ महाहउ भुवण-भयङ्करु उड्डिउ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

१५ ॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह-धय-छत्तइँ सँवइँ खणें उड्डलियइँ ।  
जिह कुलइँ दुपुत्तें तिह वहुन्तें वेणि वि सेणइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[ २ ]

विज्भम-हाव-भाव-भूभङ्गरच्छराइँ ।

१६ जायइँ सुर-विमाणइँ धूलिधूसराइँ ॥ १

ताव हेइ-घट्टणेण करालउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २  
सिवियाँहिँ छत्त-धएँहिँ लगन्तिउ अमर-विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1. 1 A reads the following Sk. stanza in the beginning of this Sandhi : तावद् गर्जन्ति तुङ्गाः कण्टपट्(५)लाजानधीरा(?)दं गण्डा

—मातङ्गदन्तक्षतगुरुगिरयो भग्गानाहुमौघाः ॥

लीलोद्धतैलताग्निर्नजयुवतिकरैः सेव्यमाना ययेष्टं ।

यावन्नो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थलदलनपटुः केसरी संप्रयाति ॥

2 A पराहय. 3 A संपाहय. 4 P रिउँ. 5 A पत्तइँ. 6 S (marginally), A तिणि वि (A तिणि वि) खणें ओणलियइँ.

2. 1 P °भंगुरवरच्छराइँ, S भंगुरवरच्छरइँ, A भंगुरधुराइँ. 2 P धूसरइँ, S धूलीधूसरइँ, A धूलीधूसराइँ. 3 P S सिवियाँहिँ.

[ १ ] १ अयाण्णे( न )कः. २ मञ्जी.

पुणु पच्छलें सोणिर्यँ-जल-धारउ रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारँउ ॥ ४  
 'ताहिँ असेसु दिसाँमुहु सिच्चउ थिउ णहु णाई कुसुम्भएँ धित्तँउ ॥ ५  
 अण्णउ परियत्तउ गयणझहों णं घुसिणोलिँ णह-सिरि-अझहों ॥ ६  
 जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायम्भिरि सँरहस-सुहड-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि<sup>10</sup> ॥ ७  
 करि-सिर-मुत्ताहलेंहिँ विमीसिय सञ्ज व ताराइणँ पदीसिय ॥ ८  
 रह खुपँन्ति वहन्ति ण चकई वाहण-जाण-विमाणई थकई ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।  
 जुज्झन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय-अच्छर णाई महँणवें वारियँर ॥ १०

[ ३ ]

10

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायझ-वाहणेणं ।

अमरिस-कुद्धएणं गिवाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहणु पडिपेल्लिउ णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेळिउ ॥ २  
 णिसियर परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आवत्त-छुद्ध जल-वुवुव ॥ ३  
 पेक्खेंवि णिय-वल्लु ओहइन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहें आवइन्तउ ॥ ४  
 पेक्खेंवि उत्थलन्तई छत्तई मत्त-गयहुँ भिज्जन्तई गत्तई ॥ ५  
 पेक्खेंवि फुट्ठन्तई रह-वीढई जाण-विमाणई भेमरुवगीढई ॥ ६  
 पेक्खेंवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहड-मडप्फर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७  
 'आयामेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पसणकित्ति सुर-साहणें ॥ ८  
 वाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

15

20

णर-हय-गय तज्जेवि रह-धय भज्जेवि वूहहों मज्जे पइहु किह ।  
 वम्मँहिँ विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियहु जिह ॥ १०

4 SA जलशोणिय. 5 P 'विवारउ, S 'विवारउ, A निवारउ. 6 A दिसावहु. 7 A रत्तउ.

8 A घुसिणुल्लउ. 9 PS सरहसु सुहड कवंधु 10 P पणच्चिवि. 11 A 'मुत्ताहलवामीसिय.

12 A तारावज्ज पदीसिय. 13 A गुप्पन्ति. 14 P णहु, A नहं नवि.

3. 1 PS A 'कुद्धेणं. 2 PS उणल्लं वइ. 3 A छिज्जंतइ. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 PS सुप.

[ २ ] १ रुधिरधाराभिः. २ जलचराः.

[ ३ ] १ सेनामुखे. २ चित्तभ्रमरगृहीतानि. ३ प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.

प० चरि० 18

[ ४ ]

सुरवर-किङ्करेहिँ उत्थरेंवि अहिमुहेहिँ ।

लइउ पसणकिचि तिक्खेहिँ सिलिँमुहेहिँ ॥ १

तो एत्थन्तरें दिढ-भुअ-डालें  
 ५ रहवरु घाहिउ सुरवर-<sup>१</sup>वन्दहों  
 कुन्त-विहत्थहों सीहारूढहों  
 'अरें स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलाणण  
 तं णिसुणेंवि ओखण्डिय-माणउ  
 महिसारूढ दण्ड-पहरण-धरु  
 १० सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणु-दुड्डउ  
 ताम कुवेरु थक्कु सवडम्मुहु

रावण-पित्तिण सिरिमालें ॥ २  
 पढमउ 'भिड्डु महाहवें चन्दहों ॥ ३  
 जयसिरि-पवर-णारि-अवगूढहों ॥ ४  
 पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयलञ्छण' ॥ ५  
 लहसिउ मियङ्कु थक्कु जमराणउ ॥ ६  
 तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्करु ॥ ७  
 किउ णिविसद्धें पाराउड्डउ ॥ ८  
 किउ णाराएहिँ सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणमुहें दुद्धरु धरेंवि ण सकिउ सुरवरेंहिँ ।  
 संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुणिवरेंहिँ ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

भगें कियन्तें समरें तो ससि-कुवेर-राएँ ।

केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मल्लवन्त-जाएँ ॥ १

तिणि वि भिडिय खचु आमेल्लेवि  
 तीहि मि समकण्डिउ रयणीयरु  
 २० सरवर-सरवरेंहिँ विणिवारिय  
 अमर-कुमार णवर उद्धाइय  
 लइय सिलीमुहेहिँ सिरिमालिं  
 अद्धससीहिँ सीसैं उच्छिणणइँ  
 जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसकइ  
 २५ णिणेंवि कुमार-सिरइँ छिज्जन्तइँ

धय-धूवन्त महारह पेलेवि<sup>१</sup> ॥ २  
 णं धाराहर-घणेंहिँ महीहरु ॥ ३  
 तिणि वि पुड्डि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४  
 रिउ जिह<sup>२</sup> एकहिँ मिलेवि पराइयँ ॥ ५  
 परम-जिणिन्द-वरण-क्रमलालि ॥ ६  
 णं णीलुप्पलाइँ विविस्सणणइँ ॥ ७  
 तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थकइ ॥ ८  
 रण-देवयहें वलि वं दिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ९

४. १ P लइअउ. २ P S A सिलीमुहेहिँ. ३ P °विंदहो. ४ A पढमुग्गिमु. ५ P S अर्ख-  
 डिय°. ६ A मयङ्कु. ७ P marginally, 'रणे' पाठे; A रणे. ८ P S णाराएँ. ९ P S रणउहे.  
 १० P कुमुणिवरुहँ, S कुमुणिवरहो.

५. १ A भग, २ P S कियन्त. ३ S °रायणं. ४ S °आयेणं. ५ P S A आमेलेवि. ६ P  
 S A मेलेवि. ७ A समकुण्डियउ. ८ P S जमजीह एकहिँ. ९ A पथाइय. १० P S सिरिमालें.  
 ११ A चरणकमलाहिँ. १२ S सीसइ. १३ P S वि.

[ ४ ] १ समुद्रस्य. २ भेड. ३ आलित्तितस्य.

[ ५ ] १ 'तिणि वि भिडिय' इति सम्बन्धः.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

सहस्रकु विरुज्झइ किर सण्णज्झइ ताव जयन्ते दिण्णु रहु ।  
‘मइं ताव जियन्ते सुहड-कयन्ते अप्पुणु पहरणु धरहि कहूँ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

जयकारेवि सुरवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।

‘णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

वाहि वाहि सवडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउँ धव देमि पुरन्दर-गन्दणु ॥ २  
तीरिय-तोमर-कणिय-घायँहु बहु-वावल-भल्ल-गारायँहु ॥ ३  
अद्धससिहिं खुरुप्प-सेल्लंगहु पट्टिस-फलिहँ-सूल-फर-खर्गहु ॥ ४  
मोगगर-लडडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिं सबल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुण्डिहिं ॥ ५  
झसर-तिसत्ति-परसु-इसु-पासँहु कणय-कोन्त-घण-चक्क-सहासँहु ॥ ६  
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायँहु हवि-जल-पवण-विजुँ-संघायँहु ॥ ७  
तं णिसुणेंवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ सुरवइ-सुअहों महारहु दरिसिउ ॥ ८  
‘पइं मेल्लेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवें को महु अण्णु देइ धव आहवें ॥ ९

॥ वृत्ता ॥

तो एव विसेसेवि सर संपेसेवि छिण्णु जयन्तहों तणउ धउँ ।  
गयणङ्गणँ-लच्छिहँ कमल-दलच्छिहँ हारु णाई उच्छलेंवि गउ ॥ १०

[ ७ ]

दहमुह-पित्तिणण दणु-देह-दारणेण ।

मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेण ॥ १

एउ ण जाणँहु कहिं गउ सन्दणु चुकँउ कह वि कह वि सुर-गन्दणु ॥ २  
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलङ्गल उट्टिउ उद्ध-सुण्डु णं मयगल ॥ ३  
भीसण-भिण्डिवाँल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकरु ॥ ४  
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पैसरिय-चेयणु ॥ ५

14 P किह, S किहा.

6. 1 P S सुरवइ. 2 P धाइयउ. 3 A °घायहिं. 4 A °णारायहिं. 5 P S °सेल्लगहिं.  
6 P S °फलिस. 7 P S °सग्गेहिं. 8 P S °दंडडिहिं. 9 P S °मुसंडिहिं. 10 P S °णासेहिं.  
11 P S °सहासेहिं. 12 P S °वायहिं. 13 P S °विजसंघायहिं. 14 P S धणु, A धउ.  
15 P S गयणंणणि.

7. 1 A जाणहं. 2 P S चुकु. 3 P S °भिडिमाल°. 4 S A °वेयणु.

१ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[ ७ ] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितम्यः.

धाइउ धुणेंवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें कूर-महागहु णाई णहङ्गणें ॥ ६  
 विणिण मिं दुजय दुद्धर पवयलें विणिण मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७  
 वेणिण मि परिभमन्ति णह-मण्डलें लीह दिन्ति रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८  
 सुरवइ-गन्दणेण आयामेंवि कुलिस-दण्ड-सणिह गय भामेंवि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छत्थलें पाडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।  
 जउ जाउ जयन्तेहो णिसियर-तैन्तेहो घित्तु णाई सिरे रय-णियरु ॥ १०

[ ८ ]

‘जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-गन्दणेण ।

तां इन्दइ पर्धाविओ समउ सन्दणेण ॥ १

‘अरे दुब्बियह मम ताउ वहेवि कहिं जाहि सण्ड ॥ २  
 वलु वलु हयास मई जीवमाणे कहिं जीवियास’ ॥ ३  
 वयणेण तेण करे धणुहरु किउ ‘सुर-गन्दणेण ॥ ४  
 उत्थरिय वे वि समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवुं करेवि ॥ ५  
 रिउ-महणेण ‘आयामेंवि दहमुह-गन्दणेण ॥ ६  
 विणिहय-पहरेहिं सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिं सरेहिं ॥ ७  
 रक्खिउ सरीरु कह कह वि णाहिं कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८  
 उप्पएवि जाम किउ धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तुं ताम ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

२० उगामिय-पहरणु चोइय-वारणु अन्तरे थिउ अमराहिवइ ।  
 ‘अरे अरिवर-महणं रावण-गन्दणं उवारे वलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[ ९ ]

खत्तु मुएवि सबेहिं भिउडि-भासुरेहिं ।

लङ्काहिवहो गन्दणो वेडिओ सुरेहिं ॥ १

5 A पुण वि. 6 P S A वि. 7 A पव्वल. 8 P दैत, S दित. 9 P S रावण°. 10 P S वच्छ-  
 यले. 11 A जिर्यवहो. 12 A खित्तु.

8. 1 P S read दुवई in the beginning. 2 P S पाडिउ. 3 P S तं. 4 P S पधाइउ.  
 5 P S जीवमाण. 6 A कंड. 7 P समरंगणेण with °ण scored off, S समरंगणेण, A  
 गयणंगणे. 8 S A °मंडउ. 9 P पुत्तु. 10 S °मइण. 11 S °णंदण. 12 P S उवरे. 13 P वलु.

9. 1 P S read दुवई at the beginning of this stanza. 2 P S आराडि-  
 भिउडि°. 3 P S वेडिउ सुरवरेहिं.

१ समर्थः. २ तस्य समूहस्य. ४ धूलिनिकर, निशाचरं वा.

[ ८ ] १ जयन्तेन. २ सर्वं सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा.

वेढिउ एकु अणन्तेहिँ रावणि तो वि ण गणइ सुहड-चूडामणि ॥ २  
 रोक्कइ वलइ धाइ अब्भिइइ रिउ पण्णास-सट्ठि दलवईइ ॥ ३  
 सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ गयवर गयवरेण सुसुसूरइ ॥ ४  
 तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ णरवर णरवर-घाणं घायइ ॥ ५  
 जाम वियम्भइ सबायामें ताव सु-सारहि सम्मइ-णामें ॥ ६ ५  
 पभणइ 'रावण किं णिच्चिन्तउ मल्लवन्त-णन्दणु अत्थन्तउ ॥ ७  
 अण्णु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्तें वेढिउ सुरवर-वल्लेणं समत्तें ॥ ८  
 दुज्जउ जइ वि महाहवें सकइ एकु अणेय जिणेंवि किंस कइ' ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

तें वयणें रावणु जण-जूरावणु चडिउ महारहें खग-करु । १०  
 लक्खिजइ 'देवेंहिँ बहु-अवल्लेवेंहिँ' णाँइ कियन्तु जगन्तयुरु ॥ १०

[ १० ]

दूरत्थेण 'णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।

सीहेणं' विरुद्धेणं 'जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहें आयवत्तु आपण्डुरु जेत्तहें ॥ २ १३  
 जेत्तहें अइरावणु गलगज्जइ जेत्तहें भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३  
 जेत्तहें सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ जेत्तहें वज्ज-दण्डु करें धरियउ' ॥ ४  
 तं णिसुणेंवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ पूरिउ सहु महारहु वाहिउ ॥ ५  
 किउ कलयलु दिण्णइँ रण-तूरइँ हसियइँ सणि-जम-मुहइँ व कूरइँ ॥ ६  
 समरु' घुडु वलइ मि अब्भिइइँ रण-रसियइँ सण्णाह-विसइइँ ॥ ७ २०  
 पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहुँ भिडिय मयज्ज मत्त-सायज्जहुँ ॥ ८  
 रह रहवरहुँ परोप्परु धाइय पायालहुँ पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

मेळिय-हुङ्कारइँ दिण्ण-पहारइँ सिर-कर-णासं णमन्ताइँ ।  
 भिडियइँ अ-णिविण्णइँ वेणि मि सेणइँ मिहुणइँ जेमं अणुरत्ताइँ ॥ १० ॥

4 A आवइइ. 5 P S णरवरेण संघायइ. 6 P S मल्लवंतु. 7 P °चलण. 8 P संमत्तें, A सम्मत्ते. 9 P S णाइ, A नाइ. 10 P जगंतु corrected to जगंत, s जगंतु, A जगत्त°.

10. 1 तेण णिसियरिन्देण. 2 P S A सीहेण. 3 P S विरुद्धेण. 4 A जोइओ णं. 5 A भावंडुरु. 6 S समरहु, A समररुहु. 7 In all the cases P S have °हु and A °हं. 8 P माइँदहु, S मायंदहु. 9 A °णासु. 10 S जिम, A जिहं.

[ ९ ] १ इन्द्रजति. २ तिरिमाली नृतः. ३ इन्द्रगतिः. ४ इन्द्रपक्षजनैः. ५ गर्वैः.

[ १० ] १ मञ्ची.



[ ११ ]

जाउ महन्तु आहवो 'विहिं विहिं जणाहुं ।

इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

- रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुं मय-भेसइ-मारिच्चं-कुवेरहुं ॥ २  
 ५ जम-सुग्गीवहुं दूसम-सीलहुं 'अणल-णलहुं पलयौणिल-णीलहुं ॥ ३  
 ससि-अङ्गयहुं दिवायर-अङ्गहुं खर-चित्तहुं दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुं ॥ ४  
 सुअ-चर्महुं वीसावसु-हत्थहुं सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि-पहत्थहुं ॥ ५  
 कुम्भयण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुं विहि-केसरिहिं विहीसण-खन्दहुं ॥ ६  
 घणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुं मल्लवन्त-कणयहुं दुवारहुं ॥ ७  
 १० जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुं वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुं ॥ ८  
 वाणरधय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुं एम जुञ्जु अग्निभट्ट पसिद्धहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-विकत्तणु गङ्गोल्लिय-तणु जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।

सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु 'गिरिहें दवगिं व अग्निडिउ ॥ १०

[ १२ ]

१५

को वि किवान-पाणिण सुरवहू णिएवि ।

ण मुअइ मण्डलगुं पहरं समल्लिएवि ॥ १

- को वि णीसरन्तन्त-चुम्भलो भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्गलो ॥ २  
 को वि कुम्भि-कुम्भयल-दारणो मोत्तिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३  
 २० को वि दन्त-मुसल्लुक्खयौउहो धाइ मत्त-मायङ्ग-सम्मुहो । ४  
 को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुद्धरो वलइ धाइ विन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५  
 को वि वाण-विणिभिण्ण-वच्छओ वाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय-पिच्छओ ॥ ६  
 सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो रत्त-कमल-पुञ्जो व स-भमरो ॥ ७  
 को वि एक-चलणे तुरङ्गमे 'हंरि व वित्थिओ ण भरिए कमे ॥ ८  
 २५ को वि 'सिरिउडे करेवि करयले जुञ्ज-भिकख मग्गेइ पर-चले ॥ ९

११. १ S भेसइ. २ A मारीच. ३ P खरदूसणचित्तहु चित्तगहु. ४ P S चमूह, A वसुहुं. ५ A करिकेसि. ६ S गिरिहिं. ७ A देवगि.

१२. १ P S मंडलग, २ A समणिगि, ३ A चुंभलो. ४ P S A मुसल्लुक्खया. ५ P S पिच्छउ, A पिच्छओ. ६ P S महुअरो. ७ A चलणो तुरंगमो. ८ A करि. ९ S सिरिउडि.

[ ११ ] १ द्वौ द्वौ सुमदानां संग्रामो जातः. २ अग्नेः. ३ पवनः.

[ १२ ] १ विष्णु-इव, यथा पादे स्थितः बलि-दान-प्रस्तावे. २ मस्तकपुटे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भड्डु को वि पडिच्छिरं णिवद्विय-सिरु सोणिय-धारुच्छलिय-तणु ।  
लक्खिज्जइ दारुणु सिन्दूरारुणु फग्गुणै गाँ सहसकिरणु ॥ १०

[ १३ ]

कथं ई मत्त-कुञ्जरा जीविण चत्ता ।

कसण-महाघण व दीसन्ति धरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कथं इ स-विसाणँ कुम्भयलँ णं रणवहु-उक्खलँ स-मुसलँ ॥ २  
कथं इ हय करवालँहिं खण्डिय अन्त-ललन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३  
कथं इ छत्तँ हयँ विसालँ णं जम-भोगेणँ दिण्णँ थालँ ॥ ४  
कथं इ सुहड-सिराँ पलोड्डँ गाँ अ-गालँ णव-कन्दोड्डँ ॥ ५  
कथं इ रह-चकँ विच्छिण्णँ कलि-कालहँ आसणँ वँ दिण्णँ ॥ ६  
कथं वि भड्डु सिवङ्गण दुक्किय 'हियवड णाहिं' भणेवि उदुक्किय ॥ ७  
कथं वि गिद्धु कवन्धे परिट्टिउ णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहडु समुट्टिउ ॥ ८  
कथं इ गिज्जे मणुसु ण खज्जउ वारोहिं चञ्चुहिं भेउ ण लज्जउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

कथं इ णर-रुण्डेहिं कर-कम-तुण्डेहिं समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।  
वहु-खण्ड-पयारैहिं णं सूआरैहिं रइय रसोइ जमहँ तणिय ॥ १०

[ १४ ]

तंहिं तेहए महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिं ।

कोकिउ एकमेकु लङ्केस-वासवेहिं ॥ १

'उरें उरें सक सक परिसकहि जिह णिडुविउ मालि तिह थकहि ॥ २  
हँ सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु सुँवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणें दुज्जरु' ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेवि बलिउ आँखण्डलु पच्छायन्तु सरैहिं णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४  
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु किउ सर-जालु सरैहिं सय-सकरु ॥ ५  
तो एत्थन्तरें हय-पडिक्खे सरु अग्गेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खे ॥ ६

10 s पडिधिरु.

13. 1 P s mostly read कथं वि. 2 P करवालहि, s करवालहिं. 3 The portion from व दिण्णँ up to गिद्धु क° in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P s सुहड. 5 P चञ्चुहे.

14. 1 s reads दुवई in the beginning of this stanza. 2 A उर उर. 3 P सुवल्ल, s सुवल्ल°. 4 A आहँडलु.

धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ  
रावण-बलु णासंघिय-जीविउ

चिन्धिहि छत्त-धर्यहि लगन्तउ ॥ ७  
णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें वारुण-वाणें सरवरणि उल्लावियउ ।  
मसि-वण्णुपरत्तउ धूमल-गत्तउ पिसुणु जेम वोलावियउ ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

उवसमिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।

वहल-तमोहँ-पहरणं पेसिअ सुरेणं ॥ १

किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु किं पि ण देक्खइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २  
१० जिम्भइ अङ्गु बलइ णिहायइ सुअइ अचेयणु ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३  
पेक्खेंवि णिय-बलु ओणलन्तउ मेळिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४  
अमराहिँवेण राहु-वर-पहरणु णाग-पासँ सर सुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५  
पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहाँसँहि दड्डउ सुर-बलु पाण लएवि पण्डुउ ॥ ६  
गारुडत्थु वासँवेण विसज्जिउ विसहर-सरवर-जालु परज्जिउ ॥ ७  
१५ खगउडँ-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८  
पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर णच्चाविय सँ-दिसिवह स-सायर ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेळेंवि रिउ-घायणु सरु णारायणु तिर्जगविहसणें गएँ चडिउ ।  
जेत्तहँ अइरावणु तेत्तहँ रावणु जाएँवि इन्दहँ अग्निडिउ ॥ १०

[ १६ ]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि उग्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।

णं गज्जन्त धन्त सम-उत्थरन्तं मेहा ॥ १

परोवरस्स पत्तया मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २  
थिरोर थोर-कन्धरा पलोद-दाण-णिज्झरा ॥ ३  
२५ स-सीयर व पाउसा मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्गुसा ॥ ४

5 P S धूमदुड. 6 P चिचइ, S चिचइ. 7 P S णासंघिउ. 8 P उल्लाविउ, S उल्लाविउ, A उल्लाविउ. 9 P S परंतउ.

15. 1 S reads दुवइ in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S ओतमोहँ. 3 A पेक्खइ. 4 P S णिचेयणु. 5 A वास. 6 P S ओहासँ. 7 S खगउडु. 8 P S दम दिसि-वह सायर. 9 S तिजय.

16. 1 A होवि. 2 P S नमुत्थरंत. 3 P परोवरस्स मत्तया corrected to परोवरपम. त्तया, S ओत्तया.

[ १४ ] १ तिथ्यापितः.

[ १५ ] १ प्रगाते (?). २ प्रकट (?).

विंशाल-कुम्भमण्डला      णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५  
अथक्क-कण्ण-चामरा      णिवारियालि-गोयरा ॥ ६  
समुद्ध-सुण्ड-भीसणा      विसद्ध-घण्ट-णीसणा ॥ ७  
मणोज-गेज-पन्तिणो      भमन्ति वे वि दन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मयगल्लेहिं महन्तेहिं      विहि मि भमन्तेहिं      सुरवइ-लङ्काहिं पर्वर ।  
भव-भवणोहिं छुंढी      णं महि मूढी      भमइ स-सायरस-धरधर ॥ ९

[ १७ ]

तिजगविहसणेण किउ सुर-करी णिरत्थो ।

परिओसिय णिसायरा वहसिउ वइरि-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु वलवन्तउ      अमराहिउ गय-वेस-महन्तउ ॥ २  
भमेवि ण सक्किउ करिवरुं खच्चिउ      रक्खे सयवारउ परियच्चिउ ॥ ३  
गउ गणण पहु पहुणोद्धउ      झम्प देवि असुएण णिवद्धउ ॥ ४  
विजउ धुद्धु रयणीयर-साहणे      देवेहिं दुद्धुहि दिण्णि दिव्वण्णे ॥ ५  
ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाए      आणिउ वन्धेवि वाहु-सहाए ॥ ६  
जमु सुगीवे दूसम-सीले      अणलु णलेण अणिलु रेणे णीले ॥ ७  
खर-दूसणेहिं चित्त-चित्तज्जय      रवि ससि लेवि आय अज्जज्जय ॥ ८  
सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिभिच्चें      लइउ कुवेरु समरे मारिच्चें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जमु उत्थरियउ सो ते धरियउ      नेण्हेवि पवर-वन्दि-सयइ ।  
गउ सुरवर-डामरु पुरु अजरामरु      जिणु जिह जिणेवि महाभयइ ॥ १०

[ १८ ]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-सिरी-णिवासो ।

सहसारेण पत्थिओ पत्थिवो दसासो ॥ १

‘अहो जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण      देहि सुपुत्त-भिव्व महु रावण’ ॥ २

4 P S °सोड°. 5 A दोवि. 6 A नयर. 7 P S °भवणे व. 8 A छुदी.

17. 1 A °विहसणेण. 2 A गहवेय°. 3 A गयचर. 4 A °णोद्धउ. 5 P S A दुद्धुहिं.  
6 P S दिण्णु, A दिज. 7 P S णहंगणे.

18. 1 A णिओ. 2 P S °सिरी°. 3 P S पत्थिवो, A missing.

[ १६ ] १ °शब्दो.

[ १७ ] १ वृद्धः. २ वरत्रेण. ३ अग्निः. ४ वायुः.

[ १८ ] १ आर्धितः. २ राजा.

पउ० चरि० 19

तं गिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-वन्धणु ॥ ३  
 जमु तलवरु परिपालउ पट्टणु  
 पुप्फ-पयरु धरें देउ वणासइ  
 वत्थ-सहासइ हवि पक्खालउ  
 ५ जोणह करेउ मियेङ्कु गिरन्तरु  
 अमरराउ मज्जणउ भरावउ  
 तं पडिवणु सव्वु सहसारें  
 'तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ गिवन्धणु ॥ ३  
 पङ्गणु गिक्किउ करउ पहज्जणु ॥ ४  
 सहुं गन्धर्वेहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५  
 कोसु असेसु कुवेरु गिहालउ ॥ ६  
 सीयलु णहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७  
 अणु वि धणैहिं छडउ देवावरु ॥ ८  
 मुक्कु सक्कु लङ्कालङ्कारें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

गिय-रञ्जु विवर्जेवि गउ पव्वर्जेवि सासयपुरहों सहसणयणु ।  
 १० जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेवि थिउ अवरुण्डेवि सैं ई भुय-फ़लिहेंहिं दहवयणु ॥ १०

\*

इय चारु-पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिये-सयम्भुएव-कए ।

जाणंह 'रा व ण वि ज यं' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

\*

[ १८. अट्टारहमो संघि ]

रणें माणु मलेंवि पुरन्दरहों परियञ्चेंवि सिहरइ मन्दरहों ।  
 १५ आवइ वि पडीवउ जाम पहु ताणन्तरें दिहु अणन्तरहु ॥

[ १ ]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभहु<sup>४</sup> जिण-वन्दण-दूरुच्छलिय-सहुं ॥ १  
 सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण मारिच्चिं पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २  
 'भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-णाम उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काइं माम' ॥ ३  
 २० तं गिसुणेवि पभणइ समर-धीरु 'एहु जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४  
 दसरह-भायरु अणरण-जाउ सहसयर-सणेहें तवसि जाउ ॥ ५  
 उप्पणउ एयहों एत्थु णाण उहु दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु' ॥ ६  
 तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु गिसियरिन्दु गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७  
 परियञ्चेंवि णवेंवि थुणेंवि गिविहु सयलु वि जणु वयइं लयन्तु दिहु ॥ ८

४ P गिक्कउ. ५ P S पुरे. ६ P S गंधर्वे, A गंधर्विहिं. ७ A मयंकु. ८ A मि. ९ P S सयं.  
 १० P S 'वलेहिं, A °कलिहिं. ११ P धणंजयासु, S - धणंजयासि. १२ P जउहाण, S  
 जाउहाण.

१. १ A आवेवि. १ A. P S °सुहाउ. २ P S °णाउ. ३ A मारीह. ४ A सुव्वइ. ५ P S  
 वीरु. ६ P S उहु. ७ P S पहु.

[ १ ] १ अनन्तकविनामेदम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

महवयइँ को वि कौं वि अणुवयइँ  
कौं वि दिहुँ सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ

कौं वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।  
पर रावणु एक्कु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

धम्मरहुँ महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु  
अहों दहमुह मोहन्धारेँ लूढ  
अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण  
‘सक्कमि धूमञ्जएँ झम्प देवि  
सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिँलेवि  
सक्कमि मारुउ ‘पोट्टुलें छुहेवि  
सक्कमि रयणायर-जल्लु पिएवि

‘मणुयत्तुँ लहेँवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १ 5  
रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २  
अच्छहि णिहुअउ कट्टमउ जेम’ ३  
बुच्चइ थोत्तुग्गीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४  
सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि’ ॥ ५  
सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६ 10  
सक्कमि जम-महिसेँ समारुहेवि ॥ ७  
सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहों रणें उत्थरेंवि  
सक्कमि महि गयणु एक्कु करेंवि

सक्कमि ससि-सूरहँ पँह हरेँवि ।  
दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि<sup>10</sup> वउ धरेंवि ॥ ९ 15

[ ३ ]

परिचिन्तेंवि सुइरु णराहिवेण  
‘जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु  
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु  
एत्तहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें  
तहों ‘हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज  
झिन्दुएणं रमन्तिहें थण णिएवि  
उप्पण चिन्त ‘कहों कण्ण देमि  
विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्थु

‘लइ लेमि एक्कु वउ’ वुत्तु तेण ॥ १  
तं मण्ड लएमि णं पर-कलत्तु’ ॥ २  
थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुज्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३  
पुरवरें इच्छियं-अणुहअ-कामें ॥ ४ 20  
तहें दुहियज्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५  
थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६  
लँइ वइइ गिरि-कइलसु णेमि ॥ ७  
वरु अवसेँ होसइ को’ वि तेत्थु’ ॥ ८

8 P S महवयइँ को वि अणुवयइँ, 9 P S को वि गुणवयइँ, A missing. 10 P S दिहुँ.

2. 1 A धम्मरव. 2 A मणुसत्तु. 3 A लेमि. 4 A णिइलेमि. 5 P S पोडल्ल, A पोडलि.  
6 P समारुहेमि. 7 P S रयणायरें. 8 P ‘सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरहं. 9 A पहरेंवि. 10 A पर  
दुधरु न सक्कमि.

3. 1 P S णउ मंडए लेवि ण. 2 P इच्छिइ. 3 P गंदुएहि, S गंदुयहि. 4 P S कवणु.

[ ३ ] १ मनोवेणा, २ पूर्यते; पर्यालोचने प्रस्तावे, पूर्यते.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गँउ एम भणेंवि पहु पव्वयहों जिणी-अट्ठाहिणें अट्ठावयहों ।

आवासिउ पासेहिँ णीयडेंहिँ णं तारायणु मन्दर-तडेंहिँ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

३ एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ

स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवारु

एकत्तहें दूसावासु लइउ

अवर वि जे जे आसण-भव

पहिलएँ फग्गुणणन्दीसराहें

१० दिणें वीयएँ विहिँ मि णराहिवाहें

पल्हाएँ खेडुँ करेविँ वुत्तु

किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय'

परिओसु पव्हिउ सज्जणाहँ

सहुँ केउमइएँ रँविपुरहों आउ ॥ १

अण्णु वि तेहिँ पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ २

णं वन्दणहत्तिएँ इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३

ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सब ॥ ४

किय णवण-पुज्ज तइलोक-णाहें ॥ ५

मित्तइय परोप्पय हूअ ताहँ ॥ ६

'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७

तं णिसुणेंवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८

मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-वुज्जणाहँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ 'वहु अज्जण वाउकुमारु वरु'

'तइयएँ वासरें पाणिग्गहणु'

धोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयर ।

गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

एत्थन्तरें दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु

णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु

२१ धूमाइ वलइ धगधगइ चित्तु

चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलहु

दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ

णिड्डहइ अड्डवड्डइँ अणड्डु

णीससइ ससइँ वेवइ तमेण

२५ उट्ठण-आहरण-पसाहणाइँ

मयणाउरु पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ १

अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देन्तु ॥ २

णं मन्दिरुँ अउभन्तरें पलित्तु ॥ ३

कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-महुँ ॥ ४

तहों अग्गि-फुलिज्जइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५

सज्जण-हिययाइँ व पिसुण-सज्जु ॥ ६

धाहावइ धाहा पच्चमेण ॥ ७

सवइँ अज्जहों असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

५ P गय. ६ P S A जिणु. ७ P पासेहिँ अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ), S पासेहिँ अवासिउ.

४. १ P S अण्णत्तहे. २ A एकत्तहे. ३ S वीयइँ दिणि. ४ P खेडू, S खेडू. ५ P S करिवि.  
६ P सज्जणाहे, S सज्जणाहें, A missing. ७ P 'दुज्जणाहे. ८ P S णियणिय, A णियय.

५. १ P S पुत्तु. २ S संदरु. ३ P S 'संदु. ४ P S A अंगवंगइ. ५ S A missing.

[ ४ ] १ प्रह्लादः. २ केतुमतीभार्यया. ३ आदित्यपुरस.

[ ५ ] १ बलान्या.

॥ घत्ता ॥

पासेउ वलगाइ लहसइ तणु तं इङ्गिउ पेक्खवि अण्ण-मणु ।  
पभणिउ पेहसिएण णिएवि मुहु 'किं दुबलिहुयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

विरहगि-दड्ड-मुह-कञ्जएण पहसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १ ३  
'भो णयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त णउ विसहउं तइयउ दिवसु मित्त ॥ २  
जइ अञ्जु ण लक्खिउ पिथहें वयणु तो कल्लएँ महु णित्तुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ पहसिएण कमलेण व वयणें पहसिएण ॥ ४  
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाँहिँ गण्णु एउ कारणु केत्तिउ जें विसण्णु ॥ ५  
किं पवणहों कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु' गय वेणिण वि रयणिहिँ तप्पवेसु ॥ ६ १०  
थिय जाल-गवक्खएँ दिड्ड वाल णं मयण-वाण-धणु-तोण-साल ॥ ७  
'मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाहें को वण्णेंवि सकइ रूखु ताहें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु पेक्खेंवि परितोसिएण वरइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।  
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय जसु करे लग्गसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९ १५

[ ७ ]

एत्थन्तरेँ अट्टमी-चन्द-भाल मुहु जोएँवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १  
'सहलउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ भत्तारु पहञ्जणु लद्धु जाएँ' ॥ २  
तं णिसुणेंवि दुम्मुहं दुड्ड-वेस सिरु विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसंकेस ॥ ३  
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ ४ २०  
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ जं जोइङ्गणहं दिवायराहुँ ॥ ५  
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहुँ जं कुसुमाउह-तिथङ्कराहुँ ॥ ६  
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुँ जं अमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुँ ॥ ७  
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुज्जयाहुँ तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुँ ॥ ८

६ s पिक्खवि.

६. १ P S A सुहु. २ P S A कल्लइ. ३ P S A णाहि. ४ P S कित्तिउ, A कित्तउ.

५ s तं.

७. १ s अहसियंद°. २ P सलहउ. ३ P S दुम्मह, दुम्महल.

२ प्रहसित मित्रेण.

[ ६ ] १ मुखकमलेन. २ भद्रा. ३ कामोऽपि.

[ ७ ] १ मिथक्केशी. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्रः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

आईहिं आलावैहिं कुविउ गरु  
'किं वयणैहिं बहुएहिं धाहिरैहिं

थिउ भीसणु उक्खय-खग-करु ।  
रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

८ कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण  
'जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय(?) देव  
लज्जिज्जहिं वोळहिं णाईं मुक्खु'  
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तासु  
कोक्कावैविं गरवइ पवर वर(?)

करैं धरिउ पहङ्गणु पहसिएण ॥ १  
तं असिवरु मइलहि एत्थु केम ॥ २  
णिउ णिय-आवासहों दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥ ३  
रवि उभाउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४  
हय भेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५

१० अञ्जणसुन्दरिहें तुरन्तएण  
संचलइ पउ पउ जेम जेम  
तेहए अवसरें बहु-जाणएहिं

उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६  
कप्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७  
कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वलि-वण्ड मण्ड परियत्तियउ  
१५ 'लई एकवार करयले धरेविं

तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।  
पुणु वारह वरिसइं परिहरेविं ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण  
थिउ वारह वरिसइं परिहरेवि  
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेम जेम  
१० डउज्जन्तउ उरु चिरहाणलेण  
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताइं जाइं  
ढिल्लइं आहरणइं परियलन्ति  
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अइणुं अत्थि  
तहिं तेहए काले दसाणणेण

किउ पाणिग्गहणु पहङ्गणेण ॥ १  
णवि सुअइ आलवई सुइणवे(?) वि ॥ २  
खिज्जइ झिंजइ पुणु तेम तेम ॥ ३  
णं बुज्झावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४  
णीसास-धूम-मलियाइं ताइं ॥ ५  
णं णोह-खण्ड-खण्डइं पडंन्ति ॥ ६  
णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७  
सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो दुम्मुहु दूउ विसज्जिय सो आयउ कप्प-विवज्जियउ ।  
हय समर-भेरि रँहवरें चडिउ रणें रावणु वरुणहों अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

४ S आयहे. 5 P S A बहुअहि.

8. 1 P S A कोक्कावि. 2 A जं अंजण. 3 P S मंडह, A वलिवंडह मंडह. 4 A लप. 5 P S A धरेवि.

9. 1 A दुक्ख दुक्ख. 2 A ण. 3 A आलाव. 4 A जेण. 5 P झिज्जइ marginally corrected to सिज्जइ. 6 P तेव तेव. 7 P S ढिल्लइ, A ढिल्लउ. 8 A गलंति. 9 P S अजिणु, 10 P S रहवर.

[ ९ ] १ प्रसेदति ( १. 1, सिज्जइ ). २ स्थि.

[ १० ]

एत्थन्तरे वरुणहो गन्दणेहिं समरङ्गणे वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १  
 'राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर खर-दूसण पाडेवि धरिय णवर ॥ २  
 गय पवण-गमणो 'केण वि ण दिट्ठं सहुं वरुणे जल-दुग्गमे पइड्ड ॥ ३  
 'सालयहुं म होसइ कहि मि घाउ' उवेहेवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४  
 णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहुं लहु लेह 'दिण्ण विज्जाहराहुं ॥ ५  
 अवरेकु रणङ्गणे दुज्जयासु पट्टविउ लेहु पवणज्जयासु ॥ ६  
 तं पेक्खेवि तेण वि ण किउ 'खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७  
 थिय अज्जण कलसु लएवि वारे णिअभच्छिय 'ओसरुं दुड्ड दारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि अंसु फुसन्तिर्यपे वुच्चइ लीहउ कहन्तिर्यपे ।  
 'अच्छन्ते अच्छिउ जीउ महु जन्ते जाएसइ पइं जि सहुं' ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु अवहेरि करेपिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १  
 माणस-सरवरे आवासु मुक्कु अत्थवणहो ताम पयड्ड दुक्कु ॥ २  
 दिट्ठइ सयवत्तइ मउलियाइ पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुंहलियाइ ॥ ३  
 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणं वाहिजमाण मयरद्धएणं ॥ ४  
 विहुणन्ति चञ्चु पङ्गाहणन्ति विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५  
 तं णिएवि जाउ तहो कलुण-भाउ 'मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६  
 ण कयाइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलत्तु अच्छइ मयणग्गि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७  
 परिअत्तेवि संमाणिउ ण जाम रणे वरुणहो जुज्जु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सम्भाउ सहायहो कहिउ पुणु पहसिएण वुत्तु 'एहु परम-गुणु' ।  
 उप्पएवि णहङ्गणे वे वि गय णं सिय-अहिसिअणे मत्त गय ॥ ९

10. 1 PS गवण. 2 PS इट्ठ. 3 P सालयहु, S सालयहो, A सालयहं. 4 PS रयणी  
 यराउ. 5 A 'दीवन्तराहं. 6 PS लेहु दिण्णु. 7 A विज्जाहराहं. 8 A सरु. 9 PS पुसन्तिर्यपे.

11. 1 PS चक्कवेण. 2 PS मयरद्धवेण, A रद्धए. 3 PS ए कंदति. 4 PS करणं.  
 5 PS महु. 6 P परिअत्तेवि, S परिअत्तिवि. 7 PS सम्भाउ.

[ १० ] १ राजी[ व ]-पुण्डरीकौ पुत्रौ. २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्.

[ ११ ] १ शब्दं कुर्वाणाः. २ धावन्ती.

[ १२ ]

गिविसेण पत्त अञ्जणहँ भवणु  
गड पहसिउ अब्भन्तरँ पइहु  
'परिपुण्णं मणोरह अञ्जु देवि  
तं गिसुणेंवि भणइ वसन्तमाल  
'भव-भव-संचिय-दुह-भायणीएँ  
तो किं<sup>१</sup> वेयारहि' रुअइ जाव  
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तु  
पछङ्कं चडिउ करे लेवि देवि

पच्छण्णु 'होवि थिउ कहि मि पवणु ॥ १  
पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिहु ॥ २  
हउँ आयसं वाडकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३  
थोरंसु-सित्त-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४  
एवहु पुण्णु जइ अञ्जणाएँ ॥ ५  
सयमेव कुमारु पइहु ताव ॥ ६  
आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहग्गु दिन्तु ॥ ७  
विहसन्त-रमेन्तइ थियइ वे वि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सइ भुवँहिँ परोप्परु लिन्ताइँ सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइँ ।  
णीसन्धि-गुणेणं ण णायाइँ<sup>१४</sup> 'दोणि वि एँकं पिव जायाइँ ॥ ९

\*

इय रामएवचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
'पव ण ज्ञ णा विवा हो' अट्टारहँम इमं पवं ॥

\*

[ १९. एगुणवीसमो संधि ]

पच्छिम-पहरें पहञ्जणेंण आउच्छियं पिय पँवसन्तएँण ।  
'तं' मरुसेज्जहि मिगर्णयणि जं मइँ अवहत्थिय भेन्तएँण' ॥

[ १ ]

जन्तएण आउच्छियं जं परमेसरी ।

२० थिय विसर्पण हेट्टामुह अञ्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १

कर मँलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ 'रँयसँलहँ गन्धु जइ संभवइ ॥ २  
तो उत्तरु काइँ देमि जणहँ ण वि सुज्जइ एउ मज्झु मणहँ' ॥ ३

12. 1 P S अञ्जणहो. 2 A होइ. 3 P records a variant 'तव पुण्ण', A तड  
सुहल. 4 P S आइउ. 5 A 'भव'. 6 P corrects to 'भायणाहँ. 7 P corrects to  
अञ्जणाहँ. 8 P किं ण, S किं पि. 9 P S वियारहि. 10 P S दंतु. 11 P S 'रवंतइ. 12 A  
अएहि. 13 A 'गुणे णायाइँ. 14 P S विणिज. 15 P S एकमिव, A इकं पिव. 16 P S अट्टा-  
रसमं.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय. 2 A जं पि वसंतएँण. 3 P तंमारुसेज्जहे, S तंमारुसेज्जहे.  
4 P S मिगर्णयणे. 5 P जंतएण. 6 A परमेसरी. 7 P S पसण. 8 A अञ्जणसुंदरी. 9 P र-  
सलहि, S रहसलहि.

[ १ ] १ क्षमां कुरु. २ अज्ञानेन. ३ बद्धहस्ती. ४ रजसलायाः.

चित्तेण तेण सुपरिद्वेवि कङ्कण अहिणाणु समेलवेवि ॥ ४  
 गड णरवइ सहुँ मित्तेण तहिँ माणससरें दूसावासु जहिँ ॥ ५  
 गुरुहार हूअ एत्तहें वि सइ कोक्कावेवि पभण्णइ 'केउमइ ॥ ६  
 'एउ काई कम्म पई आर्यरिउ णिम्मलु महिन्द-कुलु धूसरिउ ॥ ७  
 दुबार-वइरि-विणिवारहों मुहु मइलिउ सुअहों महाराहों ॥ ८  
 तं सुणेंवि वसंतमाल चवइ 'सुविणे' वि कलङ्कु ण संभवइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमुँ कङ्कण इमुँ परिहणेंड इमुँ कञ्चीदासु पहङ्गणहों ।  
 ण तो का वि परिक्ख करें परिसुज्झहुँ जेणं मज्जे जणहों ॥ १०

[ २ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अंप्पुणु ।  
 वे वि ताउ कसघाएहें हयउ पुणुप्पुणु ॥ १

'किं जारहों णाहिँ सुवण्णु घरें जें कडउ घडावेवि लुहइ करें ॥ २  
 अण्णु वि एत्तिउ सोहग्गु कउ जें कङ्कण देइ कुमार तउ' ॥ ३  
 कहुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४  
 हक्कारेंवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु 'हय जोत्तें महारह-वीहें चडु ॥ ५  
 एयउ दुट्ठउ अवलक्खणउ ससि-धवलामल-कुल-लज्जणउ ॥ ६  
 माहिन्दपुरहों दूरन्तरेण परिधिर्ववि आउ सहुँ रहवरेंण ॥ ७  
 जिह मुअहुँ ण आवइ वत्त महु' तं णिसुणेंवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८  
 गउ वे वि चडावेवि णवर तहिँ सामिणि-केरउ आएसु जहिँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णयरहों द्वरें वरन्तरेण अङ्गण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।  
 'माएँ खमेज्जहि जामि हउँ' सहुँ धाहएँ पुणु जोकारिया ॥ १०

10 A तं परिच्छिदेवि. 11 A समुल्लवि. 12 PS पभणिय, A पभणइ. 13 A संवरिउ.  
 14 PS णिसुणेवि. 15 PS सिविणपु. 16 PS पउ. 17 PS परिहाणउ, A परिहणउ.  
 18 PS किं वि. 19 PS जेम.

2. 1 A अप्पण. 2 PS पुणु वि पुणु. 3 PS A हकारिवि. 4 PS महारहे. 5 PS दूरत्त-  
 जेण. 6 A परिधिवि. 7 PS A चडावि. 8 PS दूरवन्तरेण. 9 A रुवन्ति.

५ पर्यालोच्य. ६ सु(श्च)श्रु.  
 पउ० चरि० 20

[ ३ ]

कूर-वीरें परित्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वें असहन्तओ ॥ १

- मीसण-रयणिहिं भीसण अँडइ खाइ व गिलइ व उवरिं व पँडइ ॥ २  
 ५ भिन्भिंयइ व भिङ्गारी-रवेहिं रुवइ व सिव-सदेहिं रउरवेहिं ॥ ३  
 पुप्फुवइ व फणि-फुक्कारएँहिं बुक्कइ व पैमय-बुक्कारएँहिं ॥ ४  
 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय गिसि दिणयेंण पसाहिय पुव्व-दिसि ॥ ५  
 गइयउ णिय-णयउ पराइयउ अगगएँ पडिहार पधाइयउ ॥ ६  
 'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७  
 १० तं सुणेंवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों 'लहुं पइणें हट्ट-सोह करहों ॥ ८  
 उब्भहों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइ वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सव पसाहहों मत्त गय

पल्लणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थड ।

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरइँ आहणहों

सवडम्मह जन्तु असेस भड' ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वज्झावओ ।

'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवैर को वोलावओ' ॥ १

- पडिहार पवोछिउ अतुल-चलु 'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वलु ॥ २  
 अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहँ आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३  
 १० एकएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण दीसइ गुरुहार विसण-मण' ॥ ४  
 तं णिसुणेंवि थिउ हेड्डामुहउ णं णरवइ सिरेँ वज्जेण हउ ॥ ५  
 'दुस्तील दुडु मं पइसरउ विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ' ॥ ६  
 पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुँचवि 'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७  
 सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ महसइहें वि' अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ

हिम-वइलियउ कर्मलिणिहिं जिह ।

'होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ

णिय-सुण्हइँ खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P S A अत्थत्तउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P S A असहंतउ. 4 P अडइँ corrected to अडइ, S अडइँ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइँ corrected to पडइ, S पडइँ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विंमियइ. 7 A वहु 8 A पल्लणहु. 9 P 'तुडइँ.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S 'रहवय. 3 P corrects to सेलावउ, S वोलावउ. 4 S सुववि, A सुणेवि. 5 A मि. 6 P S 'कारियउ. 7 P कवकणिहुं, S कवकणिहु. 8 S हुंमि-9 P S 'सुण्हहु. 10 P A खलु.

[ ३ ] १ अट्ठन्या (?). २ मर्कट-पूकारौ (?).

[ ४ ] १ सुवज्जवज्ज.

[५]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइ ।

एकमेक-वइराइँ अणाइ-णिवद्धइ ॥ १

भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु ॥ २  
 वयणेण तेण मन्तिहें तणेण आरुहु पसण्णकित्ति मण्णेण ॥ ३  
 'किं कन्तएँ गेह-विहणियँ किं कित्तिएँ वइरिहिं जाणियँ ॥ ४  
 किं सु-कहएँ गिरलङ्कारियँ किं घीयँ लच्छण-गारियँ ॥ ५  
 घरेँ अञ्जण समरंङ्गणेँ पवणु गवभहोँ संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु ॥ ६  
 तं णिसुणेँवि णरेँण णिवारियउ पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७  
 वणु गम्पि पइट्ठउ भीसणउ धाहाविउ पहेँणेवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८  
 'हा 'विहि हा काइँ कियन्त किउ णिहि दरिसेँवि लोयण-जुयलु हिउँ ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलुण कन्दन्तियहिँ वणेँ दुक्खेँ को व ण पेळियउ ।  
 सच्छन्देहिँ चरन्तएँहिँ हरिणेहिँ वि 'दोवउ मेळियउ ॥ १०

[६]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अञ्जणा ।

'का वि णाहिँ मइँ जेही दुक्खहँ भार्यणा ॥ १

सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय हा माएँ पइँ वि णउ संथविय ॥ २  
 हा भाइ-जणेरहोँ णिट्ठरहोँ णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहोँ ॥ ३  
 कुलहर-पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि पूरन्तु मणोरह सबहु मि ॥ ४  
 गवभेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ तउ तउ रुहिरहोँ छिलरु भरइ ॥ ५  
 तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह गय तेत्थु जेत्यु पलियंङ्क-गुह ॥ ६  
 तहिँ दिट्ठु महारिसि सुद्धमइ णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७  
 अत्तावण-तावेँ तावियउ छुँडु जेँ छुँडु जोगुँ खम्माविथंउ ॥ ८  
 तहिँ अवसरें वे वि पट्ठकियउ णं दुक्ख-किलेसँहिँ मुक्कियउ ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहोँ अञ्जण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति सुहु ।

'अण-भवन्तरेँ काइँ मइँ किउ दुक्किउ जेँ अणुहवमि दुहु ॥ १०

5. 1 P S 'याए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 P S हउ. 4 P S चरंतेहि. 5 P दोहउ, S दुहो.  
 6. 1 A अञ्जण. 2 P णहिँ, S A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 S A भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 P S  
 'पइहरविहि दइवहु मि. 7 P रुहेरुहो, S रुहेरुहे. 8 P S परिअंकु. 9 P S आतावण. 10 P S  
 सुद्ध सुद्ध जे. 11 P A जोगु, S जोगु. 12 P S A खमाविथउ. 13 P S 'किलेसहो. 14 A अं.

[५] १ मन्त्री (?). २ दूर्वा.

[६] १ अतिक्रमलक्ष्मी.

[ ७ ]

पुणु वसन्तमालाए वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।

एउ सवु फलु एयहों गव्भहों केरउ' ॥ १

- तं णिसुणेंवि विगय-राउ भणइ 'एउ गव्भहों दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २  
 १ जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तणउ तउ एहु चरिम-देहु रणें लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३  
 पइ पुव्व-भवन्तरे सइ करेण जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहें मच्छरेण ॥ ४  
 परिघित्त पत्त 'तं एहु दुहु एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५  
 गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ ताणन्तरे दुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६  
 विहुणिय-त्तणु दूरुग्गिण-कमु सणि असणि गाईं जमु काल-समु ॥ ७  
 १० कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-णहरु कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसर ॥ ८  
 अइ-विथड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयण रत्तुप्पल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयण ॥ ९  
 खय-सायर-रव-गम्भीर-गिरु लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

- तं पेक्खेंवि हरिणाहिवइ अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियलें पडइ ।  
 १५ विज्जा-पाणें एप्पएवि आयासें वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[ ८ ]

'हा समीर पवणञ्जय अणिल पहज्जाणा ।

हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरे वट्टइ अञ्जणा ॥ १

- हा कम्म काई किउ केउमइ खलें मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २  
 २० हा ताय महिन्द मइन्दु धरे सु-पसणकित्ति पडिरक्ख करे ॥ ३  
 हा मायरि तुहु मि ण संथवहि मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थवहि ॥ ४  
 गन्धवहों देवहों दाणवहों विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहों ॥ ५  
 जक्खहों रक्खहों रक्खहों संहिय णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहियं ॥ ६  
 तं णिसुणेंवि गन्धवाहिवइ रणें दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७  
 २५ मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ पञ्चाणणु जेत्थु तेत्थु अइउ ॥ ८  
 अँट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ हरि पाराउट्टउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

७. १ A तउ तणउ. २ A चरम°. ३ A ते. ४ A कालदुक्कालसमु. ५ A पुंजगुजणयण.  
 ६ P S °सरि°. ७ S णंगूल°. ८ A विज्जापाण.

८. १ पहज्जण. २ A अँजण. ३ S A काई कंमु. ४ P सुमुच्छहहि, S समुच्छवहिं, A समु-  
 ट्ठवहि. ५ A वहिय. ६ P S रयणचूडहि, A रयणचूडहो.

[ ७ ] १ आत्मीयीठात् (?) गृहाद्वारे निक्षिप्ता. २ रुधिर.

[ ८ ] १ हे भ्राता. २ न संनोधयसि. ३ भो राक्षसयुक्ताः राक्षसाः (?). ४ सखी. ५ अष्ट  
 पदः श्रपदो बभूव.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तावैहिं गयणहों ओअरेंवि अञ्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।  
'इहु' अट्ठावड होन्तु ण वि ता वट्ठइ(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय' ॥ १०

[ ९ ]

एम वोह किर विहि मि परोप्परु जावैहिं ।

'गीड गेउं गन्धर्वे मणहर तावैहिं ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि परिओसिय णिय-मणें(?) 'पच्छण्णु को वि सुहि वसइ वणें ॥ २

असमाहि-मरणु जें णासियउ अण्णु वि गन्धर्वु पयासियउ' ॥ ३

अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुं पलियङ्क-गुहहिं अच्छन्तियहुं ॥ ४

माहवमासहों वैहुलट्ठमिणें रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरज्जे 'थिएँ ॥ ५

णक्खत्ते सवणें उप्पण्णु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-इस-कैमल-जुउ ॥ ६

चक्कडुस-कुम्म-सङ्ग-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७

ताणन्तरे पर-वल-णिम्महेंण पंडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८

णहें जन्तें वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरेंवि विमाणहों पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कहिं जायउ कहिं वड्ढियउ कहों धीयउ कहों कुलउत्तियउ ।  
कसु केरउ एवहु दुहु वणें अच्छहों जेण रुअन्तियउ' ॥ १०

[ १० ]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।

णिरवसेसु तहों णिय-वित्तन्तु कहिज्जइ ॥ १

'अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इमं सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २

मणवेय-महाएविहें तण्यं जइ मुण्हों महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३

पायड पसण्णकित्तिहें भइणि मणहर पवणज्जयाहों धरिणि' ॥ ४

विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्म-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५

'हउं माएँ महिन्दहों मेहुणउ सु-पसण्णकित्ति महु भार्यणउ ॥ ६

तउं होमि सहोयरु माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-राउलउ' ॥ ७

7 P S जइ यहे.

9, 1 P S गीउ. 2 P वहुलट्ठमीअ, S चवलट्ठमिया, A वहुलट्ठमिणें. 3 P S थिय, 4 P S वड्ढियउ. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवहु.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तजिया. 3 A सुणहुं. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भायणउं. 6 S तं.

[ ९ ] १ जिनोकं गीतं गाइतम्. २ क्षेत्रे. ३ कृष्णाद्रनी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्. ५ विद्याधरेण.

[ १० ] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.



तं गिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेंवि गुणु अस्तिह्नु तेहिं ता रुणु पुणु ॥ ८  
जं लईउ आसि पुण्णेहिं विणु तं दिणु 'विहिं' णं सोर्य-रिणु ॥ ९  
॥ घत्ता ॥

सैरहसुं सौइउ देन्तएहिं जं एकमेकु आवीलियउ ।  
अंसु पणालें णीसरइ णं कलुणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०

[ ११ ]

दुक्खु दुक्खु साहारेवि गयण लुहावेंवि ।  
माउलेण 'णिय गियय-विमाणें चडावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थण्हें गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहें अङ्गणहें ॥ २  
१० णीसरिउ वालु अइ-दुल्ललिउ णं णहयल-सिरिहें गम्भु गलिउ ॥ ३  
मारुइ दंवत्ति णिवडिउ इलहें णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु उप्परि सिलहें ॥ ४  
उच्चाएवि णिउ विज्जाहारेहिं णं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरेंहिं ॥ ५  
अङ्गणहें समप्पिउ जाय दिहि णं णट्ठु पडीवउ लंझु णिहि ॥ ६  
णिय-पुरु पइसारेवि णरवरेंण जम्मोच्छउ किउ पंडिदिणयरेंण ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ 'सुन्दरु' जगें सुन्दरु भणेंवि 'सिरिसइलु' सिलायलु चुणु णिउ ।  
हणुरुह-दीवें पवहियउ 'हणुवन्तु' णामु तें तासुं किउ ॥ ८

[ १२ ]

एत्तहे वि' खर-दूसण मेलावेप्पिणु ।

२० वरुणहों रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १  
णिय-णयरु पईसइ जाव मरु णीसुणु ताम गिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २  
पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय 'कहिं अङ्गणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय' ॥ ३  
तं गिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ वालियए 'णव-रम्भ-गवभ-सोमालियए ॥ ४

7 P S अस्तिह्नु तेण ता रुणु पुणु. 8 P S लइयउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghattā is missing in A 11 P सहरसु. 12 S पलाणें.

11. 1 P संहारिवि, S सहारिवि, A साहारिवि. 2 P S A चडाविवि. 3 A 'यणाहे. 4 A अजणाहे. 5 A इडत्ति. 6 S सिलहिं. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ठ. 9 A लंझ. 10 P S हणुवन्तु. 11 P S णाउ, S नामु. 12 A उहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेलावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two moras.

३ अत्यन्तम्. ४ शोकक्रणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[ ११ ] १ नीता. २ चपल. ३ प्रतिसूर्यण. ४ श्रीशैलं नाम.

[ १२ ] १ पवनंलयः.

किर गड्ढु भणेंवि पर-गरवरहों  
तं सुणेंवि समीरणु णीसरिउ  
गडं तेथु जेथु तं सासुरउ  
पिय इड्ड ण दिड्ड णवर तहि मि  
परियेंत्तिय पहसियाइ-सयण

केउमइएँ घळियँ कुलहरहों ॥ ५  
अणुसरिसैंहिँ वयसैंहिँ परियँरिउ ॥ ६  
किर दरिसावेसइ सौ सुँरउ ॥ ७  
असहन्तु पहज्जणु गड कहि मि ॥ ८  
दुक्खाउर ओहुळिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ  
विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ

पूरन्तु मणोरह माएँ तउ ।  
पवणज्जय-पायवुँ खयहों गड’ ॥ १०

[ १३ ]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियत्तिय सयल वि संज्जणा ।

गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मण-दुम्मणा ॥ १

पवणज्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ  
पुच्छइ ‘अहों सरवर दिड्ड धण  
अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ  
अहों दीहर-णहर मयाहिवइ  
अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-थण  
अहों अहों असोय पलविय-पाणि  
अहों रुन्द चन्द चन्दाणणिय  
अहों सिहि कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर

काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २  
रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३  
कहें कहि मि दिड्ड जइ हंस-गइ ॥ ४  
कहें कहि मि णियम्भिणि दिड्ड जइ ॥ ५  
केत्तहें वि दिड्ड सइ सुद्ध-मण ॥ ६  
कहिँ गय पँरहुएँ ‘परहूय-वाणि ॥ ७  
मिग कहि मि दिड्ड मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८  
ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर’ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

एम भवन्तें विउलें वणें  
सासय-पुँर-परमेसरेंण

णग्गोह-महादुमु दिड्डु किह ।  
णिक्खवणें पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[ १४ ]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवुँ अण्णु वि’ सरवर ।

कालमेहु णामेण खसाविउ गयवर ॥ १

4 A घळिउ. 5 P परिगरिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A.

7 S पहसिय आइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A सज्जण. 2 A रुयंति. 3 A ०णिलयहुँ. 4 P A ०दुम्मण. 5 S परहूय, A परहुय. 6 A परहुय?, S रहुय?. 7 A विडल. 8 P S ०पुरवर.

14. 1 S A पायउ. 2 A मि.

१ मित्रैः. ३ भजनी. ४ कामभोगं (गं). ५ व्याघ्रदितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[ १३ ] १ कोकिलास्वराः ( ? ).

'जं सयल-काल कण्णारियउ  
 आलाणं-खम्भे जं आलियउ  
 तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु'  
 'जइ पत्त वत्त कन्तहे तणिय  
 ५ जइ धै पुणु एह ण हूय दिहि  
 थिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ  
 सच्छन्दु गइन्दु वि संचरइ  
 पडिरक्खइ पासु ण मुअइ किह  
 अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ २  
 जं सङ्गलं-णियलहिं णियलियउ ॥ ३  
 'तहिं पच्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४  
 तो णउ णिवित्ति गइ एत्तडिय ॥ ५  
 तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि' ॥ ६  
 ज्ञायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७  
 सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ॥ ८  
 भव-भव-किउ सुक्किय-कम्मु जिह ॥ ९  
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

१० ताम रुअन्ते पहासिएण अक्खिउ जणणिहे वुण्णाणणेहे ।  
 'एउ ण जाणहुं कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओएं अज्जणहे' ॥ १०

[ १५ ]

तं णिसुणेवि सब्झिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।

पवण-जणणि मुच्छाविय थिय अच्चेयणा ॥ १

१५ पद्मालिय हरियन्दण-रसेण उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेण ॥ २  
 'हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि मुहु हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयउ तुहुं ॥ ३  
 हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेहिं पडु हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएहिं चडु ॥ ४  
 हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेहिं भमु हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएहिं रमु ॥ ५  
 हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करे हा पुत्त महाहवे वरुणु घरे ॥ ६  
 २० हा बहुए बहुए मइ भन्तियए तुहुं घलिय अपरिक्खन्तियए' ॥ ७  
 पल्हाए धीरिय 'लुहहि मुहुं णिक्कारणे रोवहि काइ तुहुं ॥ ८  
 हउ कन्ते गवेसमि तुव तणउ इमु मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ' ॥ ९  
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

एम भणेवि णराहिवेण उवयारु करेवि सासेणहरहुं ।

२५ उभय-सेदि-विणिवासियहुं पडुविय लेह विज्जाहरहुं ॥ १०

३ P S आलाणे. ४ P S संकल°. ५ P वयणु. ६ P S वे. ७ S A गय. ८ P वेइ, ८ वइ, A पइ. ९ P S पुण. १० P S A गयहु. ११ P S °किय. १२ P S जाणहु, A जाणहं.

१५. १ A सव्वंविउ. २ A °वेयण. ३ P S गयणिच्चेयणा, A थिय अच्चेयण. ४ S पुण्णहो. ५ P पइ. ६ P चडु. ७ P झेन्दुएहि, S झिन्दुएहि, A झिन्दुवहिं. ८ P S A मुहुं. ९ P S गवेसउ. १० P S एउ. ११ P S सासणहरहं. १२ P S विज्जाहरहं.

[ १६ ]

एकु जोहु संपेसिउ पासु दसासहो ।

अक-सक-तइलोक-चक-संतासहो ॥ १

अवरेकु विहि मि खर-दूसेणहुँ	पायाललङ्क-परिभूसणहुँ ॥ २	
अवरेकु कइज्जय-पत्थिवहों	सुग्गीवहों किक्किन्धाधिवहों ॥ ३	5
अवरेकु किक्कपुर-राणाहुँ	णल-णीलहुँ पमय-पहाणाहुँ ॥ ४	
अवरेकु महिन्द-गराहिवहों	तिकलिङ्ग-पहाणहों पत्थिवहों ॥ ५	
अवरेकु धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहों	पडिसूरहों अज्जण-माउलहों ॥ ६	
दूवत्तए पत्तए गीढ-भय	हणुवन्तहों मायरि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७	
अहिसिच्चिय सीयल-चन्दणेंण	पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणेंण ॥ ८	10
आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय	णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९	

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम 'विधीरियं माउलेंण 'मा माएँ विसूरउ करि मणहों ।

सिद्धहों सासय-सिद्धि जिह तिह पइँ दक्खवमि समीरणहों' ॥ १०

[ १७ ]

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अज्जणसुन्दरि ।

णिय-विमाणें आरुहु णराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें केउमइ	अणु वि पत्थाय-णराहिवइ ॥ २	
णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ	'मेलेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३	
तं भूरवाडइँ दुक्काइँ	घण-उलइँ व थाणहों चुकाइँ ॥ ४	20
पवणज्जउ जहिँ आरुहेंवि गउ	सो कालमेहु वणें दिहु गउ ॥ ५	
उद्धाइउ उँकरु उवयणु	तण्डवियं-कणु तम्मिर-णयणु ॥ ६	
तं पाराउहुउ करेंवि वलु	गउ तहिँ जें पडीवउ अतुल-वलु ॥ ७	
गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ	णव-णलिणि-सण्डें भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८	25
किङ्करेंहिँ गवेसन्तेहिँ वणें	लक्खिउ वेल्लहलें लया-भवणें ॥ ९	
जोकारिउ विज्जाहर-सएँहिँ	जिह जिणवरु सुरेंहिँ समागएँहिँ ॥ १०	

16. 1 P S °दूतणाहं. 2 P S °परिभूसणाहं. 3 S किक्कपुर°. 4 P S अवरेक. 5 P S °कुलणिम्मलहो. 6 A दुवत्तए. 7 P हणुअंतदो. 8 A विधीरिय. 9 P S पहंजणहो.

17. 1 A °वंदाइँ. 2 P A मेलेप्पिणु, S मिहेप्पिणु. 3 S सो उकरवयणु. 4 S तंदुविअय°. 5 P S गणियारि पढोइय. 6 P S सइँ. 7 P S वि. 8 P S वेल्लहल.

[ १६ ] १ विशेषेण धीरिता.

[ १७ ] १ मेलापकं कृत्वा, २ हस्तिनी.

पउ० चरि० 21

॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिट्टियउ णउ चवइ ण चलइ झाण-परु ।

जाय भन्ति मणें संबहु मि 'कट्टमउ किण्णं गिम्मविउ णरु' ॥ ११

[ १८ ]

५ पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयलें लिहिउ स-हत्थेण ।

'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाँएँ मरमि परमत्थेण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें गिसुणमि वत्त जइ

तो वोळमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २

तं गिसुणेंवि हणुरुह-राणएँण

वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएँण ॥ ३

तामरस-रुहास-सरिसाणणउ

विणिण मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४

१० जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघल्लियउ

जिह वणें भमियउ एक्कल्लियउ ॥ ५

जिह हरिवरेण उवसग्गु किउ

अट्ठावएण जिह उवसमिउ ॥ ६

जिह लद्धु पुत्तु भूसँणु इलहें

जिह णहें गिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें ॥ ७

सिरिसँइल्लु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह

वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८

तं वयणु सुणेवि समुट्टियउ

पडिसुरें गिय-णयरहों गियउ ॥ ९

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहों

वेणिण मि गिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।

हणुरुह-दीवें परिट्टियइँ

थिरु रज्जु सँ इँ मु ज्जन्ताइँ ॥ १०

\*

[ २०. वीसमो संधि ]

वद्धन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।

२० तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहों अविभडइ ॥

[ १ ]

दूआगमणें कोउ संवज्जइ

सइँ सरहसु दसासु सण्णज्जइ ॥ १

परिवेढिउ रयणियर-सहासैहिँ

पेसिय सौसणहर चउपासैहिँ ॥ २

खर-दूसण-मुग्गीव-णरिन्दहुँ

णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द-महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

१ PS सो णवरु, A ज्ञाण यरु. 10 A सव्वह. 11 PS किच्च, किंत.

18. 1 PS धरणिमले. 2 A मुइयए मरामि. 3 PS जीवन्तिय. 4 PS वज्जरिउ. 5 PS परिजाणियण. 6 A तामरिस. 7 A 'पुरहं. 8 A जिम. 9 S जं, 10 PS मूसण. 11 PS सिरिसयल्लु. 12 P सह, S सयं.

1. 1 PS चट्ठेतउ. 2 PS दूआगमेण.

[ १ ] १ हव्वन्तः. २ दूताः.

पल्हायहौ पडिदिणयर-पर्वणहुँ जाणैवि समरु वरुण-दहवर्यणहुँ ॥ ४  
 मारुइ सयण-जयासाऊरैहिँ वुच्चइ पवणञ्जय-पडिसूरैहिँ ॥ ५  
 'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६  
 अम्हैहिँ रावण-आण करेवी पर-वल-जय-सिरि-वहुअ हरेवी ॥ ७  
 तं णिसुणैवि अरि-गिरि-सोदैमणि चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणँइ पावणि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हें विरुञ्जहौ अप्पुणु जुञ्जहौ मइ हणुवन्ते हुन्तएण ।  
 पावन्ति वसुन्धर चन्द-दिवायर किं किरणोहें सन्तएण' ॥ ९

[ २ ]

भणँइ समीरणु 'जयसिरि-लाहउ अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेविखउ आहउ ॥ १  
 अज्जु वि वालु केम तुहुँ जुञ्जहिँ अज्जु वि बूह-भेउ णउ वुञ्जहिँ' ॥ २  
 तं णिसुणैवि कुविउ 'पवणञ्जइ 'वालु कुम्भि किं 'विडँवि ण भञ्जइ ॥ ३  
 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ किं वालगि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४  
 वालयन्दु किं जणें ण मुणिज्जइ वालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५  
 वालु भुवज्जमु काँइ ण डङ्कइ वाल-रविहें तमोहु किं थक्कइ' ॥ ६  
 एम भणैवि 'पहँज्जणि-राणउँ लङ्काणयरिहें दिणु पयाणँउ ॥ ७  
 दहि-अक्खय-जल-मङ्गल-कलसहिँ णड-कइ-वन्दि-विप्प-णिग्घोसहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु परिओसिय-मणु एन्तुँ दिट्ठ लङ्केसरेंण ।  
 छण-दिवसेँ वलन्तउ किरणँ-फुरन्तउ तरुण-तरणि णं ससहरेंण ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

दूरहौ 'जें तइलोक-भयावणु सिरु णावैवि जोकारिउ रावणु ॥ १  
 तेण वि सरहसेण सबझिउ एन्तउ सामीरणि आलिझिउ ॥ २

3 A पल्हायहुँ पडिदिणयरतणयहुँ. 4 P पवणहु, S तवणहु. 5 A चोछइ. 6 P तुम्ह, S तुम्हैहिँ, A तुम्हि. 7 The whole portion following तुम्हि wanting in A. 8 P हणुवन्ते, S हणुवन्ते, A wanting.

2. 1 The first two lines are wanting in A. 2 S अज. 3 P S अज. 4 A विडव. 5 S वालइहुँ. 6 S A भुयंगमु. 7 S पहँजणे, A पहँजणु. 8 P S A राणउं. 9 P S A पयाणउं. 10 A जय. 11 A 'सेसहि. 12 P विप्प corrected to विद, S विद. 13 S किरणु.

3. 1 P S जे.

३ विद्युत्.

[ २ ] १ हनुसन्त. २ वृक्षम्. ३ हनुसन्तम्. ४ आगच्छतु.

चुम्बेवि उँच्चोलिहिँ वइसारिउ  
 'धण्णउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ गन्दणु  
 एम कुसलँ-पिय-महुरीलावेँहिँ  
 तं हणुवन्त-कुमारु पपुज्जेवि  
 ५ वेलँन्धर-धरें मुक्कँ-पयाणउ  
 कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण-राणा  
 कहि मि कुमुअ-सुगीवङ्गङ्गय

वारवार पुणु साहुक्कारिउ ॥ ३  
 भरहु जेम पुरएवँहों गन्दणु ॥ ४  
 कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलवेँहिँ ॥ ५  
 वरुणहों उपरि गँउ गलगज्जेवि ॥ ६  
 थिउ वलु सरयब्भ-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७  
 कहि मि हणुवँ-गल-णील-पहाणा ॥ ८  
 गं थिय थडेँहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

१० रेहइ गिसियर-वलु वड्डिय-कलयलु थडेंहिँ थडेंहिँ आवासियउ ।  
 गं दहमुह-केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुण्ण-पुज्जु पुज्जेँहिँ थियउ ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

तो एत्थन्तरें रणें गिक्करुणहों  
 'देव देव किं अच्छहिँ अविचलु  
 चारहुँ तणउ वयणु गिसुणेप्पिणु  
 १५ मन्तिहिँ कण्ण-जाउ तहों दिज्जइ  
 जेण धणउ समरङ्गणें वड्डिउ  
 जें अट्टावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ  
 जेण गिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुवरु  
 तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ

चर-पुरिसेँहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहों ॥ १  
 वेलँन्धरें आवासिउ पर-वलु ॥ २  
 वरुणु णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३  
 'केर दसाणण-केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४  
 तिजगविहूसणु वारणु वसिकिउ ॥ ५  
 माहेसर-वँइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६  
 ससहरु सूरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७  
 केर करँन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

२१ तं गिसुणेंवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव-हुँवासणेंण ।  
 'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेणिम मि जण तइउ काइँ किउ रावँणेंण' ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

एव भणेवि भुवणें जस-लुद्धउ  
 २५ करि-मयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु  
 ताडिय समर-भेरि उग्भिय धय

सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १  
 दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २  
 सारि-सज्ज किय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

२ P S अच्छोलिहिँ. ३ A °गुरुपवा. ४ P S कुसलु. ५ P तुरालावहि. ६ S सइ. ७ P S  
 वेलँन्धरे. ८ A मुक्क. ९ P S हणुअ°.

४. १ P वरुण. २ S तिजय°. ३ P रावणु. ४ A णराहिउ उद्धरियउ. ५ P करँतउ,  
 S करँतहु. ६ P S °हुवासणेंण. ७ P तइअहं, S तइयह. ८ P रावणेंण,

५. १ S भुवेणे, A भुवण.

[ ५ ] १ अंवारी.

हय पक्खरिय पजोत्तिय सन्दण णिग्गय वरुणहों केरा गन्दण ॥ ४  
 पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर वेलाणल-कल्लोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५  
 तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-वगलामुह वेलन्धर-सुवेल-वेलामुह ॥ ६  
 सञ्ज्ञा-गलगजिय-सञ्ज्ञावलि जालामुह-जलोर्ह-जालावलि ॥ ७  
 जलकन्ताइ अणेय पधाइय सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८  
 विरएवि गरुड-बृहु थिय जावैहि वइरिहि चाव-बृहु किउ तावैहि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्परु वरियइ मच्छर-भरियइ दूरुघोसिय-कलयलइ ।  
 रोमञ्च-विसइइ रणं अन्भिइइ वे वि वरुण रावण-वलइ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

किय-अङ्गइ उल्लालिय-खग्गइ रावण-वरुण-वलइ आलगइ ॥ १  
 गय-घड-घण-पासेइय-गत्तइ कण-चमर-मलयाणिल-पत्तइ ॥ २  
 इन्दणील-णिसि-णासिय-पसरइ सूरकन्ति-दिण-लद्धावसरइ ॥ ३  
 उक्खय-करिकुम्भत्थल-सिहरइ कट्टिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइ ॥ ४  
 पम्मुक्केकमेक-करवालइ दस-दिसिवह-धाइय-कीलालइ ॥ ५  
 गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-घायइ णच्चाविय-कवन्ध-संघायइ ॥ ६  
 ताव दसाणण वरुणहों पुत्तहि वेदिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तहि ॥ ७  
 केसरि जेम महाँगय-जूहहि जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहहि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकलउ रावण भुवण-भयावण भमइ अणन्तए वइरि-वल्ले । २०  
 स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु णाइ महीहरु मँत्थिज्जन्तए उवहि-जल्ले ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

ताम वरुण रावणहों वि भिच्चैहि विहि-सुअ-सारण-मय-मारिच्चैहि ॥ १  
 हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-राएहि इन्दइ-घणवाहण-महकाएहि ॥ २  
 अङ्गझय-सुग्गीव-सुसेणैहि तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणैहि ॥ ३  
 कुम्भयण-खर-दूसण-वीरैहि जम्भव-णल-णीलैहि सोण्डीरैहि ॥ ४  
 वेदिउ खत्त-धम्मु परिसेसैवि तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसैवि ॥ ५

२ P A पजोत्तिय. ३ P S पुण्डरीव. ४ P A वेलामुह. ५ S सञ्ज्ञावलिगजिय. ६ A जलोलि.

७ P S जलुकन्ताइ. ८ A पधाविय.

६. १ S पचोइय. २ A सूरजंत. ३ P °दिजे, S °दिणि. ४ S वाइय. ५ S संघाइय. ६ P S महगाय. ७ P पक्खेउ, S पकिलउ. ८ A मरियजंतए. ९ P S उवहि, A उवहि. °

[ ६ ] १ अजरक्षणि. २ नृवड ( निविड ? ). ३ सुगन्धवातम्. ४ नेधः. ५ कटिनी. ६ शुभा.

[ ७ ] १ वेदिता.



खेडिय अण्डुहं व जलंधारेहिं ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारोहिं ॥ ६  
 आयामेवि सबहिं सैमकण्डिउ रहु सण्णाहु महाघउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७  
 तं णिएवि णिय-कुल-गेयारें सरहसेण हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ रणउहें पइसन्तें वइरि वहुन्तें रावणु उबेढावियउ ।  
 अविआणिय-काएं णं दुवाएं रवि मेहहें मेलावियउ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

सयल वि सत्तु 'सत्तु-पडिक्कलें संवेढें विज्जा-लङ्गलें ॥ १  
 लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरु-णन्दणु ताम पधाइउ वरुणु स-सन्दणु ॥ २  
 १० 'अरें खल खुद पाव वेलु वाणर कहिं संचरहि सण्ड अहवा णर' ॥ ३  
 तं णिसुणेप्पिणु वलिउ कइछउ सीहु व सीहहें वेहाविछउ ॥ ४  
 विणिण वि किर भिडन्ति दणु-दारण णागपास-लङ्गल-प्परहण ॥ ५  
 ताम दसाणणु रहवर वाहेंवि अन्तरें थिउ रण-भूमि पसाहेंवि ॥ ६  
 'ओरें' वलु वलु हयास अरें भाणव मइ कुविण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७  
 १५ जं किउ जम-मियङ्क-धणयकहुं सहस-किरण-णलकुवर-सकहुं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरहु मि सुरिन्दहुं णरवर-विन्दहुं दिण्णइं आसि जाइं जाइं ।  
 पेरिहव-दुमइत्तइं फलइं विचित्तइं लुङ्गु वि देमि ताइं ताइं ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

२० तं णिसुणेंवि अतुलिय-माहप्पें णिब्भच्छिउ जलकन्तहों वप्पें ॥ १  
 'लङ्काहि व हेवाइउ अवरेंहिं सूर-कुवेर-पुरन्दर-अमरेंहिं ॥ २  
 हउं पुणु वरुणु वरुणु फलु दावमि पइं दहमुह-दवग्गि उल्हावमि' ॥ ३  
 दोच्छिउ रावणेण एत्थन्तरें 'केत्तिउ गज्जहि सुहडम्भन्तरें ॥ ४  
 अहिमुहु थकु दुक्कं वलु वुज्झहि सामण्णाउहेंहि लइ जुज्झहि ॥ ५  
 २ मोहण-धम्मण-उहण-समत्थेंहिं को वि ण पहरइ दिवहिं अत्थेंहिं ॥ ६

७. १ P marginally corrects to फेडिय. २ PS अण्डुह. ३ A जलवारहिं. ४ P हणु-  
 मंत, S हणुवंतु. ५ A कयंतें. ६ PS अविआणिय. ७ P दुवाएं, S दुवायें. ८ P मेहहु, S मेहहो.

८. १ PS सयल. २ PS 'णगूल'. ३ A 'सपहरण. ४ P उरें, S उरे, A उरे. ५ PS  
 'मियङ्क. ६ PS 'धणयकहो. ७ PS 'सकहो. ८ PS अवरह. ९ PS सुरिंदहो. १० S 'दुम्भ-  
 तइ, A दुम्भत्तइ.

९. १ PS थकु. २ SA लुङ्गहु. ३ SA लुङ्गहु.

२ वृषभ इव. ३ बाणैः वेष्टितः. ४ नायकेन.

[ ८ ] १ हनुवंतेन. २ व्याघ्रतः ( ? ). ३ भम सन्मुखम्, ४ परिभवदृक्षोत्पन्नानि.

[ ९ ] १ गर्व नीतः.

एम भणेवि महाहवें वरुणहों गंहकलोलु मिडिउ णं अरुणहों ॥ ७  
तहिँ अवसरें पवणझय-सारें आयासैंवि हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णारवर-सिर-सूलें णिय-लङ्गलें वेढेंवि धरिय कुमार किह ।

कम्पावण-सीलें पवेणावीलें तिहुवर्ण-कोडि-पएसु जिह ॥ ९

[ १० ]

णिय-गन्दण-वन्धणें स-करुणहों पहरणु हत्यें ण लगइ वरुणहों ॥ १

रावणेण उप्पएँवि णहङ्गणें इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणें ॥ २

कलयलु घुङ्गु हयइँ जय-तूरइँ जलणिहि-सद् सद्-गय-तूरइँ ॥ ३

ताव भाणुकणणेण स-णेउरु आणिउ णिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४

रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिथ-घुसिण-कद्दमँ खुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५

अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ णिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६

अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मल्लेणँ वयँइ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७

तँ पेक्खेंवि गज्जोल्लिय-गत्तें गरहिउ कुम्भयणु दहवत्तें ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘कौमिणि-कमल-वणइँ सुअ-लय-भवणइँ महुअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइँ ।

एयइँ सुपसिद्धइँ वम्मह-चिन्धइँ पालिज्जन्ति अण्णाउलइँ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तं णिसुणेवि स-डोरु स-णेउरु रविकणणेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १

गउ णिय-गयरु मडप्फर-मुक्कउ करिणि-जूहु णं वारिहें चुक्कउ ॥ २

कोक्कावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं पुज्जिउ सुर-जय-लच्छि-णिवासैं ॥ ३

‘अवल्लय मं’ तुहुँ करहि सरीरहों मरणु गहणु जउ सबहों वीरहों ॥ ४

णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइँ जें मुहुँ णासु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइँ ॥ ५

दहवयणहों वयणेहिँ स-करुणें च्चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

4 P हणुअंत, S हणुवंतु. 5 A तिहुअणे.

10. 1 A °सुरइ. 2 P मणोवरु corrected to मणोउरु. 3 P S सणिण. 4 P वयइँ corrected to वयइँ, S धयइ. 5 A महुअर.

11. 1 P S मडप्फर. 2 P वारिहें, S वारिहि, A वारिहिँ. 3 P S जयसिरिलच्छि°. 4 A अवल्ल. 5 P S संत करेहिँ. 6 P S महु गोत्तु णाउ. 7 A वयणेण.

२ राहु. ३ सूर्य-सारथिना सह.

[ १० ] १ वदनानि. २ तं अन्तःपुरम्. ३ कामिन्यः कमलवनानि शुक्रा लतागृहाणि चैत्यादीनि सर्वाणि प्रत्येकं कामविधानि. ४ अनुकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

[ ११ ] १ कुम्भकर्णेन. २ गर्वायाः सकाशात्. ३ चित्तयेदं मा कर्षी.

‘धणय-कियन्त-सकँ जे’ वड्डिय सहसकिरण-गलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७  
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहों लग्गेवि तुहुँ महु राणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि ससि-धयणी कुवलय-णयणी महु सुय णामें सच्चवइ ।  
करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिवइ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

- कुँसुमाउहकमला उँह-णयणें परिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणें ॥ १  
पुष्क-विमाणें चडिउँ आणन्दें दिण्णु पयाणउ जयजय-सहें ॥ २  
घलियइँ णाणा-जाण-विमाणइँ रयणइँ सत्त णवँद्ध-णिहाणइँ ॥ ३  
१० अँद्वारह सहास वर-दारहुँ अँद्धलद्ध-कोडीउ कुमरहुँ ॥ ४  
णव अक्खोहणीउ वर-तूरहुँ ( णरवर-अक्खोहणिउ सहासहुँ ॥ ५  
अक्खोहणिं णरवर-गय-तुरयहुँ ) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ-सूरहुँ ॥ ६  
लद्ध पइहुँ सुद्ध परिओसें मङ्गल-धवलुच्छाह-पघोसें ॥ ७  
पुज्जिउ पवण-पुत्तु दहगीवें दिज्जइ पँउमराय सुग्गीवें ॥ ८  
११ खरँण अणङ्गकुसुम वय-पालिणि णल-णीलेहिं धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९  
अद्ध सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ गिय-णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०  
सम्भु कुमार वि गउ वणवासहों खग्गहों कारणें दिण्यरहासहों ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुग्गीवज्जइय णल-णील वि गय खर-दूसण वि कियत्थ-किय ।

- २१ विज्जाहर-कीलएँ गिय-णिय-लीलएँ पुरइँ स इँ भु ज्जन्त थिय ॥ १२  
इय ‘वि ज्जा हर कण्डं’ वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ मे सिद्धं ।  
एणिहँ ‘उ ज्जा कण्डं’ साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥  
धुवरायवत्त इयलु अप्पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणुपाडेण (?) ।  
णामेण साँमिअब्ब सयम्भु-घरिणी मँहासत्ता ॥  
२२ तीएँ लिहावियमिणं वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ पडिवद्धं ।  
‘सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डं’ कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

॥ इइ पढमं विज्जाहरकण्डं समत्तं ॥

8 P S °इंद. 9 P रणि जेँ जिय, 8 रणि जेँ जिय. 10 A भुवण°.

12. 1 A चडिदि. 2 P S णिवद्ध. 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु. 4 P S °तूरहु, A तूरहुँ.  
5 P S अक्खोहणिहु. 6 wanting in A. 7 P S पइहु. 8 S कि. 9 P एणिहमउज्जाकंड.  
10 S धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायघोवत्त-  
इयलुअप°; A धुअरायधोयत्तइलुअपत्तिणत्तीसुआणुपाडेण. 11 P सामिअब्ब. 12 P S महासत्त.  
3 P A wanting.

[ १२ ] १ कामलक्ष्मी वरुणपुत्री: २ पण्डितलोचनेन रावणेन. ३ अन्तःपुरी १८०००. ४ कुमारः  
५५०००००० ५ पद्मराग-सुता. ६ संघीष्ट. ७ हृदयंतस्य (?).

# Index Verborum

[Abbreviations. abs.—absolute. agent.—agentive. Bh.—*Bharvatsa-laha* caus.—causative. D—*Deśināmamālā* den.—denominative. dial.—dialectal. enl.—enlarged. f.—feminine gender fut.—future. gl.—gloss in Ms. P. G.—Gujarati. H.—Hindi Hc—Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar. Hp.—*Harivamśapurāṇa* edited by L. Alsdorf. Hp. gl.—gloss in Hp imper.—imperative indef.—indefinite pronoun. inf.—infinitive of purpose. m.—masculine gender. M.—Marathi. Mp—*Māhāpurāṇa* of Puspadanta MW.—Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. n.—neuter gender nom. prop.—nomen proprium. opt.—optative. part.—participle pass.—passive. Pischel—*Grammatik* pl—plural p p.—preterite participle pres—present. pret.—preterite. PSM—*Pārasaddamahannaro* s—singular s. v.—sub verbo. Sk.—Sanskrit. ?—doubtful in form or sense [ ]—phonetic equivalent or phonetically akin. ( )—Sense-equivalent. °—Compounded. \*—re-constructed. √—root].

अ  
अङ्कमिय 6 9 5, 6 9 9b अतिक्रान्त.  
अयस 10 8 11a अयसस्.  
अयाण 13 8 8, enl. 8 4 4, 11 13 3,  
20 11 8 अज्ञान ignorant, unknow-  
ing (G. अज्ञान, अज्ञान्युं).  
अंशु 18 10 10a, enl. 18 9 4 अश्रु  
(G. अंशु).  
°अंशु 14 8 9a, enl. 17 17 4 अंशुक  
cloth.  
√अक्ख [आ+ख्या] tell, narrate (G.  
आखवे)  
—pres. 8 s. अक्खइ 1 14 7, 5 1a;  
imper. 2 pl. अक्खहौ 16 1 2; p.  
p. अक्खिय 14 12 1, enl. 9 2 9a,  
16 8 9b.  
अक्खय° 2 17 8 अक्षय inexhaustible  
(G. अलो nom. prop; आरुं whole);  
—अक्खयतइय 2 17 8 अक्षयवृत्तीया (G.  
अखा(खे)वृत्ति).  
अक्खयाड (f. pl.) 2 17 3 अक्षता.  
अखत्त 15 3 3, 17 9 8 अघात act tra-  
nsgressing the Kṣatriya code.  
अखन्ति 6 3 2, 6 12 5, 8 9 4 अघान्ति  
wroth.  
अखरवात् 1 2 2 अक्षरव्याप्त, अक्षरविन्तार.

अक्खसुत्त 9 1 3 अक्षसूत्र rosary of Ru-  
drākṣa beads.  
अक्खाडय 4 11 2 अक्षवाटक (अक्षपाटक)  
wrestling ground (G. अखाडो).  
अक्खाणय 1 14 7 आख्यान.  
°अक्खोहणि° 2 5 6, 4 6 3, 13 12 2,  
16 11 8, अखोहणि 12 8 1 अक्षौहिणी.  
अगए 2 9 6, 16 15 2 अग्रे enl. in  
front of (H. आगे).  
अगिम° 7 3 3 अग्रिम foremost, 13 12  
4 अभिनव fresh;  
—अगिमखंध 8 6 1, 12 8 3 अग्रिमस्कन्ध  
van.  
अगोय 7 7 6, 8 8 4, 17 14 6 अगोय.  
°अह 20 6 1.  
अहार 13 7 10b, अंगारय 2 3 6 अहारक  
Mars.  
°अहुट्टय 2 7 4 अहुट्टक (G. अंगुट्टो).  
अहुल 16 15 7 अहुल (G. अंगल).  
अहुवद्द 18 5 6 अहुवद्द.  
अचल 12 8 4, 18 3 3  
अचिन्त 16 1 5 अचिन्त unthinkable.  
अचेयण 17 15 3 अचेतन  
°अचणिय 13 6 8 अचंन enl.  
अचेयणा 19 15 1b अचेतना.

✓अच्छ (from आ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (ग. छे etc.),  
 -pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुँ 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 2 3; 2 pl. अच्छहु 3 4 10b, अच्छहो 19 9 10b,  
 3 s. अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2; 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5, imper. 2. pl. अच्छहो 15 2 4; 3 s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a, pres. part. अच्छेत 18 10 9b, f. 12 4 6, 19 9 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.

अच्छन्तय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7  
 मृत dead.

अच्छरिय 3 9 1b आधर्य.

अच्छोडिय 4 8 6 आच्छोटित torn off (कवलित Mp 7 10 11).

अछेय 15 10 7 अच्छेय.

अजयर 9 7 3 अजगर.

अजरामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.

अजिन 18 9 7 अजिन skin.

अज (अय, ग. आज),

-अज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now, still

-अज 2 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1

-अजहो 20 11 8 from to day.

अजिन 1 8 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.

✓अज्ज (अर्च्) worship,

-abs. अर्धेवि 14 9 3.

°अज्जलि 2 17 5.

अट्टाहिय 11 2 1, (m. 2) 18 3 9a  
 अट्टाहिका a period of eight days, a Jain religious festival lasting for eight days (ग. अट्टाह f.).

°अट्टिय 13 5 8 अस्थि enl

अट्ठ 19 3 2, °3 8 5 अट्ठी.

°अट्ठिय 9 8 8 [आव्य+इक svārthe]  
 युक्त, पूर्ण.

अणहुह 20 7 6 अणहुह bull.

अणन्तय 15 3 2 अनन्त enl.

अणवस 12 6 9a [अण (negative)+वश] undefeated, gl. अ-परवसीकृत.

अणाडल 20 10 9b अनाकुल undisturbed, without ill-treatment, gl. अनाकुलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

अणाय° 2 13 2 अज्ञात

-अणायवार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-पार, अपार.

अणिट्टय 12 1b (अनिष्ट enl.) gl. मनु.

अणिट्टिय° 15 1 4 अविनाशित.

अणित्ति 15 3 4 अनीति.

अणिविण्ण 17 10 10b अविर्विण्ण fatiguelless.

अणुदिणु 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अनुदिनम्.

अणुपच्छण 5 6 8 [अनु+पच्छय<पक्ष enl.]

अनु, पश्चाद्.

✓अणुभुञ्ज [अनु+भुञ्ज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुभुञ्जे 12 10 9b.

°अणुमाण 1 11 4 अनुमान.

अणुसरिस °6 5 4, 19 12 6 अनुसदश.

✓अणुहर [अनु+ह]

-pres. 3. s. अणुहरइ 1 6 8; pres.

part. अणुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl. 6 4

9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.

✓अणुहव [अनु+भू]

-pres. 1. s. अणुहवमि 19 6 10b, p.

p. enl. अणुहुत्तउ 5 13 3.

✓अणुहुञ्ज [अनु+भुञ्ज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुहुञ्जे 12 5 13, 3.

s. अणुहुत्तउ 15 7 6.

अण्ण 1 10 8 अन्न.

अण्ण [अन्यद्]

-अण्णमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस;

-अण्ण-वि 2 17 2, अण्ण-मि 12 11 4,

अण्ण-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12

2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a;

-अण्णहि 10 3 9a अन्यन्न.

अण्णभवन्तर 5 8 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवान्तर  
 period of another (previous)  
 birth.

अण्णाण° 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.

अण्णारिस 16 6 8 अन्यादश.

- अण्णेक 3 12 4, 9 5 9 $\alpha$ , 9 8 6, 12 1  
6 [अन्यद्+एक indef.] other (के...  
अण्णेक=some.....others).  
अण्णेत्तहें 3 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 4  
2 (with एत्तहें) अन्यत्र in another  
place.  
अतुल 12 1 2.  
अत्त 16 10 3 gl. आत्त.  
अत्तिहु 19 10 8 gl. अत्यन्तम् (from अति?).  
अत्तावणि-सिल 13 8 6 आतापनी-शिला  
slab for practising austerities  
[Mp. अत्तावण 7 15 8].  
✓अत्थ [from अस्त]  
-pres. part. enl. अत्यन्तत्त 19 3  
1 $\alpha$  (in a preterit sense), अत्व-  
न्तय 17 9 7 dying.  
अत्थक्क 4 14 6, 6 1 6, 12 4 2 all  
of a sudden, without delay.  
अत्थहत्त 14 13 5 अर्थवद् wealthy.  
अत्थवण 13 12 5, 15 6 2 अस्तमन.  
अत्थान 2 9 7, 19 15 6 आस्थान assem-  
bly hall  
-अत्थान-णिबन्धण 16 2 3 holding  
the Darbar.  
अत्थि 12 9 7, 16 12 1, 18 9 7 (pl.)  
6 4 5 अस्ति.  
अत्थि 18 9 7 अस्थि.  
अथक् 17 16 6 अस्थिर.  
अदियहें 6 7 4 [अदिवसे] निशायाम्  
अद्धससी 17 5 7 [अर्धशशिन्] Ardha-  
candra arrow.  
अद्धुम्मिहय 14 7 6, 14 3 6 अर्द्धोन्मीलित  
half open, 14 5 2 partly visible.  
अन्त °13 4 7°, °14 13 6 आन्त्र (cf. G.  
औत्तर).  
°अन्तयारि f. 15 13 6 [अन्तःकरी] विनाशिका.  
✓अन्दोल [आन्दोल] swing  
-pres. 3 s. अन्दोलइ 14 3 7, p. p.  
enl. अन्दोलन्तय 14 2 8, pret. part  
अन्दोलिय 17 15 8.  
अन्दोलय 14 4 6, °14 12 7 आन्दोल enl.  
अन्धार 7 3 8, °1 16 9 $\alpha$ , enl. 10 1  
9 $\alpha$  अंधकार darkness (G. अंधार,  
अंधारें).  
-enl. अन्धारय 9 9 9 $\alpha$ , 17 15 2  
dark (G. अंधारें adj.).  
-अन्धारिय 7 2 3 अन्धकारित darken-  
ed (G. अंधारहुं darken).  
✓अप्प [अर्प] give (G. आपहुं)  
-abs. अप्पेवि 16 11 3.  
अप्पय 2 12 6, 2 17 9 $\alpha$ , 3 3 11 $\alpha$ ,  
16 12 9 $\beta$  आत्मन् enl. one's self.  
(cf. G. H. आप).  
अप्पणय 1 3 12, 8 1 7, 11 12 8 आत्मन्  
enl. one's own (G. आपहुं);  
-f. अप्पणिय 12 4 4.  
अप्पाणय 1 1 19 $\beta$ , 2 13 5, 11 10 2  
one's self.  
अप्पुण 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8, 11  
11 2, 17 5 10 $\beta$ , 19 2 1 $\alpha$ , 20  
1 9 $\alpha$  खयम् (G. आपण).  
अप्पमाण 10 6 5 अप्रमाण.  
✓अप्फाल [आ+स्फाल] dash, strike,  
beat (G. अप्फालहुं).  
-pres. 3. s. अप्फालमि 4 12 2; p.  
p. अप्फालिय 2 4 1; 11 6 6;  
-3 9 5 blurted out? gl. कवित.  
अप्पेय 15 10 7 [अप्पेद] अप्पेद.  
अप्पन्तरे 1 11 7, °1 16 6, 5 5 4, 18  
12 2 अन्यन्तरे within (G. सीतर,  
सीतर).  
अट्ठभारम्भ 11 1 5 ?  
✓अट्ठिमट्ट (गम्+गम्) confront in a  
battles; (see अट्ठिमट्ट)  
-pres. 3. s. अट्ठिमट्टइ 17 9 3; p. p.  
अट्ठिमट्ट 4 7 10 $\beta$ , 4 8 1, 10 9 9 $\beta$   
(with जुट्टइ) 7 5 2, 17 11 9,  
enl. अट्ठिमट्ट 12 6 9 $\beta$ , 15 1 $\beta$ .  
✓अट्ठिमट्ट [आ+सिद् 'अनादरे, गतौ'; Hc.  
IV 164=सम्+गम्]  
-pres. 3. s. अट्ठिमट्टइ 17 1 $\beta$ , imper.  
2. s. अट्ठिमट्ट 6 12 9 $\beta$ ; p. p. अट्ठिमट्टिय

7 13 9b, 17 11 10b; enl. अन्मि-  
डिय 8 9 8.

अभियालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of  
nectar, heaven.

अमुणिय 8 6 4 अजात.

✓अमेह see ✓आमेह

अम्हारिस 9 6 8 अम्हादश.

°अरण्य (in सुण्णारण्य) 5 4 2 अरण्य.

अराह्वक्ख 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष.

°अराय 1 2 8 अ-राय.

°अरि 4 14 7

अरुह 2 6 9 अर्हत

अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8a

अरे (G. अरे)

अलजिय 8 3 4 अलजित.

अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f. enl. अलह-

न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान.

अलिय 7 2 7, enl. 8 3 6 अलीक.

अलिडलय 1 13 9a अलि-कुल enl.

अल्ल 1 7 4 आर्द्ध.

✓अल्ल [cf Hc IV 39 अल्लि] अप  
give (cf G आल्लु)

-pres. 3. s. अल्लति 13 3 10a.

अल्लीण [Hc. IV 54] 13 12 5, 14  
3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आश्रित.

✓अवयर [अव+तृ]

-abs अवयरे 9 13 6; p. p. अवय-  
रिय 3 9 1b, अवङ्ण 1 16 5.

अवगुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवगुणकारिका

अवगूह 9 14 9b, °17 4 4

अवच्छिपिणि 1 11 9a अवसर्पिणी.

✓अवतस [अप+त्रस्] 'flee from in  
terror' (Mv.)

-pres. 3. s. अवतसइ 8 11 9a.

°अवतस 13 12 7.

✓अवमाण [अप+मात्]

-abs. अवमाणे 16 7 8; p. p. enl.

अवमाणिय 16 1 9b.

अवरओह 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्था?] tribu-  
tary?

अवरण्हय 5 2 4 अपराह enl.

अवरासुह 4 9 8 अपरासुह?

✓अवरण्ड [D. 1 11] (आ+ण्डि);

-abs अवरण्डे 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17

18 10b, p. p. अवरण्डिय 5 7 11b.

अवरेक् °10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14

12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एक् another  
one.

✓अवरोप्प 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [Hc.  
IV 409] परस्परम्.

अवलक्खण 19 2 6 अपलक्षण bad of ch-  
aracter.

°अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 °अवलम्बनिका sort  
of hanging ornament?

✓अवल्ल 20 11 4 gl. चित्तलेह (cf. D. 1  
36 अवल्लआ=ओष).

✓अवल्लोय [अव+ल्लोक्];

-pres. 3. s अवल्लोयइ 2 16 5; abs.

अवल्लोए 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;

p. p. अवल्लोय 4 9 5.

अवमत्तिणि 1 12 9b अवसर्पिणी.

अवसे 18 3 8 अवदयम्

✓अवहत्थ [अप+हत्स्] forsake, push  
aside;

-abl. अवहत्थे 1 4 1, p. p. अवह-  
त्थिय 19 1b.

✓अवहर [अप+हृ]

-abs. अवहरे 5 3 9b, 9 10 1.

अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरण (cf.  
Mp. 16 25 14)

अवारें 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within  
no time, immediately [gl gives  
अद्वार='side door, secret door'  
also] (cf. अवारिड=तात्कालिक Mp. 9  
25 13).

अविआणिअ 20 7 9b?

✓अविड 2 12 1, अविओल 4 12 8 [D.  
7 63 विओल=आविम] अलुद्धिम्.

अवियारें 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with-  
out any further thought, im-  
mediately.

अविचल 10 4 1 unmoved.

अवुज्झिय° 16 5 4 अजात.

अवुहं 1 3 12 अवुध.

असक 16 8 8 अशक.

✓अस [अश्] eat,

-pres. 3 s. असइ 16 7 3

असचि 15 14 2 असत्ता false.

असमाहिमरण 19 9 3 असमाधिमरण.

असराल 2 16 4 [Hp. 87 4 6, gl.

असराल=बहु, अपर्यन्त ] plenty of.

असहन्त 11 10 1 असहमान,

(अ) सि 6 5 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 10 8, 13

3 8, 16 10 2, 16 13 5 (in com-

binations like जाओसि, थिओसि, पत्तोसि,

हूओसि, डुकोसि, मुणिओसि, जेमन्तिओसि )

त्वम् ( see Gram. ).

असि° 2 8 6 [असि ] use of weapons,  
warfare.

असुन्दर 3 7 4 unbecoming, 11 13 3  
unpleasant.

असुरमन्ति 2 3 6 [ असुरमन्त्रिन् ] शुक.

असुहावण्य 12 3 9 b, 18 5 8 अशोभन  
( cf. G. सोहामण्य ).

अहवइ 12 2 9a, 13 4 4, 5, 6, 7, 16

2 3, 16 2 7 [Hc. IV 419] अथवा.

अहवा 20 8 3 अथवा.

अहिष्ठिय 2 1 4 ( ? ) gl. हर्षित.

अहिणव 9 9 4 अभिनव.

अहिणाण 19 1 4 अभिज्ञान ( G. ऐघाण ).

अहिसुहें 12 5 3 अभिसुखम्.

अहिसुहिह्व 8 1b अभिसुखीभूत became  
well-disposed or faithful

✓अहिसार [अभि+सारय्] take out ( in  
a procession ),

-abs. अहिसारोवे 5 16 7.

✓अहिसिञ्ज [अभि+सिञ्ज];

-abs. अहिसिञ्जोवे 14 9 3.

अहो 1 12 6, 9 10 8, 17 18 2, 19

3 3. 4, 5, 6, 7. 8

-अहो अहो 2 13 2. 8 4 4, 9 9 4,

19 13 7.

✓अहोरण 14 7 8, °14 10 5 ( D. 1 25 )

उत्तरीयवल्ग, gl उपरितनवल्गम्

आ

✓आइज्झ [ cf आ+व्यध् 'to pin on'  
mw. ] be put on (ornament);

-pres. 3. sing. आइज्झइ 2 6 3,

p. p. enl. आइज्झय 1 4 9b [आविद्ध]

परिहित ( cf. D. 2 23 कण्णाईवण=

कर्णस्यामरणे डुड्डलादि and आविध and

आविधण in PSM, hence Ramanu-

jaswami's suggestion to connect it with कर्ण+आविद्ध is to be

discarded ).

✓आडच्छ [आ+पृच्छ].

-abs. आडच्छोवे 9 1 2, 9 7 1; p. p.

आडच्छिय 19 1a.

°आडण्णय 9 4 3 ( D. 1 20 आपुण्ण )

[ आपूर्ण enl. ] पूर्ण

✓आडल [आकुल्य्] harass, put to

difficulty;

-pres. 3 s. आडलेइ 10 10 2.

✓आऊर [आ+पूरय्] fill up;

-pres. 3 s आऊरइ 4 6 3, p. p.

आऊरिय 5 3 3, °7 13 6; enl. आऊ-

रियय 3 2 1b.

आएस 15 1 1, 15 12 2 आदेज ( OG. H.

Avadhi आयस ).

आय 5 13 8, 12 6 5, enl. 10 6 7

[ Hc IV 365 ] इदम्.

✓आयर ( आ+इ undertake );

-p p. आयरिय 10 1 8.

°आयत्त° 1 7 3 resting on.

°आयस्व 4 9 6 आतात्र.

आयम्बिर °8 9 3, 12 4 2, f. °R° 17 2 7

आतात्र.

✓आयाम ( आयार्थं कृ ) exert force,

stretch oneself ( cf. D. 1 65

आयाम=वल, दीर्घः different from one

occurring at Hp. 85 17 10, 87

2 5 );

-abs. आयामेवि 7 7 9a, 17 7 9,



- आयामेपिणु 17 3 8 gl. प्रगुणीभूय, आरायणु 12 8 4 gl. युद्धरचना.  
 सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा. आराडि 17 9 1α आराटि (D. 1 75 renders this by विलपितम् 'shout'?  
 ग. राड shout, cf. Sk. राटि war, battle).  
 ✓ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ]  
 -imper. 2. pl. आगच्छहु 3 4 10b.  
 °आगर 4 2 3 आकर.  
 आडविय 16 12 6 आटविक.  
 आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर.  
 ✓ आडोह (आवीलय 'make turbid', cf. G. डोह 'mix with a liquid, डोहल 'make turbid')  
 -abs. आडोहैवि 4 10 3.  
 ✓ आडप्प (Hc. IV 254; connected by Pischel (223) with pass. caus. of आ+धा)  
 -pres. 3. s. आडप्पइ 1 2 12α  
 आरभ्यते; p. p. आडत्त 2 4 3, 13 9 8  
 आरब्ध.  
 ✓ आण [आ+नय];  
 -pres. 3. s. आणइ 2 16 2, p. p. 9 2 5, enl. 13 4 10b (G. आणहुं).  
 आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आज्ञा (G. आण).  
 -आणवहीवय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रतीप enl.]  
 apponent  
 °आणदयर 10 4 9α, 18 4 10α [आनन्द+कर] आनन्दक.  
 आणन्तय 6 1α 2 आणवहीवय आज्ञाभञ्जक  
 आतावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10α, 19 6 8  
 [आतापन] suffering austerities.  
 When with सिल (शिला), same as अत्तावणि-सिल.  
 °आदण 2 13 5 [Hc. IV 422] आकुल.  
 आदेस 8 10 7 आदेश.  
 °आपण्डुर 8 1 1 आपाण्डुर.  
 ✓ आमेल (मुच्) leave;  
 -imper. 2. pl. आमेलहु 3 7 4; abs. आमेलैवि 2 12 9 α, 10 7 1 (setting free), 17 5 2; p. p. आमेलिय °4 8 2°, 7 8 2, 12 9 8.  
 आरक्खि 10 6 1°, 14 4 8 आरक्षिन् enl. guard, watchman.  
 °आरत्तय 14 6 4 आरक्त enl.  
 ✓ आरोह [आ+रुह],  
 -pres. part आरोहन्त 9 8 9b.  
 आरिस 1 1b आरि (designation of Ravisena's *Padmacarita*).  
 ✓ आरुह [आ+रुह],  
 -abs. आरुहैवि 12 7 5; p. p. आरुहिय 15 4 6, enl. आरुहय 2 1 9α.  
 ✓ आरुस [आ+रुष्य];  
 -abs. आरुसैवि 13 11 10, 14 10 9α, p. p. आरुट्ट 19 5 3, enl. आरुट्टय 10 11 9b.  
 आरुसण 16 2 9b कोपन.  
 ✓ आरोह नि+रुध (engage in battle) (cf. PSM ✓ रोड=रुध);  
 -p. p. आरोडिय 11 8 6, 15 3 1.  
 आलम्ग 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl. 10 10 9α (आलम्ग) fell upon, stuck.  
 ✓ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with;  
 -pres. 3. s. आलवइ 18 9 2.  
 आलाणखम्म 19 14 3 [खम्म=स्कम्म]  
 आलानस्तम्म.  
 आलावणि° 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी] type of lute.  
 आलियय 19 14 3 [p. p. to आ+✓ली enl.] crouched.  
 ✓ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्ग]  
 -abs. आलिङ्गैवि 11 6 7; agent. °आलिङ्गण 3 8 8.  
 आलीविय 17 14 8 आदीपित afire.  
 °आलुच्चिय 13 4 6 [आलुञ्जित 'torn to pieces', mw.] plucked, shaven.  
 °आलुच्चिर 13 4 6 (agent. from आ+लुच्, cf. आलुञ्जित 'torn to pieces', mw.) plucking at, pulling.

✓आव[connected by Turner with  
✓आप्] come;

-pres. 1, pl. आवहुँ 2 15 2, 2. s.  
°आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s. आवइ 5 11 9b,  
10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 18 1b; imper.  
2. s. आव 19 2 1, 19 15 4, fut.  
3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4; abs. आवेवि 6  
11 9b; p. p. आवय 1 14 1, 3 9  
10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b,  
enl. 6 12 7, आय 1 7 9b, 1 12  
9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5  
2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl. 8 8  
2 (g. आवहुँ).

आवइ 13 5 10 b आपइ (Hc. IV 400).

✕आवग (f. आवगी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5;  
enl. आवगय 16 8 7 स्त्रीना (gl.  
at 11 2 7) all, entire; at 12 11  
5='entirely one's own'? [Hp.  
91 21 11 gl. आवगी=मूलगी (g. मूल्ये  
all, whole; wholly, entirely)].

✓आवट [आ+वर्त्] go towards;

-pres. part. enl. आवटन्तय 17 3  
4; p. p. आवटिय 7 6 6.

°आवटिय 1 2 3 [आ(=इषत्) + वक्त enl.  
f.] slightly curved.

आवासिय 3 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवा-  
सित] camped.

✓आवील [आ+पीड] tie up, tighten,  
press;

-abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2, p. p. आवीलिय  
14 1 7, enl. आवीलियय.

आवील (in पवणवील) 20 9 9b group,  
multitude (?) (cf. आवीलन=समूह  
FSM. and उपील below).

°आस 14 13 7 आस.

आसद्विय 1 12 5, enl. 15 9 3 आसद्वित.

आसण 16 2 9 अशन ?

आसणत्व 7 2 8 आसनत्व.

आसण 7 4 2 आसन;

-आसणभव्य 18 4 4 आसन-भव्य.

आसणीह्व 1 8 5 आसनीभूत.

आसव 9 1 9a, 9 9 3 आश्रम.

°आसाकरय 20 1 5 आशापूरक.

आसासय° 1 2 5 आशसक canto.

आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15  
2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19  
10 9 आसीत्.

आसीविस-सय 11 3 8 आसीविप-सर्प.

आहयण 16 12 9a [corrupt for आह-  
वण=आहव?] battle.

✓आहण [आ+हृन्] strike,

-imper. 2, pl. आहणहौ 19 3 10b;

pres. part. f. आहणन्ति 18 11 5.

आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.

✓आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड] wander, roam;  
-pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.

इ

°इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13  
2 4 अपि (g. य).

✕इज 4 9 9b इज्? (cf. इजा=माता FSM.).

✓इच्छ [इच्छ],

-pres. 1 s. इच्छमि 15 14 2, 3 s.

इच्छइ 15 12 5

°इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.

इत्यन्तरे 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.

इन्तय 8 9 7 see ✓ए.

इन्द्रत्तण 3 6 11b इन्द्रत्व.

इन्द्रवह 8 6 9b इन्द्रमह ? (cf. 38 14 8)

इन्द्रिन्द्र 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) अमर.

°इरि° 3 8 7 गिरि.

इसु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इन्द्

✕इल 12 11 9b, 19 11 4 इल earth  
(Dingal इल)

इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.

इहलोक 4 13 4 इहलोक.

ई

✓ईसीसि 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस°)  
6 15 4 ईषत् इषत्.

उ

उववयाण 16 5 4 उपप्रदान (i. e. दान, the  
second of the उपायचतुष्टय).

उद्य 1 16 9b उदित.

उकर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्कर with raised hands.

उकख 1 14 7° (with करवाल), 17 12 4 [उत्खात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 uprooted

उकखन्ध 10 9 6, उकखन्ध 11 13 5 [for उकखन्ध=अवस्कन्द enl.? See उकखद and ओकखद PSM.] siege, march? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्

उकखल °17 13 2, 15 2 5 उल्लखल (G. उखल, उखलो).

✓उगम [उद+गम्] rise;

-pres. part उगमन्त 14 5 2, p. p. उगमिय 15 6 5; उगय 15 6 4, caus. p. p. उगमिय° 6 11 8, 17 8 10a.

उगाहिय 16 5 10 [उद्गाहित (D. 1 137)] accepted.

उगीरिय °4 13 4 (with थोत=स्तोत्र) [उद्गीर्ण] said, 8 6 3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense)

उचलिय 6 13 10 उचलित started, moved.

°उचरिय° 17 12 6?

✓उचाय (den. from उच) lift,

-abs. उचाएँ 19 11 5, p. p. उचाइय 2 11 2.

उचोली 9 3 1, 20 3 3 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्तङ्ग lap. (Mr. 22 15 20).

उच्छ 19 11 7 उत्सवः (G. ओछव).

✓उच्छल [उद+शल] fly upwards,

-abs. उच्छलें 17 6 10b, p. p. उच्छलिय 13 5 7, °1 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13 1°, 18 1 1, °18 1 3, 17 12 10a 17 2 2 (G. उच्छलें), caus. p. p. उच्छलिय 13 4 9 उच्छलिय 13 3 1b (G. उच्छलें).

✓उच्छह [उद+सह];

-pres. 3. उच्छह 16 3 10b.

उच्छिण 17 5 7 उच्छिन्न.

✓उजल [उद+जल]

-p. p. °उजलिय 14 6 6; caus. p. p.

उजलिय 7 2 4 (G. उजालें).

उजुय 5 15 9a ऋजु enl.

उजीविय 19 15 2 उजीवित.

✓उजोव [उद+योतय],

-pres. part. f. enl. उजोविय 7 3 8, p. p. °उजोव 15 14 5.

उज्जर 14 10 8 [from उद+ज्जर] cf. Hc. I 98 ओज्जर निर्जर.

उज्जिय °3 10 6, °5 13 6° उज्जित.

✓उट्ट [उद+स्था; G. ऊट्टें],

-imper. 2. s. (intensive) उट्ट

10 4 4, pres. part. उट्टन्त 7 8 4,

9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उट्टें 8 9 7; caus. imper. 2. pl. उट्टवहें

15 10 6.

✓उड्ड [उद+डय] fly (G. ऊड्डें);

-pres. 3. s. उड्ड 1 5 4, 3. pl.

उड्डन्ति 5 11 5, 13 5 5, abs. उड्डें 10 9 8; caus. p. p. °उड्डविय° 2 1 8.

✓उड्डण 14 3 3, 18 5 8° [D. 1 155

ओड्डण=उत्तरिय] upper garment,

(G. ओड्डें, ओडणी).

उड्डकिय 17 13 7 [from उद+डौक] अपगता?

उगाइ 1 3 6 उगादि.

✓उण्ड 17 6 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet

like missile?

उण्णविय° 2 14 9a उण्णमित.

उण्णय 12 12 8 उण्ण enl.

✓उत्थर (भा+क्रम्) attack, confront

(in battle),

-imper. 2. pl. उत्थरहें 12 9 3

abs. उत्थरें 9 9 9a, 15 7 8, 18 2

9a, 17 4 1a; p. p. उत्थरिय 7 5 1,

15 5 2, enl. उत्थरिय 17 17 10a.

✓उत्थल [from उद्+थल, *Pāṭala-ccā* gives उत्थलिभ=उच्छलिभ] be thrown upwards (a. उत्थलुं get displaced violently);

-pres. part. enl. उत्थलन्तय 17 3 5, p. p. उत्थलिय 1 3 13, 2 15 9a, enl. 11 8 9b.

उत्त-पउत्तिय 12 9 10b [उत्त+प्र-उत्ति enl.] repatee.

°उत्तारय 1 1 1 उत्तारक.

उत्तिम 2 14 4 उत्तम (a. dial. ओल्लम).

उद्ण्ड° 3 3 6.

उद्दन्तुर 6 7 6 [उद्दन्तुर] having projecting teeth.

✓उद्दाल (आ+छिद् Hc. IV 125) snatch away;

-imper. 2. pl. उद्दालहौ 7 4 7; abs. उद्दालेवि 9 6 5.

✓उद्दहय 7 11 9b gl. विनष्ट (cf. ओद्दहय).

°उद्दरण 13 6 2 उद्दारक.

उद्दाहय 15 1 5, enl. उद्दाहयय 8 3 9b उद्दावित.

✓उद्दूय [उद्+धू] waive;

-pres. part. °उद्दूयमाण 1 7 5, p. p. उद्दूय 2 11 9a (cf. पवणुद्दूय Mp. 9 24 10)

उद्दूलिय 2 13 5, 17 1 10a उद्दूलित covered with dust.

उपगार 12 11 4 उपकार.

✓उप्पय [उत्+पत्] leap, fly;

-abs. उप्पएवि 17 8 9, 16 14 8, 18 11 9b, 19 7 11b, उप्पएवि 15 5 9b.

उप्पज [उत्+पज्; a. उपजहुं],

-pres. 3. s. उप्पजइ 1 12 4, 5 1 5; abs. उप्पजेवि 6 3 6; p. p. enl. उप्पज्जय 2 1 1.

उप्परि 1 3 3, 2 3 4, 3 1 13b, 12 11 9a, 13 1 10a, 14 5 6, 19 11 4 उपरि.

उपल्लान (from उद्+पल्लान्) dismount

-abs. उप्पल्लेवि 5 4 5.

✓उप्पाय (उद्+पादय्);

-pres. 1. s. उप्पायसि 6 11 3; 3. s. उप्पायइ 1 14 4, 12 12 8; p. p. 143 12b, (f. pl.) उप्पाइउ (for उप्पाइयउ) 1 10 1.

✓उप्पाड [उद्+पादय्; cf. a. उपाडुं lift, carry] uproot;

-pres. part. उप्पाडन्त 9 3 9a; abs. उप्पाडेवि 8 9 2; p. p. उप्पाडिय 7 11 5

°उप्पील 13 6 3 [D. 1 126] संघात.

✓उप्पम [from ऊर्ध्व] raise; set up

-imper. 2. pl. उप्पमहौ 19 3 9; abs. उप्पमेवि 10 10 9b; p. p. उप्पमिय 1 7 8, 2 4 6.

°उप्पमड 4 8 5 [उद्भट] formidable.

उप्पिण्ण° 17 16 1a [उद्भिन्न] रोमाञ्चित.

उप्पय 4 7 10 b°, 12 1 1, 1 7 1a°

उप्पयचारि 11 4 2 gl. गिरिचारी समभूमि-चारी वा.

उप्पमणदुप्पमण 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b

उप्पमणोदुप्पमणस् despondent (cf. a. आमणदुप्पमणं).

°उप्पमाहय 6 4 2°, 18 8 6 [उप्पमाय enl.]

anxiety, longing (Mp. 27 23 11 gl. ओप्पमाहिय=उत्कण्ठित).

✓उप्पमील [उद्+मील] become visible, appear,

-pres. part. उप्पमीलन्त 14 5 9a; p. p. °उप्पमीलिय 9 5 4.

✓उप्पमूल [उद्+मूलय्] uproot;

-abs. उप्पमूलेवि 13 3 10 b.

उप्पमोहि 2 10 4 [उप्पमोहित] become free from delusion.

उरय 10 12 4 उरग, gl. सर्प.

उरस 10 11 8 उरस्

उर्रे उर्रे (for ओर्रे ओर्रे) 17 14 2 ओरे ओरे (a. ओरे ओरे).

उहलिय 20 6 1 [Hc. IV 36] उन्नमित raised (a. उहलुं throw up in the air).

°उल्लाव 13 9 4 (i)?-(ii) [उल्लाप] conversation.

✓ उल्लुक् (Hc. IV 116 उल्लुक्=णिलुक्=नि+ली) hide;

-pres. 3. s. उल्लुक्इ 15 3 9; imper. 2. pl. उल्लुक्हो 14 5 4.

✓ उल्लोल [उल्ल+लुल] undulate, roll; -pres. 3. s. उल्लोलइ 14 3 4.

✓ उल्लाव (निर्वपय्) extinguish, -pres. 3 s. उल्लावमि 20 9 3; p. p. enl. उल्लावियय 17 14 9a (cf. g. ओलवयुं, होलवयुं).

उपयार 12 11 4, 19 1 5, 19 8 7 उपकार.

✓ उपमिज [from उपमीय्] be compared;

-pres. 2. s. उपमिजहि 2 6 9; pres. 3 s. उपमिजइ 1 6 1, 11 10 8.

उवरि °2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, °11 5 2, 11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, °14 7 9a, 19 3 2; उवरि 17 8 10b उपरि.

उवर 1 10 3; 2 11 5, 12 3 5, 13 4 5. उवर.

उवरिडिय f. 4 9 9a [Hc. II 163] उपरितना.

उववयाण 16 5 4 [उपप्रदान] दान (second of the four उपयस).

उवसमिय 18 1 9b उपसमित.

उवसोवणि 2 2 7 उपखापिनी soporific charm.

उवसोह 6 3 4 [उपशोभा] adornment.

उवहि 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3 8° उदधि.

उव्वरिय 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. D. 1 132 उव्वरिअ=अधिक, अनीप्सित) अवशिष्ट.

✓ उव्वह [उव्व+वह];

-pres. 3 s. उव्वहइ 11 5 9b, 13 10 9; p. 3 pl. उव्वहन्ति 1 10 6.

✓ उव्वेड [उव्व+वेड्] free from a siege,

-abs. उव्वेडेवि 18, 10 4; caus. p. p. enl. उव्वेडामियय 20 7 9a

✓ उव्वेड [उव्व+वेड्; PSM.] move quickly;

-abs. उव्वेडेवि 6 2 4.

उव्वेडिय 2 4 5 प्रसारित.

उव्वे° 4 11 6 उभय.

उड्ड 7 3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.

ऊ

✓ ऊसार [उत्+सारय्];

-abs. ऊसारैवि 16 8 6.

ऊड्ड 7 3 5 that one.

ए

✓ ए (इ) go;

-pres. 3 pl. एन्ति 5 12 5; imper. 2 s. एहि 7 9 1, pres. part. एन्त 6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl. इन्तय 8 9 7.

एय 17 7 2, ऐय 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16 15 6 एतद् (g. ए).

एकयल 14 11 6 एक-कला.

एकत्तेह 18 4 3 एकतः (cf. Hc. IV 420 एतहे=इतः) at one place, on one side.

एकमण 12 12 9 एकमनसु.

एकमेक 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (Hc. III 1) एकैक one another. (g. एकमेक).

एकल्लय 20 6 9a [एक+ल्लक] एकालिन, f. एकल्लिय 19 18 5 (g. एकल्ले, एकली).

एकवार 18 8 9b एक-वार once (g. एकवार). cf. एकएँ वारएँ 14 8 9b once.

एकसि 2 14 1 (Hc. IV 428) [एकय.] सकृन्.

एकेक 15 2 3, enl. एकेकय 8 12 9b एकैक (g. एकेक) each one.

एत्तडय 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2, f. एत्तडिय 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16 9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.

एत्तेह 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8 1, 18 3 4 [Hc. IV 420] (always with वि) इत. now here, equivalent to एत्थन्तरे=अत्रान्तरे.

- एत्ति 7-9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9 $\alpha$ , 12 7 2, 12 7 9b, 15 11.9b, 15-12 9b [Hc. II 157] इत्यत.
- एत्ति 10 1 7 इदानीम्.
- एत्थु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अत्र.
- एत्थन्ते (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at this juncture.
- एम् 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (p. s. have mostly एम्) [Hc. IV 401, 418] इत्यम् एवम्, (g. एम्).-एम् वि 9 11 9 $\alpha$ .
- एवद् 3 9 4, 18 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV 408 एवद्, from ए+वद् big] एतावत् (g. एवद्).
- एवहि (variant एम्हि) 1 12 7, 2 8 4, 3 8 10 $\alpha$  etc. [Hc. IV 420] इदानीम्.
- एवहि वि 5 8 2.
- एहु 19 7 5, enl. एह 16 12 4, एह 15 10 5, एहु 15 11 9 $\alpha$ , 16 5 10, 16 8 8b [cf. Hc. IV 362] एषः (g. ए).
- ओ
- ✓ओम् [अव+तृ] get down;  
-abs. ओम्नेवि 19 8 10 $\alpha$ , 19 9 9;  
caus. p. p. ओम्नारिय 19 2 10 $\alpha$ .
- ✓ओम्नारिय 3 6 1 $\alpha$  [from अव+क्षृ] enl. निक्षर.
- ✓ओम्नारिय(?) 17 17 4 विनष्ट(?) cf. उद्धत्य.
- ✓ओम्नार (अव+लम्) fall down;  
-pres. part. ओम्नारन्त्य 17 15 4;  
p. p. ओम्नार 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओम्नारि=अधःपातित Mp. 7 5 12]
- ✓ओम्नार [अव+नामय्] bend down;  
-abs. ओम्नारि 9 11 7; p. p. ओम्नारि 3 7 7.
- ✓ओम्नार (अव+रुध्; रुध्=रुध्, Hc. IV 218).  
-abs. ओम्नारि 9 9 9 $\alpha$ .
- ओम्ने 10 8 7 ओम्ने Ho' gl. सम समुद्यम्.
- ✓ओम्नार (सेव्) serve;  
-pres. 3. s. ओम्नारि 7 6 5.
- ओम्नार 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.
- ओम्नारि 4 12 8 अवलम्नित.
- ओम्नार 4 8 8 आर्द्र;
- ओम्नारि 11 8 3, 14 8 7 आर्द्रित.
- ✓ओम्नार [उप+वल्ग] आ+कम् (PSM; cf. Pāṇ. सत्यरिओवगिगाई अकन्तं);  
-abs. ओम्नारि 4 11 3.
- ओम्नारि 4 6 10 f. औषधि.
- ✓ओम्नारिणाय [उत्सर्पय्] talk in sleep;  
-pres. 3. s. ओम्नारिणाय 17 15 3.
- ✓ओम्नार (अप+च).  
-pres. 3. s. ओम्नारि 8 3 6; imper. 2. s. ओम्नारि 18 10 8;  
-caus. ओम्नारि (अप+सारय्);  
-imper 2. s. ओम्नारि 13 2 9; abs. ओम्नारिणाय 20 4 3; p. p. ओम्नारि 4 9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4 (cf. g. ओम्नारि diminish).
- ओम्नारि 10 6 8 $\alpha$  उपसर्पिणी sleep charm -
- ओम्नारि 1 13 6 ओषधि.
- ✓ओम्नार (cf. g. ओम्नार f. ebb) diminish;  
-pres. part. enl. ओम्नारन्त्य 17 3 4.
- ✓ओम्नार [cf. d. 1 166 ओम्नार अपचत] move away. -  
-p. p. ओम्नारि 4 10 9 $\alpha$ .
- ओम्नारि 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic animal (cf. उद्गर mentioned along with स्य, सुन्दर, कच्छप and मकर)= जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 9 11.
- ओम्नारि 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+कुञ्ज] म्लान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), विनष्ट (cf. d. 1 157 ओम्नार=विनष्ट, अवगत).
- ओम्नारि 11 1 8, 11 13 6 अभिभूत, तिरस्कृत.
- य
- य 9 12 8 च.
- यम्न 18 7 1 चन्द्र.
- यम्न 11 11 6 कला.
- क
- क 2 8 7, 19 4 1b कति.

कश्यप 9 6 5 [cf. Hc. IV कश्यप IV  
422 (1)] कदा.

कश्यपस्य 12 2 7 कपिवंशिक.

कय 6 15 4 कृत.

कड 19 2 3 कः enl.

कड 5 12 9b, 6 3 2, 6 3 7 [Hc. IV  
416] कृतः.

कडहमग 10 1 8 [\*कडुमा+मार्ग] gl.  
दिग्मार्ग.

कयन्त 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कृतान्त.

कयावि 4 3 3 कदापि.

ककर 8 10 8 [कर्कर] पर्वतशिखर (Mp.  
gl. 31 25 7).

\*कक्ल 16 15 3 कक्ष flank.

कक्लड 13 8 4 gl. कर्कश violent.

कच्छ 4 11 2 कक्षा loin cloth (G. कच्छ,  
काछी).

\*कज्जे 12 5 5 कार्यै for the sake of.

\*कज्जण 1 5 8 कज्जन.

ककुय 4 7 10a ककु कuirass.

\*कक्षय 18 6 1 कज्ज enl. lotus.

कट्टिय-धर 3 5 10 [काष्ठिका+धर] staff-  
bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 यष्टिधर)  
(cf. G. काठी).

कट्टिय-वाल 3 6 9 [\*काष्ठिका+वाल] staff-  
bearer.

✕ कडउल्ला 14 5 7 [कटक+उल्लय contra-  
cted] bracelet (cf. G. कडुल्ल).

\*कडय 7 1 2 कटक ridge.

\*कडप 13 6 1a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13]  
निकर (G. कडपलो).

\*कडिसरय 13 6 3 [कटि+सर enl.] कटिस्त्र.

कडुं 12 7 1 कडुक (G. कडुल्ल).

कडुआविय 11 12 5 (quali, साहण)  
प्रहंत, पीडित, पराभूत (PSM.).

✓ कडु [probably from कृष्ट] pull,  
draw out (G. काडुल्ल),

-pres. 1. s. कडुलि 15 2 7; pres.

part. f. कडुन्तिय 18 10 9a; abs.

कडुंवि 5 10 8; p. p. enl. कडुयय  
14 13 9a.

✓ कण [कणै; G. कणै] groan;

-pres. 3. s. कणइ 1 5 3.

\*कणय 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. वाण.

कणय-दोर 7 2 7 [कनक+दोर] thin  
golden necklace (cf. G. दोरो and  
कन्दोरो).

कणय 7 2 6, 9 4 4, 9 5 1, 9 10 6,  
16 9 8, [कणक] neck ornament  
(G. कंडो), necklace of one str-  
ing (G. कंडी).

कणय 1 4 3 [कणिका] necklace of  
one (or more) string (G. कंडी).

\*कण्डुय 19 7 10 कण्डुयित.

\*कण्डुयण 2 12 4 कण्डुयन.

कण्णारिय 19 14 2 [from कर्ण+आर]   
goaded near the ears (cf. आरोहें  
कवारिड गड्ढु Bh. 2 5 5 where  
Gune renders it by कर्णयोः अनुशेन  
प्रेरितः; PSM, wrongly विभूषितः).

कण्णजाड 16 8 3 कर्णजापः whispering  
in the ear; tale-bearing.

कण्णदाण 6 3 9a कन्यादान.

\*कण्णिण 4 5 6; 17 6 3 कर्णिका kind  
of arrow with an ear-shaped  
top.

\*कत्तरी 4 11 4 a term of duelling.  
(With this line compare Bh. 2  
2 7 मल्ल-जुञ्ज-आवागमन-सखइ, दोक्कर-कतरि  
करण-पववइ; most of these terms  
are given by Jacobi with a  
query).

कत्यइ 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कत्य-वि 13  
5 2, 3, 17 13 1a कुत्रापि.

✓ कन्द (कन्द), bewail, cry;

-pres. 3. s. कन्दइ 8 2 9b; pres.  
part. कन्दन्त 9 10 2, 11 9 5, f.  
enl. कन्दन्तिय 19 5 10a;

-agentive कन्दावण 9 6 9b.

\*कन्दल 7 1 5 shoot.

कन्दुल-खण 16 2 3 कन्दुकक्षण game of  
ball.

कन्दोष्टं 1 13 8 [ D. 2 9 ] नीलोत्पल.

कन्धर 11 6 8.

कप्य 4 4 9b, 8 2 3, 8 4 4, 18 9 9a

[ कल्प ] कर tribute (Mp. 39 6 1b  
gl. कप्यु करः दण्डो वा).

√कप्य out (G. कापयँ);

-pass. pres. 3. s. कप्यिज् 18 8  
7; p. p. कपिय 4 8 3.

कपरिय 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 8 cut  
(from √कपर=√कप्य extended  
with २; cf. D. 2 20 कपरिञं दारितम्).

कपिणु 16 9 9 कृत्वा, gl. कथयित्वा (cf.  
Kramadisa'svara's *Saṅkṣipta-  
sāra* 5 59 कृपि; *Vasudevahindī*  
I, p. 28, l. 1. कपि).

कम° 1 13 9b, 17 12 8 कम step;

-कम-मुखण° 1 6 3 कममोचन (1) tak-  
ing steps, (2) swerving from  
tradition (?).

√कम (कम्) cross;

-pres. 3. s. कमइ 12 6 8; abs.  
कमेपिणु 2 3 7.

कमलायर 2 1 9b कमलाकर.

√कम्प [ कम्प; G. काँपयँ ];

-pres. 3. pl. कम्पन्ति 1 4 4; pres.  
part. कम्पन्त 1 3 14b, enl. 8 3 3;  
-agentive कम्पावण 13 9 2, 15 1b;  
-कम्पावणसील 20 9 9b.

कम्मन्त 3 13 6 [ कर्मान्त given by MW.  
as occurring in the present  
sense in lexicons only ] tilled  
or cultivated ground.

कम्मारय 2 10 2 [ कर्मकार enl. ] ser-  
vant.

√कर [ कृ; G. करयँ ];

-pres. 1. s. करसि 1 3 9, 2 9 2,  
4 4 4, 13 8 8, 2. s. करहि 5 16  
5, करेहि 20 11 4, 3. s. करइ 2 9 3,  
2 10 3, 4 5 9a, 9 4 4, करेइ 4 12  
6, 11 6 2, 16 14 2; 3, pl. करन्ति  
6 14 9a; imper. 2. s. करे 4 3 2,

6 16 8, 7 12 6, 8 4 4, 9 2 6, 9

10 5, 9 10 7, 12 10 9b, 15 5 6,

19 1 10b, 19 8 3, 19 15 6, करि

12 10 9b, 2. pl. करहु 4 3 3, 4 5

2, 5 10 7, 16 11 3, 19 3 8, 3. s.

करउ 17 18 4, करेउ 5 13 2, 17 18

7, 3. pl. करन्तु 12 4 7; fut. 1. pl.

करेसहुँ 3 6 11a, 2. pl. करेसहौं 12

8 9b, 3. s. करेसइ 16 8 5; pres.

part. करन्त 2 1 9a, 3 2 4, 3 7 8,

14 6 1, enl. 4 1 9a, 6 1-1, 8

1a, 17 4 10b; f. करन्ति 7 3 8, 14

7, enl. करन्तिय 9 8 4; abs. करैवि 2

7 6, 4 12 7, 5 7 7, 6 13 3, 10

7 1, 12 1 3, करेवि 1 8 1, 3 12 2,

4 11 5, 5 5 8, 7 10 1, 9 11 3,

10 8 3, 16 9 7, करैपिणु 2 14 8,

2 15 3, 5 3 2, 8 7 3, 10 8 9,

11 11 8, 14 9 1, 19 12 1b,

करेविणु 15 15 7; कपिणु see s. v.-

pot. part. करेवी 9 6 9b, 20 1 7;

-pass. pres. 3. s. किज् 13 11 10,

15 7 9a; p. p. कय 1 16 10, किय

11 1 7°, (enl.) 4 1a; -caus.

agentive करावण 18 1 2.

करण 4 11 4; 11 6 4 tactical move  
in duelling or subduing an  
elephant. See कत्तरी.

करयलगा 1 9 1 करतलाज.

√करकर (onom.) caw;

-pres. 3. s. करकरइ 8 2 9b.

किरगा 1 5 2 कराग्र (Dingal कगो  
hand).

करन्विय °12 6 6, enl. करन्विय 11 7

9a [ करन्वित ] व्याप्त.

करपहर° 4 7 5 [ करप्रहार ] करकट्टि.

करि° 8 5 6.

कल्यण्डि 14 12 7 [ कलकठी; cf. D. 2 30 ]

कोकिला.

कलम 1 4 2.



- कलमलय 12 12 8, Mp, 36 2 6, gl. काणकखट्ठ 2 12 8 [काण+√इक्ष्] looks sideways.  
 ईर्ष्याजनित-वेद.  
 कलुणय 9 10 2 कलण enl.  
 कल्लु 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कल्ले (enl.) to morrow (G. काल्य).  
 °कल्लोल 11 14 6 f., कल्लोल 1 2 5.  
 °कवय° 4 7 10a कवच.  
 कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16 6 3 [of Pali को-पन, कि-पन, Hc. IV 367] किम् (G. कवण, कोण).  
 कवन्ध 8 3 4 कवन्ध.  
 क वि 1 2 4 कापि.  
 कस° 9 10 3 कशा whip.  
 कसण °11 10 7, 14 7 7 कृण.  
 ✓कह [कथ; G. कहँ];  
 -pres. 1. s. कहमि, 12 1 6, 3. s. कहइ 3 11 1a, imper. 2 s. कहँ 1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4, 5; 2. pl. कहहु 4 1 9b, कहहँ 19 4 9a, कहहँ कहहँ 12 1b, pres. part. (enl.) कहन्ता 3 7 9, 19 18 10a, -pass. pres. 3. s. कहिजइ 19 10 1b; p. p. कहिय 1 12 8, 4 3 5, 4 5 8.  
 कह 1 10 5 कथम्;  
 -कह व 4 2 9a, कथम्+इव.  
 -कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कथम्+अपि  
 -कह वि कह वि 17 8 8.  
 कहकहन्ती 9 12 1 (onom.) whizzing.  
 °कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक.  
 कहँ 1 10 3 कुत्र,  
 -कहि-मि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in some place, 12 2 3 somehow.  
 काहँ 11 13 3 किम्.  
 कहु 17 5 10 कथम्.  
 काळसाय 2 11 8 कायोत्सर्ग.  
 कायम्बरि° 14 6 4 कादम्बरी wine.  
 कागणि° 4 6 11b [काकिणी] रत्नविशेष.  
 काणि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. कैर (°).  
 काणेरसख 2 12 8 [काण+√इक्ष्] looks sideways.  
 कापुरिस 2 13 2 कापुरस.  
 कामसत्थ 4 1 2 कामसाध.  
 कारणे 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11 कारणे for the sake of.  
 कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [D. 2 27; really an °इम derivation from √कृ] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) insincere.  
 काल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.  
 °काल-चक्र° 3 1 1a कालचक्र.  
 °कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's noose or an inauspicious astrological conjunction.  
 °काव 1 1 19b काव्य.  
 किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 किं वा? किल?  
 किण 18 4 8 किम्.  
 किण 11 1 2, किण 19 17 11b किं तु.  
 किण 14 8 6 किं न.  
 किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b, 12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल] यावत् just as; about to, as if.  
 किरिय 11 7 1 किया.  
 ✓किलकिल (onom.) chirp  
 -pres. 3 s. किलकिलइ 1 5 7 (cf. G. किलकिलाट chirrup).  
 °किलन्तव 20 10 6 क्लान्त enl.  
 °किलामिय 19 6 6 क्लान्त  
 किलित्त 13 3 2 [क्लृप्त] रचित.  
 किलेस 9 10 9b, °19 6 9 क्लेश.  
 किललय° 3 3 3.  
 किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [Hc. IV. 401] कथम्.  
 ✓कील (कोइ);  
 -pres part. कीलन्त 2 8 1.  
 °कील 5 1 7, 15 7 8 कीडा.  
 कीलाल 19 7 8, °20 6 5 blood.  
 कुहय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कुपित.

- क्यारि 8 5 3 (?).  
 कुञ्चि<sup>०</sup> 13 6 7 कुञ्चित.  
 कुट्टणि 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुट्टिनी.  
 °कुट्टङ्ग 3 1 4 [D. 2 37 लताग्रह; lexical  
 कुट्टङ्गक, कुट्टङ्गक] bower, thicket.  
 कुट्टुवि 15 2 5 कुट्टुविन् farmer? (cf.  
 G. कणवी).  
 कुटार<sup>०</sup> 16 4 2 कुटार.  
 कुट्टे see under √ लग्.  
 कुट्ट 16 10 1 कुट्ट.  
 कुत्तिमल्ल 14 3 6 [कुम्भ+°इल्ल] कुम्भवत्.  
 कुम्भ 1 10 2 कूर्मे tortoise (also the  
 tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)  
 कुम्भायारय 15 9 10b कूर्माकार enl.  
 कुम्भागार 13 6 10b कूर्माकार.  
 कुलउत्ती 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl. कुल-  
 उत्तिय 12 2 10b [कुलपुत्री] कुलीना स्त्री.  
 कुलवट्ट 4 9 9b कुलवट्ट.  
 कुल-पावय 8 7 1 कुलपावक.  
 कुलहर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुलगृह]  
 father's house (as against fat-  
 her-in-law's house).  
 कुललयणयणी 20 11 9a कुललय-नयना.  
 कुल्लि 16 10 8b.  
 कुसुमा<sup>०</sup> 14 2 5 कुसुम enl.  
 कुसुम्भ 4 8 8, enl. 17 2 5 (G. कसुम्भो).  
 कुहर 1 2 1 [कु-हर] gl. पर्वत  
 कुहिणि 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D. 2 62] रथा  
 street, road (Mp. 9 23 11).  
 कूर-मड 19 2 5 ruthless warrior  
 कूरमड  
 कूर-वीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.  
 कृवार 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help  
 (cf. Bh. 8 14 1).  
 °केजर<sup>०</sup> 9 8 9a केयूर.  
 केत्तदय 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9  
 कियत्.  
 केत्तिय 11 10 8, 18 6 5, 20 9 4 [Hc.  
 II 157] कियत्.  
 केत्तु 10 1 4 [Hc. III 405] कुत्र.  
 केम 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc.  
 IV 401] कयम् (G. केम);  
 -केम वि 15 14 3.  
 केर 4 3 2, 4 3 8, 9b, °15 15 9a सेवा  
 केरय [Hc. IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a,  
 13 2 10b, 14 7 8, °19 2 9, 19 3  
 1b, °20 3 10b, 20 5 4, केरि °1 9  
 9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 6 9a, °20 4  
 4 genitive postposition (G. केरें).  
 केव 16 12 8 कयम्.  
 केवल्ल 1 13 6 केवल्लम् (G. केवल्ल).  
 °केसरि 17 11 6 केसरिन्.  
 केदय 16 1 2 [Hc. IV 402] कीदृश.  
 केयिय f. 16 1 2.  
 कोइ 5 13 9a कोइपि (G. को, कोइ).  
 कोउहल्ल 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कोउहल्ल 5 5 1  
 कुपहल्ल.  
 √कोक्क [Hc. 4 76] व्याह call;  
 -pres. part. कोक्कन्त 3 5 8, 4 7  
 10b; p. p. कोक्किय 2 9 5, 15 4 7,  
 16 8 1, abs. कोक्कवेवि 19 1 6,  
 कोक्कवेवि 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कोक्कवे-  
 प्पिण्ण 20 11 3; -caus. p. p. कोक्का-  
 विय 9 2 8.  
 कोकय 13 11 11b inviter.  
 °कोञ्ज 3 5 5 क्रौञ्च.  
 कोट्टय 1 8 7 कोट्ट enl. (G. कोटो).  
 कोडाकोटि 2 10 5 [°कोडाकोटि] one  
 crore multiplied by one crore.  
 कोड्डावणय 6 7 8 [enl. agent from  
 caus. from कोट्ट=कौटुक (D. 2 33,  
 Hc. 4 422 (9))] कौटुकोत्पादक (G.  
 कोडामण्णें)  
 कोट्टमिय 14 11 8 [cf. PSM कोट्टमिय,  
 Hc. IV 168 कोट्टम=रम्] डुरत्.  
 °कोन्त<sup>०</sup> 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुन्त.  
 ल  
 लय 19 12 10b लय;  
 -°लयगारय 5 1 5, °लयगारा 8 10 5,  
 लयगरि f. 4 5 9a लयनारक (cf. Mp.  
 लयगारउ 9 15 17).

- खयर 18 3 3 [ खचर ] खेचर.  
 खयाल 13 4 8 gl. पर्वत-गर्तो (cf. Bh. 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket').  
 खगडड 17 15 8 पञ्च-मुट.  
 ✓ खव draw back, pull back;  
 -pres. 3. s. खवेइ 3 12 5; abs. खवेनि 3 7 3; p. p. खविय 17 17 3 (cf. ग. खंचाहुँ hesitate).  
 खढहार 5 7 1 [D. 2 67 खंढं तृणम्] तृणभार haystack (ग. खड, भारे).  
 ✓ खण (खन्, ग. खणहुँ);  
 -pres. 1. s. खणमि 15 2 6; imper. 2. pl. खणहौं 7 4 7; pres. part. खणन्त 12 8 5.  
 खणें 17 1 10α क्षणे in a trice.  
 खणें खें खणें 9 10 3 now and again.  
 खणहें 4 10 1, 15 8 3 क्षणाधेन.  
 खणखणकरन्त 13 7 3 (onom.) tinkling.  
 °खण्ड° 17 13 10b [खण्ड] खण्डशर्करा (ग. खौड f. sugar).  
 ✓ खण्ड -abs. खण्डेंनि खण्डेंनि 11 1 7.  
 खत्त 10 12 1, 17 5 2 क्षात्रम्.  
 खद्वय 17 13 9 [D. 2 67 enl.] शुक्त (ग. खाहुँ).  
 खन्धावार 4 2 9b, 14 11 2 स्तम्भावार  
 खन्ति 4 2 9α धान्ति.  
 ✓ खम (धम);  
 -opt. 2. s. खमेजहि 19 2 10b, 19 14 4; caus. pres. 3. s. खमावइ 4 14 3, p. p. खमाविय 19 14 1b, enl. खम्मवियय 19 6 8.  
 खम्भ °1 16 2°, 7 5 4, °19 14 3 [Ved. स्तम्भ prop, support, pillar] pillar (ग. खौभो supporting pillar).  
 ✓ खल [खल] falter;  
 -pres. 3. s. खलइ 14 3 4; pres. part. °खलन्त 17 13 3; p. p. खलिय 7 7 5.

- खलहुल 13 5 2 (onom.) झुञ्च shaky (cf. ग. खल्लहुँ become infirm or dilapidate).  
 खल 11 11 9b.  
 ✓ खा [खाइ, ग. खाहुँ];  
 -pres. 3. s. खाइ 19 3 2; -caus. p. p. (enl.) खानियय 9 11 2.  
 खाण 2 8 4 खादन.  
 खानियय see खा.  
 खारिय 6 1 9, 8 6 7 क्षारित embittered, provoked, exasperated (see. Bh. s. r.)  
 ✓ खिज [खिइ cf. ग. खीजहुँ to get angry];  
 -pres. 3. s. खिजइ 18 9 3.  
 खीण° 3 1α क्षीण.  
 खीर 2 5 8 क्षीर.  
 खीलिय 13 1 3 क्रीलित confined.  
 खुज° 8 1 6 कुञ्ज.  
 ✓ खुड (=गुड, Hc. IV 116 खण्ड);  
 -abs. खुडेंनि 16 7 2, p. p. खुडिय° 17 12 5, enl. खुडियय 13 10 10α.  
 खुत्त 14 7 9b (D. 2 74) निमग्न (ग. छैतहुँ get embedded).  
 ✓ खुप्प (मस्ज, Hc. 4 101; ग. छैपहुँ),  
 -pres. 3. pl. खुप्पन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. enl. खुप्पन्तय 20 10 5.  
 खुरप्प 11 11 7, 15 5 3 खुरप्प sharp-edged arrow.  
 खुरप्प 17 6 4 see खुरप्प.  
 खुदिय 15 4 6 झुञ्च.  
 खेव 10 10 7, 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [क्षेप] कालक्षेप delay;  
 -ग किड खेड did not wait any more, acted promptly; विण खेवें immediately.  
 खेड 6 7 1, 9 8 4, 18 4 7 [Hc. II 174, IV 168 खेड=रम्] क्रीडा sport.  
 खेदिय 20 7 6 [खेदित; from ✓ खिइ (Dhātupāṭha) 'terrify, alarm'; cf. PSM. खेडण=पीछे हटना] made to

retreat (cf. g. खेडवहुँ-unhinge, dislocate).

खेरी 13 10 9 gl. क्लृप्तता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mr. 8 1 11 gl. वैर, but here we have वैरखेरी).

✓ खेल=कीड (g. खेलहुँ).

-pres. part. खेलन्त 9 4 1.

खोणि 5 10 9a, 13 4 8 क्षोणी.

खोछ 13 4 8 rsm. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. अतीव गाढम्.

ग

गय 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f.

गदय 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.

गय° 9 9 8 [गद] disease, sickness.

गय° 11 8 5 गदा.

गयणह 17 2 6?

गयवह 14 2 8 (गतपातिका) प्रोषितभर्तृका, विधवा.

गगगर 13 8 7 गद्गद.

✓ गज [गर्ज] roar, make empty noise (g. गाजहुँ);

-pres. 2. s. गजहि 20 9 4, 3. s.

गजह 1 5 7, 3 3 7; pres. part. f.

गजन्ति 15 14 9a; abs. गर्जेवि 10 10

8b, गजेवि 9 9 9a.

गजणा 11 3 5 गर्जना.

गजोद्विग 17 11 10a; 20 10 8° [D. 2

100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजुल=उल्लू) रोमाहित.

✓ गण [गण; G. गणहुँ];

-pres. 2. s. गणहि 9 10 4, 3. s.

गणह 4 5 8, 15 11 7.

गणियारि 5 14 7, 7 3 3, 7 8-10a,

19 17 8 gl. हस्तिनी cow-elephant.

गण्डिवाल° 14 2 5 [गण्डिवाल] gl. भंडार-

पलक i. e. भाण्डागारपालक.

गण्डवास 13 12 7 [गण्डपार्श्व] surface

of the cheeks.

गण्ट 3 5 5 rhinoceros.

गण्ट° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गणना (cf.

Bh. 2 28;=परिज्ञान Mp. 9 8 12).

3

गन्तरक्ख 16 15 4 [\*गन्तरक्ष] body-guard.

गन्दुय 18 3 6 (vl. गे°) कन्दुक.

गन्धार° 13 9 9 गान्धार the third primary note of music.

गन्धुकड 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [गन्धोत्कट] highly fragrant.

गन्धेसर 3 10 2 गर्भेश्वर sovereign by birth; गन्धेसरि f. 19 6 5 gl. अति-कोमलाङ्गी born in a royal family.

✓ गम [गम्],

-abs. गम्पि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7,

15 9 5, गम्पिण 1 15 9b, 6 15 8,

10 6 1.

गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.

गमय 5 15 2 [गमक] बोधक giver of knowledge.

गमण 18 10 3 गमन.

गमणमण 6 4 2, गवर्णमणय 3 6 1b गन्तुमनस्.

गम्भीरत्तण 4 6 8 गम्भीरत्व.

✓ गरह [गर्ह] censure;

-pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5; p. p.

गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8.

गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हण self-censure, repentance.

गरुज 16 6 4, 16 13 9b, enl. 1 13 7 गुरु.

गरुयार 15 9 10b गुरुतर.

✓ गल [गल] get reduced, pass, fall (g. गलहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गलह 4 5 5; pres.

part. enl. गलन्तय 2 7 9a; abs.

गल्लेवि 14 7 7.

✓ गलगज [गल+गज] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);

-pres. 3. s. गलगजह 17 10 3;

pres. part. enl. गलगजन्तय 3 6 6;

abs. गलगज्जेवि 20 3 6; p. p. गलग-

जिय 20 5 7.

गवक्षय 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl.

✓ गविष्ट [denom. from \*गविष्ट=गवेवित]  
search;

-imper. 3. s. गविष्ट 3 11 10a.

✓ गवेस [ गवेस् ] search;

-pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres.

3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2, 14 1b; imp-

per. 2. pl. गवेसहों 12 8 9a, 14 9

9a; pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9.

गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाई 19

17 3 गवेसक.

गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some  
evilspirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).

गहकल्लो 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86)

gl. ग्रहवैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्लो=

राहु; cf. also Mw. s. v.)

गहण 12 6 9 in the usage कवण गहण

'what does he count for?'; 20

11 4 destiny (?).

गहिर 1 5 3 गसीर.

✓ गा [ गै; G. गाहें ];

-pres. 3. s. गाह 7 10 7.

✓ गा [ गै-गाय् ];

-pres. 3. s. गायइ 1 5 8, 1 14 4,

14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp-

per. 3. s. गायउ 17 18 5; pres.

part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.

गीय 19 9 1b.

गायण 8 1 7 गायक ?

गास 13 9 8 ग्राम group of tones,

gramut.

गामिय 1 1 3 गामिय enl.

गामेह-भास 1 3 11 आभीण-भाषा.

गिह 17 18 8 ग्रह (G. गीह).

गिम्हाल 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.

✓ गिल (गु) swallow (G. गल्लुं);

-pres. 3. s. गिलइ 19 3 2; p. p.

गिलिय 19 8 10b.

गिल् 1 15 1 आर्द्र (M. गीला);

-गिल्गिल्लोय 11 14 6 अतिशय-आर्द्र ?

गीय 19 9 1b गीत song.

गीठ 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,

17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. घृत्, व्याह,

once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.

Original sense-गृहीत. Mp. gl.

4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 खीकृत

(formed analogically-गृहः गृह,

छुहः छुह, गिहः गीठ).

गुह 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [ गुह ] puden-

dum muliebre.

गुण 12 5 11 obligation;

-कवण गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is

the use of, what avails?

गुण्यन्तय 20 10 5 व्याकुल ? in flurry,

fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 संगृह ?

वर-कवी-कलाव-गुण्यन्तय Mp. 7 24 10).

गुरुभर 4 10 9a गुरुतर.

गुरुकी 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वी.

गुरुहर 7 10 8 गुरु-भर heavy load.

गुरुहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [ गुरुभारा ]

गुर्विणी pregnant.

✓ गुलगुल (onom.) grunt;

-abs. गुलगुलेंवि 10 10 9b.

गुलिय f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) खवक olu-

ster ?

गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.

गुहिल 6 5 3 gl. घनम्, but perhaps

=गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्त.

गुहपुरिस 16 1 1 [ गुहपुरिष ] spy.

गेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.

गेज 17 16 8 गैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94

गेजल=गैवेयक), neck ornament.

गेह 6 5 5 गृह.

✓ गेह [ ग्रह-गृहणा; M. घेण ];

-pres. 2. s. गेहहि; abs. गेहेवि 2 11-

6, 17 17 10a.

गेह 1 16 5.

गेवर 1 7 7, 2 2 2° गोपुर gate.

गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुच्छ enl.

गोहृण 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोहृण.

गोषय 18 7 5 गोषय shallow puddle.

गोमय 2 17 2 श्रीखण्ड ? (गोमएण संमज्जण  
rendered by gl. as श्रीखण्डेनार्चनं  
पटकुलेन मर्दनम्)

घ

घङ् 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [Hc. IV 424]  
pleonastic indeclinable.

“घग्घर” 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry  
(of monkeys).

× घग्घरय 13 1 7 [घर्घरक] छुद्रघण्टिका  
small ornamental bell.

✓ घट्ट [ घट्ट suit; G. घट्टुं];  
-pres. 3. s. घट्टइ 15 13 9a.

घट्टिय 5 12 7 [ घट्टित ] movement.  
घट्ट 13 3 9a घट्ट.

✓ घड [ घट्ट];  
-pres. 3. pl. घडन्ति 7 5 3 (uni-  
te); imper. 3. s. घड 1 3 10  
(suit; G. घट्टुं); -caus. abs.  
घडावैनि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घडावुं  
make to fashion).

घड 16 15 1 घडा.

घण 16 11 8 [ घन ] gl. गोलक-पाषाण.

“घण्ट” 2 1 5 घण्टा.

✓ घत्त (=क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);  
-pres. 1. s. घत्तमि 8 10 8, 16 12  
9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

“घत्थय” 6 12 4 घत्त enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b गृह;  
meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G.  
घर).

“घरट्ट” 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 गृहिणी (cf. G. घरणी).  
-घरिणिघर 19 12 2 [ गृहिणीगृह ] wif-  
e's apartments.

✓ घल्ल=क्षिप् (cf. G. घालुं push in);  
p. p. घल्लिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p.  
घालविय 11 9 8.

✓ घवघव (onom.).  
-pres. 3. pl. घवघवन्ति 14 3 2  
roar (used for river-streams).

घवघव-बोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small  
bells) Bh. has घवघवन्त (किङ्किणि  
and रह) and at both these  
places it has reference to the  
sound. So the sense ‘glitzen’  
suggested by Jacobi is in-  
correct.

✓ घाय [ घातय ].

-pot. part. घाएवउ 4 12 3; p. p.  
enl. घाइयउ 6 11 1; pass. pres.  
3. s. घाइजइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11  
6, 10 12 1; pres. part. घाइजन्त  
9 10 3.

घाय 12 1 6 [ घात ] प्रहार (G. घा).

✓ विव ( क्षिप् );

-pres. 1. s. विवमि 13 3 10b, 2. s.  
विवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. विवन्ति 7 2 7;  
fut. 3. s. विवेसइ 7 1 5; abs. विवेप्पिणु  
6 16 9a; p. p. वित्त 16 7 2, 17 7  
10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

✓ घुम्म (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घूमवुं);  
-pres. 3. s. घुम्मइ 1 5 4.

✓ घुल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117);  
-pres. part. घुलन्त 4 8 9a.

घोर 9 12 2.

✓ घोल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घोळवुं);  
-pres. 3. s. घोळइ 14 3 4.

✓ घोस [ घोषय ];

-pres. 3. s. घोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4  
(tell); abs. घोसेप्पिणु 18 4 10a  
(declare).

च

चउग्गुणिय f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणा (G. चोगणी).  
चउदिषु 2 10 9a, चउदिषु 2 16 10  
चतुर्दिशम् (G. चोदश).

चउपासे 3 10 7, चउपासेहिं 20 1 2, चउ-  
पासिउ 7 11 6 चतुर्पादम् (G. चोपास)  
from all the four sides.

चउउम f. 12 10 2 चतुर्भुजा.

चउरङ्ग 16 5 11b चतुरङ्ग chess.

चउरुण 11 4 8b चतुरुन less by four

चउवार 16 11 7 चउवार.

✓चय [खय]; imp. 2. sing. चउ  
7 12 4.

चकी 18 11 4 [चकी] चक्रवाकी.

चकहति 4 14 9b चक्रवर्तिन.

चकय° 18, 11 4 [चक्रक] चक्रवाक.

चहय 14 3 5 (p. 3 1 enl.) चह.

चहकिय 13 12 7 [चर्चाकृत?] मण्डित,

विभूषित [occurs also in Bh. where 'characterized' is the sense guessed by Jacobi. *Saṁdes'arāsaka* 168 com. gives चर्चकियि=अर्चयित्वा].

✓चड (=आ+रुह; Hc. IV 206; G. चडवुं).

-imper. 2. s. चड 19 2 5, 19 15

4; pres. part. चडन्त 3 2 8, f.

चडन्ति 10 3 4; abs. चडैवि 11 3

9a, 16 6 2, चडेपिणु 3 12 6, 10

11 7; p. p. चडिय 2 11 1 enl.

3 8 10a, 15 2 9a;

-caus. pres. 3. s. चडावइ 6 3 9a,

abs. चडावैवि 2 3 1, 2 17 9b, 14

9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p; p.

चडाविय 1 9 1°, 12 1 1.

चडुल 5 3 9a (qualifying दुरज)

restive (cf. Bh. 3 21 10).

चत्त 17 13 1a लय.

चन्द 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र

चन्दमस 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस.

चन्दहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scimitar.

चन्दि 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका.

चन्दिणय n. 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका

(cf. psm. s. v. चण्डिण; G. चण्डरुं

moon-light, star).

चप्प m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed

together.

चप्पिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आक्रान्त (cf.

Hc. IV 395 (6); Bh. s. v. चप्पइ;

G. चण्डरुं).

✓चर [चर; G. चरवुं];

-pres. 3. s. चरइ 1 10 8 (eat);

pres. part. चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise).

चरिमदेह 19 7 3 चरमदेह.

चलणगा 1 5 9b, °1 7 1° चरणाय.

✓चलवल (onom.) writhe (of ser-

pents; cf. G. M. चलवल political

agitation);

-pres. 3. s. चलवलइ 13 4 7.

✓चल [चल, G. चालवुं];

-pres. 3. s. चलइ 19 17 10a.

✓चव (कथ; Hc. IV 2; G. चववुं);

-pres. 3. s. चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4,

15 7 2, 15 12 1; pres. part.

चवन्त 11 14 8, f. enl. चवन्तिय 19

9 4, abs. चवेपिणु 8 11 7; p. p.

चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3

(active sense) उक्तवत्.

✓चव [च्यु];

-abs. चवैवि 8 1 3, चवेपिणु 6 15 6.

चवडण 13 8 1b [cf. Hc. IV 110-

चमड=धुज] crushing onslaught.

चाउल 2 17 3 (p. 3.8) तण्डुल (cf.

H. चावल).

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारमदी

heroism.

चालिय° 1 7 1 चालित.

✓चिन्त [चिन्त];

-pres. 2. s. चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1,

3. s. चिन्तइ 5 2 8; pres. part.

चिन्तन्तहो 3 2 1; abs. चिन्तेपिणु 13 4

(2; p. p. चिन्तिय 4 12 1; -pass.

pres. 3. s. चिन्तिजइ 8 7 4; -caus.

pres. part. चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5; p. p.

चिन्ताविय 2 9 2.

चिन्ता 2 8 9.

चिन्तावण 15 11 5 चिन्तापत्र.

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 9 चिहुर.

चुक् 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8

(cf. Hc. IV 177) अष्ट.

चुण्ण 19 11 8 $\alpha$  चूर्ण powder; चुण्ण चुण्ण  
10 10 4.

चुम्बल 17 12 2 (cf. d. 3.16 चुम्बल)  
शेखर (with our अन्त-चुम्बलो cf.  
Hp. 88 5 3 अन्त-चुम्बल).

✓ चुम्ब [ चुम्ब, G. चुम्बु ];  
-abs. चुम्बे 9 14 9b, 20 3 3.

✓ चूर (चूर्ण, G. चूर्णु; cf. Hc. IV 337);  
-pres. part. चूरन्त 3 7 2, p. p.  
चूरियं 4 8 7.

चैलहर 6 13 11 $\alpha$ , 9 13 7 [ चैलहर ]  
Jain temple.

चेलिय 2 16 3 चेल garment.

✓ चोय [ चोद्य ] urge, impel;  
-abs. चोएवि 15 5 8.

छ

छकारय 1 3 5 पदकारक.

छक्खण्ड° 1 11 8 पदखण्ड.

✓ छज (Hc. IV 100 छुम्, G. छजु);  
-pres. 3. s. छजइ 3 7 10 $\alpha$ , 10  
8 11 $\alpha$ .

छडय 17 18 8 floor-plaster (G. छडो).

छण-चन्द्र 1 3 14b, °यन्द 1 15 3 [ क्षण-  
चन्द्र ] full-moon.

छणवासर 14 12 4 [ क्षणवासर ] festive  
day.

छणछणसद् 11 9 6 (onom.) noise  
produced by a solid object  
while being cooked.

✓ छण्ड, ✓ छड (cf. Hc. IV 91 छड=  
मुच; G. छोडुँ) leave, quit;

-imper. 2. pl. छण्डहो 2 13 4; abs.  
छण्डेवि 11 1 7; p. p. छण्डिय 15 11 3,  
enl. छण्डियय 7 5 9b.

°छणय 14 1 1 छन enl.

°छप्पय 2 1 7 [ पदपद ] भरर.

छल 12 9 7 cleverness [ cf. d. 3 24  
छल्लो=विदग्धः ].

°छाय 3 4 7, 5 4 1, 11 1 8, °छाय° 11  
14 1 छाया;

—°11 13 6 कान्ति.

छारहडि 9 10 7 [ क्षारघटी ] ash pot.  
छित्त 6 13 6, 12 7 4 [ d. 3 27; cf.  
Hc. IV 182 ] स्पृष्ट (cf. Mp. 16  
25 14b).

✓ छिन्द [ छिद्; G. छोडुँ ];  
-pres. 3. pl. छिन्दन्ति 7 14 4, p. p.  
enl. छिणय 15 4 9 $\alpha$ ; pass. pres.  
part. छिजन्त 11 9 6, 17 5 9, (f.)  
छिजन्ती 8 3 1.

छिहर 19 6 5 [ d. 3 28 ] पल्लव (G. छिहर).  
छिन्वर° 1 2 11 flat (esp. nose;  
cf. G. छोडुँ flat-nose).

छुड 8 3 7, 15 14 3 यदि [ Hc. IV  
385, 422 ]; 4 10 5, 10 3 4, 14  
5 2, 15 12 2 क्षीप्र [Hc. IV 401].  
-छुड छुड 2 16 7, 6 2 4, 7 1 1, 10  
1 6, 12 3 9 $\alpha$ , 13 1 10b, 14 7  
9b, 16 4 3 क्रमेण.

-छुड जें छुड 19 6 8, छुड जे छुड 15 1  
6 क्रमेण.

-छुड...छुड 1 3 10, 11 (cf. Mp.  
gl. 2 19 1 यदा यदा).

✓ छुह (क्षिप; Hc. IV 143);  
-pres. 3. s. छुहइ 19 2 2 pres.-  
part. छुहन्त 9 3 9 $\alpha$ ; abs. छुहेवि 12  
3 5, छुहेवि 7 8 3, 18 2 7; p. p.  
छुद 7 14 6, 8 4 5, 17 3 3 छूद 18  
2 2, (f.) छुदी 17 16 9b.

छुह° 11 1 9b, छुहा 6 14 5 सुधा mortar.

छुहलुण्ण° 1 5 9 $\alpha$  सुधा-चूर्ण.

छेय° 1 9 5 छेद; 13 12 3, 16 5 9, 16  
12 7 [ d. 3 38 ] end, limit (G.  
छेद, छेडो end, छेडुँ last).

छेयकाल 6 3 9b छेद-काल.

छेन्डइ 5 13 9b, 5 15 2, [Hc. II 174;  
cf. d. 3 36 छिछओ=जारः ] पुंश्चली.

छोडाविय 11 9 9b, 11 10 4, 13 4 6  
p. p. from caus. of ✓ छोड=मुच)  
नोचिन released (G. छोडाव्यो).



ज  
जइ 1 10 2, 3 यदि;  
-जइ वि 2.14 1 यद्यपि.  
जइयहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b  
(with तइयहुँ) यदा.  
जउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;  
-जउ जउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.  
जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5,  
6, 7 जय.  
जय° 2 6 9 जगत्.  
जय° (for जव?) 9 7 8 जय.  
जयकार 12 6 1;  
-जयजयकार 3 7 8.  
✓जयकार [\*जयकार्य] greet with  
the word 'victory';  
-abs. जयकारैवि 17 6 1a; जयकारेपिणु  
2 13 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.  
जक्खकहम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यक्खकहम]  
sort of perfumed cosmetic paste.  
जग° 2 1a जगत् (g. जग);  
-जगकण्डय 9 3 4 [जगत्+कण्डय] world-  
harasser;  
-जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत्+अन्तकर]  
world-destroyer.  
-जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत्+रह] world-  
mansion.  
✓जगड quarrel, fight (Hc. IV 420  
क्षकट; g. झगडहुँ; झगडो 'quarrel');  
-pres. 3. s. जगडइ 10 7 5; pres.  
part. जगडन्त 10 8 4.  
°जगा 16 8 9a यज्ञ.  
जड्ढ-चारण-रिसि 15 6 6 जड्ढा-चारण-रसि.  
जड्ढिय 11 6 7 gl. गले रागै: कृत्वा पीडितः ?  
जड 14 10 4 जल best, excellent.  
जजरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf. g. जाजर्ह).  
°जडिय 9 4 2 [D. 3. 41] खचित (g.  
जडहुँ).  
✓जण [जनय] produce;  
-pres. 3. s. जणइ 7 12 3; agent.  
f. °जणिय 3 1 13b. जण 5 6 2, f.  
जणणि 9 6 6 जनयित्.

जणु 6 16 6 इव.  
जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9  
11 7, °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 20  
3 10b, f. जणेर °1 8 3, 7 12 9b,  
9 6 2. [\*जन+कर] जनक.  
जणु 4 8 3 see जुण.  
°जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.  
जत्त 9 10 8 यत्न (?).  
जन्त 15 10 6 यन्त्र.  
जन्तिय 14 9 5 यात्रिक.  
जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण] ? cf. Mp. gl.  
8 8 15 मरण रोगो वा.  
°जमहर° 15 8 9a यमग्रह (cf. H. जौहर).  
✓जम्प [जल्प] speak;  
-pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 1 1  
जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of pa-  
lanquin, sedan chair.  
जम्मण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मच.  
°जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.  
जलइ 15 11.7, 18 5 4 [जलार्द्र] wet  
cloth used for cooling (cf. Mw.  
s. v. जलार्द्र).  
जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पाक्षलि (?).  
जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (g. जळ्हुँ).  
जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपग्रह] summer  
house ?  
जहिँ 2 7 3 यत्र.  
जं 1 10 9a यद्.  
-जं जि 2 7 8.  
-जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.  
-जं दिवसु...तं दिवसु 19 5 2 since the  
day.  
✓जा (या, g. जाहुँ, जहुँ);  
-pres. 1. s. जामि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b,  
pres. 1. pl. जाहुँ 2 12 8, 7 11 4, 7  
11 6, 13 11 10; pres. 2. s. जाहि  
17 8 2; pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3,  
5 15 1, 16 14 8; pres. 3. pl. जन्ति  
2 7 2, 2 12 7; imper. 2. s. जाहि  
2 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11  
5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b, intensive  
जजाहि 15 5 5; imper. 2. pl. जाइ

3 4 10b, 3. s. जात 14 3 10; 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10b; fut. 3. s. जाएसइ 18 10 9b; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 13 1, enl. 9 5 9b, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f. जन्ति 14 3 1, enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8; pot. part. जाएवउ 11 13 5.

जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावद्.

°जाय 17 5 1b [ जात ] पुत्र.

जाय 1 13 1, 18 12 9b जात born.

जाय 3 1 12 [ जात ] समूह ?

जाम 15 8 9b याग.

✓जाण [ ज्ञा-जानाति; G. जाणहुँ ];

-pres. 1. s. जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, 17 7 2, 19 14 10b; 2. s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8; 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4; imper. 2. pl. जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहौ 9 2 4; pres. part. जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणेंवि 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8; -caus. pres. 3. s. जाणावइ 3 4 10a, p. p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1; agent. जाणय 9 3 2, °18 8 8.

जाम 1 7 8; 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2; 16 8 2 यावद्.

जामाय 11 11 9b जामातु (G. जमाई).

°जालोलि° 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.

जावहिँ 3 4 8 यावद्.

जोवहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9a, 11 6 5 यावत्.

जि see जें.

✓जिय [ जीव; H. जीना ];

-pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9; pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10b; -pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 7 11 9b.

✓जि conquer;

-p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 4 8-pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 16 12 8;

✓जिण [ जि; Hc. IV 241 ];

-pres. 1. s. जिणमि 16 12 9a; 3. s. जिणइ 4 9 2, 12 9 3; pres. part.

जिणन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिणेंवि 4 10 1, 4 11 1, 17 17 10b, जिणेंपिणु 10 2 4,

जिणाल 6 2 5, °11 1b जिणालय.

जिणालय 13 9 1b जिणालय.

जिठिमय 8 6 9b जिह्वा ?

जिम 1 11 9b यथा.

-जिम...जिम 6 12 9 b, 12 9 5 either ...or.

जिमिय 2 17 9a मुक्त (Hc. IV 110; G. जम्मुं).

✓जिम्म (जृम्म्) yawn;

-pres. 3. s. जिम्भइ 17 15 3.

जिह 2 11 8 यथा.

जिह...जिह 3 13 8a यथा...तथा; 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.

-जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.

✓जीव (जीव G; जीवहुँ);

-pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1; 3. s. जीवइ 9 9 2; 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 3 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5; fut. 3. s. जीवेसइ 8. 4 9b; pres. part. जीवन्त 5 2 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9b, f. enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2; जीवमाण 17 8 3; pot., part. जीवेवउ 5 16 4; gerundive जीवेवें 2 8 4, जीवेवाहौ 7 8 8a.

जीय 7 8 6, 18 10 9b, 20 6 8 जीव.

जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.

°जीह 17 5 5 जिह्वा.

जुमल °2 6 3, 13 10 10b, enl. जुमलय 1 5 6 जुगल pair.

✓जुझा (जुझ; G. जुझहुँ);

-pres. 2 s. जुझइ 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुझन्ति 17 2 10b; imper. 2. s. जुझ 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुझहौ 14 5 4; opt. 2. s. जुझेजहि 15 5 6; pres. part. जुझन्त 3 13 8b, enl. जुझन्तय 10 8 11 b, pot. part. जुझेवउ 4 9 1; -caus. p. p. जुझाविय 5 13 8.

जुज्झ° 4 5 9b, 16 12 8 युद्ध.

जुज्झणमण 12 8 9a योद्धुमनस.

जुण्ण-ओत्त 4 8 3 जीर्ण-ओक्त्र (This reading is preferred, because of the following खण्डिय-पुराई; but in the light of 33-17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जण्णु=जानु may be the correct reading).

जुण्ण° 14 7 4 [जुणै] जीर्ण (G. जुहुँ).

जुत्त 11 13 5 युक्त.

जुम्म 13 8 3 युग्म.

जुवईयण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.

जुवाण 5 13 9a, °17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन्.

जुरावण °12 5 1, 17 9 10a (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor.

जै 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 13 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव;

-(जं) जे... (तं) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9a; -जै 20 3 1;

-जो जै... सो जै 1 6 8, 10 8 5, 15 15 9a.

-तहिँ जै तहिँ 10 3 9a,

-जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10b, 15 7 6, 15 13 6, 7, 8. -सो जि 20 11 8;

जेत्तहँ 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 यत्र.

जेत्तिय 16 15 6 यावत्.

जेत्थु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.

जेम 2 16 11b, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा,

-जेम... तिह 20 10 2 यथा... तथा,

जेम... तेम 7 7 2 because... therefore

-जेम जेम... तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

जेव 16 8 6 यथा.

जेहय 5 9 4, 6, 7 याहय (Hc. IV 402); f. जेही 19 6 1b.

√जोय [योजय] दृश् (G. जोहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. जोयइ 7 10 6; imper. 2, pl. जोयहँ 2 3 9b; abs. जोएँवि 6 2 1, 8 8 1, जोएँपिण 1 1b; p. p. जोइय 4 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोइयय 15 5 7; -pass. pres. 3. s. जोइजइ 8 7 4.

जोइहण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिस+इहण] (D. 3 50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=खद्योत; cf. MW. s. v. ज्योतिरिहण 'fire-fly').

जोइस° 2 1 4, 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिष] class of gods.

जोईसिय 3 5 7 ज्यौतिषिक class of gods.

जोयण 9 11 6 (action noun from √जोय; cf. D. 3 50 जोअण=लोचन) दृष्टि. जोकारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1a, 19 2 10b, 19 17 10 greeted.

√जोक्ख (cf. G. जोक्खुँ weigh); -pres. part. enl. जोक्खन्तय 10 1 9b, 10 5 1 (used with विज्ज=magic lores, cf. जोक्खइ आकलयति - Mp. 4 5 5).

जोगेसर 5 15 2, °13 6 5 योगेश्वर.

जोग 2 2 9b, enl. जोगय 10 4 4 योग्य; 19 6 8 योग्यम्?

जोत्त° 4 8 3 योक्त्र.

√जोत्त [denom. fr. योक्त्र; G. जोत्तरहुँ] -imper. 2. s. जोत्तै.

जोवण 5 2 6, 13 2 10b°, °7 9-9b यौवन;

-जोवणहत्ति 4 9 9b, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.

जोह 8 6 4 योध.

जै see जै.

झ

झझार 14 3 2, °20 10 6° (onom.) tinkling, humming.

-झझारिय 7 2 3 [झझारित] humming.

झट° 13 8 4°, °15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53

झडी=निरन्तरदृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful attack.

झत्ति 2 2 9a, 2 6 3, 13 4 1a झटिति.  
झम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 झम्पा jump (cf.  
G. झंपलावतु 'jump into, rush in').  
झलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (G.  
झालक, झालक splash, झलकातु splash  
out from a container).  
झलरि° 1 11 4 झलरी gong (G. झालर).  
झस° 1 15 4 झष.  
°झस° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.  
झसर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (Pa-  
umacariya 8 95).

✓झाय (च्चे-ध्यायति);  
-pres. 2. s. ज्ञायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3,  
2. pl. ज्ञायहो 9 9 4, pres. part.  
ज्ञायन्त 19 14 7; abs. ज्ञाएणि 5 16 8;  
p. p. ज्ञाइय 9 7 8.

✓झिज (क्षीय);  
-pres. 3. s. झिजइ 18 9 3.  
झुणि f. 3 11 1a च्चनि.

झेन्तुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 झेडुओ]  
कंदुक (cf. G. क्षीडतु green pod of  
the cotton plant).

ट

✓टाल remove (G. टाळतु),  
-pres. 3. s. टालइ 12 2 2.

ठ

✓ठा (स्था);  
-pres. 3. s. ठाड 11 6 8; 3. pl.  
ठन्ति 6 14 9b, imper. 3. s. ठाड 16  
13 3, p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2,  
7, 9a;  
-caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवहो 15 10  
6; pret. part. ठविय 2 3 8, enl.  
ठविय 8 12 7.  
ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

✓डङ्क [दंग्: cf. D. 1 6 डङ्क=दन्तगृहीत  
G. डङ्कतु, डङ्कतु]  
-pres. 3. s. डङ्कइ 20 2 6.

4

✓डङ्ग [दङ्ग-pass. दङ्ग; G. दाङ्गतु];  
-pres. part. डङ्गन्त 10 7 9b, enl.  
डङ्गन्तय 18 9 4.

°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a Its usual  
sense is विड्वन्, विग्रह. Gl. at 13  
10 9 renders it by विड्वर. विड्वर is  
Des'ya विड्वर or विड्वर=रौद्र (D. 7 90;  
Hc. II 174) or आडम्बर, आद्योप  
(PSM.). But the sense भय  
'panic' suits all our contexts.  
cf. also डामर=भयङ्कर.

-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयङ्कर.

डर 15 2 3 दर fright (G. डर)  
डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 वस्त (G. डरु)  
डसिय° 16 15 4 दष्ट (G. डस्तु).

✓डह (दह);  
-pres. 3. s. डहइ 16 4 9b, pres  
part. डहन्त 3 2 3, -agent. °डहण  
°1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.

डिण्डीर° 14 3 7 फेन.

°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयङ्कर caus-  
ing panic [cf. MW. s. v.], see  
डमर.

डाल °8 8 3; 9 7 3, °17 4 2 शाला [cf.  
D. 4 9, G. डाल, डालु, डाली].

डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.

डिम्म 4 12 5, 13 6 3 शिशु.

°डोय 5 11 1 [D. 4 11] दासहस्त woo-  
den spoon (G. डोयो).

डोर 16 9 8 [डोर] thin string-like  
neck-lace (G. डोरो)

डोला° 14 21 डोल swing.

डोलारुडी 17 15 8 डोलारुदा.

✓डोह [डोलाय; G. डोलतु] swing to  
and fro;

-pres. 3. pl. डोहन्ति 9 7 3.

✓डोह (क्षोमय, cf. G. डोहवु to make  
turbid; डोयु to mix with liquid  
and stir) muddle, render turbid  
imper. 2. pl. डोहो 2 13 4.

ढ  
ढकरिवन्तय 1 10 1 gr. हटोकिमुक्त mak-  
ing dogmatic assertions [ cf. ]  
Hc. IV 422 अदभुतस्य ढकरि ].  
दिङ् 18 9 6 शिथिल ( ग. ढीङ् ).  
ढीङ्ढीहोन्तय 8 5 11a enl शिथिलोभवत्.  
✓ ढङ्क ( ढौक्; ग. ढङ्कुँ, ढङ्कुँ approach;  
ढङ्कुँ, ढङ्कुँ near ) approach,  
-pres. 3. s. ढङ्कइ 5 4 8, 7 5 7,  
10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b;  
imper. 2. pl. ढङ्कहौ 14 5 4, pres.  
part. ढङ्कमाण 10 11 5, p. p. ढङ्क  
3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10  
2 8, 13 12 5; enl. ढङ्कय 8 4 8, 14  
8 9b, ढङ्किय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.  
✓ ढोय ( ढौक्य ) bring, offer,  
-pres. 3. s. ढोयइ 2 16 5, 3. pl  
ढोयन्ति 6 3 3, p. p. ढोयइ 7 1 8;  
15 14 5.  
ढोय [ ढौक ] 16 5 2 haunt, approach  
[ cf. न ददाति परयसुहृदोऽपि खण्डे ढौकम् ।  
*Upamāṇabhavaprapaṇcākaṭha*,  
p. 62, l 3-4 ]  
ढोयण [ ढौकण ] 16 2 5 presenting  
ढोर 2 7 3 पशु cattle ( ग. ढोर ).  
✓ ढोव ( ढौक्य ) offer,  
-pres. 3. s. ढोवइ 1 14 6  
ण  
ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न,  
-ण-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.  
-णङ 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8  
7 न तु.  
णङ्गस्य 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine  
treasures.  
णङ्ग 12 12 10b नतु.  
णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.  
णयवन्तय 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.  
णखल् 14 5 7 नख ( ग. नख ).  
णखन्तो (?) 16 9 4.  
°णग 18 7 7 नग mountain.  
णङ्गल् 6 9 2 लाङ्गल.

णङ्गल्पहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गलप्रहरण.

✓ गञ्च ( वृत्-वृत्ति; ग. नाचुँ ),  
-pres. 3. s. गञ्चइ 1 5 2; 3. pl.  
गञ्चन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl.  
गञ्चन्तय 5 1 9b, f. गञ्चन्ती 14 10 7;  
-caus. p. p. गञ्चाविय 17 15 9, enl.  
गञ्चावियय 11 7 9b.

गज्जइ 3 7 10b [ ज्ञायते ], गज्जन्ति 1 4 6  
[ ज्ञायन्ते ] [ Hc. IV 444 gives as  
an उत्प्रेक्षार्थं निपात, नाचइ=नचइ which  
is=नज्जइ according to Hc. IV  
252 ] as if. ( cf. ग. जाणे के ).

गङ्गारम्भ 2 9 6 नाङ्गारम्भ ( ग. नाङ्गारम्भ ).  
°णङ्गावय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making  
others dance.

गङ्गावयघर 14 12 8 dancing-hall.

गन्ति 16 12 3 नास्ति ( ग. नथी ).

गन्द्-वद्ध-जय-सद् 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय,  
जय इति शब्दः.

गन्द्ण 3 13 3 [ नन्दन ] son; -f. °गन्द्णी  
10 1 5 daughter.

✓ गम ( नम्, ग. नमहुँ );  
-pres. 2. s. गमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s.  
गमइ 12 2 4, fut. 3. s. गमसइ 12  
6 4; pres. part. गमन्त 1 8 12,  
17 10 10a; p. p. गमिय 2 6 9,  
-caus p. p. गमिय° 1 8 2.

गमोकार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

गर 16 15 7.

गरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.

गराय 8 9 1 नाराच ( Hc. I 67 ).

गराहिउ 1 12 7, गराहिउ 15 15 4 नराधिपः.

✓ गव ( नम् );

-pres 3. s. गवइ 3 9 4; pres.  
part. गवन्त 7 9 6; abs. गवैवि 11 8  
3, गवैप्पिण 1 1a, 1 7 9a,  
-caus. abs. गवैवि 10 8 10.

गवजोव्वण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.

गवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12  
2, 12 6 1 केवलम्, 12 4 8, 12 12

- 6, 15 6 6, 15 9 5, 15 12 8, 18  
8 5 अनन्तरम्.
- णवल्ली 10 2 2, 11 5 9b, f. 14 7 2,  
enl. 14 4 5 नव (Hc. II 165)
- णद्वङ्गण 16 9 1 नमोऽङ्गण.
- णहमणि° 2 6 8 [नमोमणि] svn.
- णं 1 8 13b ननु, इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if  
(Hc. IV 444).  
-णं णं 1 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4 12  
2, 11 14 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7.  
-णं (with णाई) 15 1 9b.
- णाई 2 11 9b, 4 9 5, 4 11 2, 4 11  
9b, 4 13 4, 5 1 9b, 7 13 1, 11  
5 9b, 13 12 10b इव as if (Hc.  
IV 444).
- णाहय 14 11 4 ज्ञात enl.
- णाई 2 17 8, 15 2 2, णासु 1 13 1, °6  
10 5, 11 8 1, 19 11 8b, enl. णामउ  
16 4 3 नाम.
- णाय 16 4 6 [नाग] elephant.
- णामपास 20 5 2 नामपास.
- णामालय 1 15 7 नामालय.
- ✓णड (नद्र);  
-caus. pass. pres. 3. pl. णडिजन्ति  
7 2 5.
- णण °2 10 6°, 18 1 6 ज्ञान.
- णाम see णाई.
- णामालय 6 16 4 Mp. 12 16 10. gl.  
has णावालउ नौयुक्तः, पदे नमनशीलः.
- णाव 13 12 5 नौका.
- णावइ 2 2 9b, 2 3 9a, 6 3 9b, 11 6  
4, 11 12 2, 12 7 9b, 14 11 9b,  
18 9 7 इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if (Hc.  
IV 444).
- ✓णाल (नश्च-नश्यति; नासुँ,);  
-pres. 3. s. णालइ 2 9 4, 5 2 1,  
11 6 9a, imper. 2. pl. णालाई  
8 11 1; 3. s. णालउ 10 12 5; pres.  
part णालन्त 3 2 10, 7 9 4,
- 10 12 1, 12 3 4, abs. णालेति 2  
12 5, णालेप्पियु 13 4 10a;  
-agent. °णालण 3 8 10a, f. णालणिय  
12 9 10a.  
°णाल 14 13 7, 17 10 10a नासा nose.  
णालंधिय 17 14 8 [न+आसंधिय=अवधारित]  
संदिग्ध uncertain, in peril.  
णाहिं 1 3 1, 5 14 2, 6 6 4, 5, 6, 7,  
8, 9 5 8, 9 8 2, 10 8 1, 11 7 9b,  
12 2 4, 13 12 3, 16 4 8, 16 12  
7, 17 13 7 नहि (Hc. IV 419).  
✓णिडड्ड (मरुत्, Hc. IV 101; cf. g.  
वृद्धुँ),  
-abs. णिड्डेवि 14 5 1.  
°णिउत्त 5 10 4 [निद्र+उत्त] निपन्न, सिद्ध.  
णिउरुत्त 4 10 6, 4 11 9, 7 3 4  
[निकुरुत्त] समूह.  
✓णिय (दृक्; D. 4 38; Hc. IV 181);  
-pres. 3. pl. णियन्ति 12 2 9b;  
fut. imper. 3. s णिएसउ 13 12 10b  
(if we read णिएसइ with A. it  
would be fut. 3. s.); pres. part.  
णियन्त 10 2 5, 16 9 5, enl. णियन्तय  
6 6 9b, f. णिएन्ती 14 10 6; abs.  
णिऐवि 2 9 1, 3 9 3, 6 7 9a, 6 15  
4, 7 9 4, 9 11 5, 2 9 1, 5 2 3,  
णिएवि 5 2 3, 7 10 2, 12 3 4, 14  
8 1, 18 2 8.  
णिजोस 2 12 7 नियोग occupation.  
णियय 12 12 7°, 13 10 4 निज enl.  
णियच्छिय 19 9 9 दृष्ट (Hc. IV 181  
निअच्छ=दृष्ट).  
णियत्त 4 10 5, 7 9 8, enl. णियत्तय 1 7  
1a, णियत्तिय 11 13 7 निवृत्त.  
णियत्तय 11 6 1, f. णियत्तो 14 10 4 [D.  
4 33.] परिहित (from \*निवृत्त?).  
णियल °1 5 6, 10 8 6, 14 1 6, °15  
14 3 निगट.  
-नियलियय 15 6 1, 19 15 3 निगटित enl.  
नियास्तग 6 14 4 निवदन (cf. D. 4 38

- निअंसण् and Mp. 11 14 11 गिया-  
 सणउं परिधानम् ].  
 \*निकाय 2 10 9a निकाय.  
 निक्खय 17 18 4 सुनिर्मल (see PSM. s. v.  
 निक्क ).  
 निक्कस्मिरय 9 9 2 निष्प्रक्रम  
 निक्कारण 19 15 7 निष्कारण.  
 निक्खय 7 8 8b [ निक्षत, D. 4 32 ] निहत  
 struck.  
 निक्खत्ति 5 11 2 [ denom. from  
 निक्खत्त=निक्षत ? ] निहत (gl. क्षयं नीताः)  
 slain.  
 निक्खन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, enl निक्ख-  
 न्तय 5 9 11b निष्क्रान्त.  
 निक्खवण 2 11 4, 19 13 10b [ निष्क्रमण ]  
 वीक्षाग्रहण.  
 निगूढपुरिस 16 3 2 गूढपुरुष spy.  
 ✓ निग्ग (= निर्गम );  
 -pres. 3. s. निग्गइ 11 13 1, imper.  
 2 pl. निग्गहौं 7 6 9a, pres. part.  
 निग्गन्त 7 7 4.  
 निग्गइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.  
 निग्गल 14 13 3 ?  
 निग्गघण 13 10 2 निर्धन cloudless.  
 निग्गघाय 7 14 7 निर्घात lightning-stroke  
 \*निग्गोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.  
 निच्चिन्तय 17 9 7 निश्चिन्त enl.  
 निच्चियण 17 7 5 निश्चेतन.  
 निज्जलहरय 3 3 1b निर्जलघर enl.  
 cloudless.  
 \*निज्जिण 1 1 4 gl. जयनशील.  
 ✓ निज्जहार ( क्षर; cf. G. झरुं );  
 -pres. part निज्जहारन्त 8 7 1.  
 \*निज्जहार 11 3 6, \*15 9 6° निर्झर.  
 ✓ निट्ठव [ नि+स्थाप् ] विनाशय;  
 -imper. 2 pl. निट्ठवहौं 6 2 8, p p.  
 निट्ठविय 17 14 2; agent. \*निट्ठवण° 7  
 6 4 ( cf. निट्ठइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7 ).  
 निट्ठिय 1 2 5 [ निष्ठित ] युक्त full of ?  
 निट्ठाल 10 8 8, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5  
 3, 15 5 8; निट्ठाल 8 9 9 निट्ठालि  
 8 2 1 ललाट.  
 निट्ठ 8 2 1 ?  
 ✓ निट्ठइ ( निर्दह );  
 -pres. 3. s. निट्ठइ 18 5 6.  
 निट्ठाल see निट्ठाल.  
 निट्ठालि see निट्ठाल.  
 ✓ निण्णास ( निर्णाशय );  
 -pres. part. निण्णासन्त 3 2 5  
 -agent. \*निण्णासण 3 3 2.  
 नित्ति 7 12 1 नीति.  
 नित्तुल 18 6 3 [ निस्+तुल्य enl. ? cf. G.  
 नीटोल ] certainly ( cf. *Pāṇḍa-*  
*dohā* 198 cd चूरिवि चजगइ नित्तुल  
 परम जउ पावेहि ).  
 निहरिस 5 13 1 [ \*निर्देश ] निर्दर्शन.  
 ✓ निहल [ निह+दलय ] destroy;  
 -abs. निहलेवि 18 2 6.  
 ✓ निहाय [ denom. from निद्रा ] go to  
 sleep,  
 -pres. 3. s; निहायइ 17 15 3.  
 निहाखिण्णय 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl.  
 ungenerous.  
 ✓ निहार [ निह+दारय ] split open;  
 -abs. निहारैवि 2 7 4.  
 निह 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 स्निग्ध.  
 निहुय° 3 3 1b निर्धूत.  
 निहुयगाय 5 12 3 [ निह+ D. धुयगाय ] भ्रम-  
 र-रहित  
 निप्पसर 12 3 8 निष्प्रसर.  
 निम्मच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9a, 9 6 6,  
 12 6 4 [ निर्भरित ] तिरस्कृत.  
 निम्भच्च 17 17 9 निर्भोक ?  
 निमण्ण 10 3 8 निमग्न ( cf. *शुमण्ण* Hc.  
 I 94 ].  
 निमन्तणय 16 13 9a निमन्त्रण enl. invi-  
 tation.  
 निम्मन्तिय 16 13 5 निमन्त्रित.  
 \*निम्मविय 3 4 1b [ निर्मापित ] निर्मित.

°णिम्महण 19 4, 19 9 8 निर्मेयन destruction.

णिम्मत्ति° 16 3 9 निमित्तिन् astrologer.

णिरिक्खयय 15 5 5 [p. p. enl. from निर्+आ+ख्या cf. अक्खिय] said.

णिरत्थीकिय 20 4 7 [निरर्थकृत] निष्फलीकृत.

णिरत्थ 17 17 11b [निरर्थ] useless

णिरलङ्कारिय f. 19 5 5 अनलङ्कृता.

णिरवसेस 20 10 4 निरवशेष.

णिरारिड 16 3 10a, 16 7 6 अतिगयम् (frequent in Bh. Jacobi compares it with निरु=निश्चितम्, twice in Hp., rendered as 'surely,' 'indeed' by Alsdorf, who notes a gloss केवलम्; Mp. gl. 2 18 8 अनिर्धारितम् and 9 26 13 अत्यन्तम्).

°णिरिक्क 14 1 7 [D. 4 49] gl चौर.

णिरिक्खियय 8 8 9b निरीक्षित enl.

णिरु 14 10 9a, 1 4 1, 12 7 9a निश्चितम् surely, indeed (See Hp. s. v.)

णिरुत्तड 5 5 5, 5 13 3, 8 8 2, णिरुत्तेण 14 9 9b (D. 4 30 निश्चितम्) certainly, definitely (See Hp. s. v. णिरुत्त).

णिरुद्धय 15 3 8 निरुद्ध enl.

णिळूरिय 11 8 7 (Hc. IV 124 णिळूरइ=छिनत्ति) छिन्न.

✓णिवड (नि+पत्);

-pres. 3. pl. णिवडन्ति 15 4 4; pres part. enl. णिवडन्तय 1 5 2; abs. णिवडेपिणु 2 13 8; p. p. णिवडिय 2 7 3, 7 8 5, 17 1 8

णिवन्धण 17 18 3 a binding, contract.

✓णिवस (नि+वस्);

-pres. 2 s. णिवसहि 7 12 5, pres part. f enl. णिवसन्तिय 12 4 9b

✓णिवार (नि+वारय);

-pres. 3 s. णिवारइ 2 12 9a imper. 2. s. णिवारि 10 7 8; 2. pl. णिवारहो

10 8 1; p. p. णिवारिय 4 9 3; agent. णिवारय 17 2 4.

णिविट्ट 1 8 7, enl. 5 7 9 निविट्ट.

णिच्चि 7 11 9b, णिविसे° 2 11 2, 11 9 1a, 11 12 6, 17 1 6, णिविसेण 18 12 1 निमेषम्

-णिविसद्धे° 4 3 4, 15 5 1, 17 4 8;

णिविसद्धेण 12 6 8 निमेषार्थम्.

-णिविसन्तरेण 6 8 6, 12 7 8 निमेषान्तरम्.

°निवेय 14 9 4 [°निवेद] नैवेद्य.

✓णिव्वट्ट? (used with hand, head etc severed in battle),

-abs. णिव्वट्टेवि 10 10 3; p. p

णिव्वट्टिय° 4 8 4, 17 12 10a.

✓णिव्वड (निष्पद्; G. नीवडुत्तु);

-pres. 3. s. णिव्वडइ 16 5 9; imper. 3. s. णिव्वडड 12 9 5,

-caus. abs. णिव्वडेपिणु 6 4 9b having chosen. cf. 21 13 4b.

✓णिव्वह (निर्वाहय) pass (time);

-pres. 3. s. णिव्वहइ 16 3 10a.

णिव्वान 15 9 8 निर्वाणस्थान.

°णिसण्ण 15 13 9b?

णिसाह 13 9 9 निपाद seventh note of the gamut.

°णिसियर° 4 1b निक्षिततर.

णिसियर 8 10 4°, 15 3 6 निगाचर.

णिसिद्धअस्थु 16 10 2 gl सिद्धार्थ one whose object is accomplished.

°णिसुद्धिय° 13 8 4 (Hc. IV 158 भारा-क्रान्तत्वेन नत्, cf. also D 4 4) gl. भय.

✓णिसुण (नि+श्रु) hear,

-pres. 1. s. णिसुणमि 19 18 2; abs.

णिसुणेवि 1 11 1, 2 8 5, 17 4 6,

णिसुणेवि 1 12 7, 11 8 8, णिसुणेपिणु

9 5 3, 13 2 10a, 14 13 9a, 15

1 9a, णिसुणेविणु 11 11 6; p.

p. णिसुणिय 1 3 7, णिसुण 1 3 4.



°निह 11 4 4 निभ.

°निसुम्भण° 5 3 5 [निशुम्भन] destroyer.

निहय 16 4 8 निहत.

°निहाय 3 1 2, 13 8 2 निघात.

✓ निहाल [नि+भालय्; G. निहाळुँ],  
-imper. 2 s. निहाळें 12 5 14a.  
3. s. निहाळ 17 18 6; p. p. निहालिय  
3 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9

निहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl

निहुअय 18 2 3 निश्रुत enl.

निहेलण 2 17 1, °4 1 4 [D. 4 51,  
Hc. 2 174] ग्रह.

णीयड 18 3 9b ?

णीलाडलि 6 7 6 [णील+आवलि ?] row  
of sapphire ?

णीसङ्कच्छु 2 13 4 निःसङ्गत.

°णीसण 17 16 7 नि खन gl. शब्द.

णीसदूय 14 1 6 नि.शब्द enl.

°णीसन्दण 2 13 7 निःस्यन्दन without a  
chariot.

णीसन्धि 18 12 9b निःसन्धि.

✓ नीसर (निस+र, G. नीसरुँ);  
-pres. 3. s. नीसरइ 15 11 4; im-  
per. 2. s. नीसर 4 7 2, 12 6 5; 3.  
s. नीसरउ 19 4 6; p. p.  
णीसरिय 4 7 6, enl. 15 1 6;  
-caus. abs. नीसारेंवि 5 16 7; p.  
p. नीसारिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3.

णीसावण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [+निःसामान्य]  
अनन्य, gl. द्वितीय-प्रभुरहित.

✓ नीसस (निःश्वास);  
-pres. 3. s. नीससइ 18 5 7 sighs;  
णीससन्त 9 7 3 exhaling.

णीसुण 19 12 2 निःशून्य.

✓ ने [नी];  
-pres. 1. s. नेमि 18 3 7; 3. s. नेइ  
16 2 1; imper. 2. pl. नेहु 12 9 2;  
p. p. निय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,  
pass. pres. 3. s. निजइ 5 2 5,  
pres. part. निजन्त 19 18 7.

नेडर° 1 13 9b नूपुर.

नेयार 20 7 8 नेत्र.

°नेह° 9 14 9b नेह (G. नेह).

णवण-पुज 18 4 5 लपन-पूजा.

णवणवीड 1 16 2 लपन-पीठ.

✓ णहा [हा; G. नहाळुँ];  
-pres. 3. s. णहाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7  
7 10 7; imper. 2. pl.  
णहाँ 14 5 4; abs. णहाँवि 5 4 5,  
pret. part. णहाय 15 9 7.  
णहाण्ड 13 9 7 लानाव्य.

त

तइयहुँ 16 4 8 तदा.

तइयहों 8 8 2 तदा.

तइकाल 6 14 2 [°त्रयीकाल] कालत्रयी.

तइलोक्क 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b;  
त्रैलोक्य.

तइलोक्कणाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ.

तउ 1 16 1, 9 2 3 (?), 16 7 3, 18  
7 2, 19 2 3 तव.

तउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत्र.

तउ तउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत्र तत्र.

तक्खणें 2 9 8 तत्क्षणत्.

तक्खणेंण 15 15 7, 6 10 7.

तग्गथ° 1 9 8 तद्गत.

✓ तज्ज (तर्जय्) threaten;  
-imper. 2. s. तज्जु 7 12 3; abs.  
तज्जेंवि 17 3 10a; pret. part. तज्जिय  
4 9 9b.

तणउ 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6  
10a, तणय 1 16 5; f. तणिय 3 6 10,  
4 3 7; तणइँ 3 7 1a; तणेंण 13 4  
1a, 19 5 3; तणें 16 1a.

तणुहेह 8 5 3 ?

तण्डविय 19 17 6 [cf. D. 5 5, Hc.

IV 137 =तण्डव=तण] विस्तारित.

तत्त 3 2 2 तप्त.

तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [D. 5 20 तत्परता]

चिन्ता.

तत्थहों 6 15 6 तत्सात. स्थानात्.

तण्वेषु 18 6 6 तल्प-बैशमन् bed-chamber.

तम 18 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लानि SORROW.

तम्वार 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.

तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.

तम्बेरम 11 5 5 तम्बेरम.

तम्बोल 1 14 5, 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.

°तरहि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा स्त्री.

तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°

√तर (तृ, G. तरुं),

-pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 2 10a.

तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.

°तलाय 2 2 3 तडाग.

√तव (तप्),

-imper. 3. s. तवउ 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विन्.

तव-सिय 6 15 9b तपःश्री enl.

तर्हि 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.

तहिम्बित 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.

तहेव 16 12 8 तथैव.

ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्

°ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °त्राण (armour, helmet etc.).

ताण-मुक्कु 10 2 8 मुक्कत्राण one who has put off the armour?

ताणन्तरे° 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्

ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 4 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.

°तार° 9 4 9a [ तारा ] कनीनिका, °14 6 2 (तार; gl. शुभ for शुभ्र) shining.

तालिय 13 8 1a [ तालित ] gl. ग्रहत्.

तायर्हि 3 4 8 तावत्.

तौर्बहि° 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्.

√तास (त्रास्य);

-abs. तासैवि 15 8 9b.

°तिभन्त 4 11 3 तिन्त personal terminations.

तिय 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 स्त्री enl.

तियगार 3 2 3?

तियमह° 1 10 5 स्त्री.

तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.

तित्ति 2 7 2 तृप्ति.

तिथ्यवरत्तण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.

तिणयण 1 6 2 [ त्रिनयन ] S'iva.

तिरिय 1 8 12 तिर्यच्

तिलय° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.

तिलमेत्त 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.

तिलोज 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.

-तिलोमाणन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.

तिलोक्क° 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.

तिवार 2 2 5, enl. 2 14 8 त्रिवारम्.

तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा.

°तिसत्ति° 17 6 6 [ त्रिशक्ति ? ] sort of weapon?

तिसरिवा 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.

तिह 3 13 8b तथा.

तिहुवण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.

तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (RSM's suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary).

तुङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 तुङ्गत्व.

तुङ्गु 15 14 3 तव (G. तुज)

√तुट (तुट्य Hc. IV 216, 230, G. तृट्, तृट्).

-pres. part. तुटन्त 14 6 2, abs. तुटैवि 13 5 4, 7, 8.

तुटि 6 3 9a सहाय.

तुप्प 14 9 3 घृत (M. तृप्).

तुमुल 15 15 6 भयानक.

तुरन्त 4 3 4, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G. तरन्), तुरन्ति 2 9 9a,

तुरन्तएण 11 11 9a तुरन्तएण 18 8 6.

तुरमाणे 1 7 8, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणेन hastily.

तुरिड 2 14 8, 12 11 6, तुरिय 4 3 2,  
14 9 9a, 16 14 5, enl. तुरियड 3  
7 4 त्वरितम् soon.

तुव 19 15 9 तव

°तुसार 4 10 6 [ तुवार ] बीकर

तुह 12 9 7, 15 12 3 तव.

तुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f. तुहारी 4 5  
9a त्वदीय

तूरिय 7 13 6 [ तूर्य+इक ] तूर्यवादक.

✓तूम [ तुय्य ],

-abs तूर्मेवि 5 5 9b

°तूह 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार gl. तड  
[ Hc. I 104, 2 72; D. 5 16 ].

तेत्तहें 1 14 3; 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13  
8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 तत्र.

तेत्तिड 16 15 6 तावत.

तेत्थु 2 7 4 तत्र, तेत्थुवि 1 11 4 तत्रापि.

तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 4 तथा ( G. तेम ),

तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

तेरय 19 7 1a त्वदीय.

तेव 16 8 6 तथा.

तेहय 2 13 1, 4 5 3, 9 7 5, 12 2 5  
तादह्य ( Hc. IV 402 ).

तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4,  
12 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3  
तत..

-तो-वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3  
ततः अपि

तोय 4 10 6.

✓तोड [ तोड्य, Hc. IV 106, G. तोडहुं ]

-imper. 2. pl तोडहें 2 13 4,

abs. तोडहें 7 5 8, तोडेप्पिणु 2 12 8.

तोण 18 6 7 तूण, gl. भन्ना ( G. भायो  
quiver ).

°त्तय 1 7 3 त्रय.

थ

✓थक्क,

-pres. 2. s थक्कि 17 14 2, 3. s.

थक्क 10 3 9a, 17 5 8, pres part

, enl थक्कन्तय 4 1 9a; imper. 2 s.

थकु 5 3 1, ( थकु थकु ) 20 9 5; p p.

थक् 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl. 8 11 3

11 10 1 स्थित ( cf. Hc. IV 16 )

थड °13 6 4°, 17 1 1a, 13 4 7, 20 3  
9 समूह.

°थड 19 3 10a, 20 3 10a समूह ( Bh. )

यण 14 7 8, enl. °11 4 6 स्तन.

✓थम्म ( स्तम्म ) stop, check the  
course,

-abs. थम्मैवि 14 13 8

✓थरहर ( onom; D. 5 27 थरहरिअ=  
कम्पित; G. थरहरुं ) quiver;

-pres. part. थरहरन्त 10 11 4;

p p. थरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6,

-caus agent. थरहरावण 10 11 1b.

✓थव ( स्थापय ),

-pres. part. ववन्त 2 6 5, abs.

थवैवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 2, थवेवि 9 1

9a, थवेप्पिणु 2 2 7; p. p. थविय

2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl.

2 11 5.

°थवड 4 6 11b स्थपति.

✓था [ स्था; G. थाहुं, थवै be ],

-pres. 1 s. थामि 5 14 1; 2 s. थाहि

17 4 5, 2. pl. थाहु 2 16 11a, 3

pl. थन्ति 7 7 8, imper. 2. s. थाहि

थाहि 11 11 5, 17 6 1b, 3. s. थाड

16 10 8, abs. थाहुंवि 2 11 3, 3 2

1a, p. p. थिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8,

3 10 8, 4 5 9b, 4 6 11b, 4 10

9a, 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl. थियय

19 17 8.

थासु 1 13 1, 4 11 5 स्थायन् strength.

थाइय 13 10 1b स्थायिन् enl.

थिरोयर 11 4 8 स्थिरोदर.

✓थुण ( स्तु ) praise.

-imper 2. pl. थुणहें 9 9 4, abs.

थुणैवि 18 1 8, pass. pres. 3. s

थुव्वइ 3 9 6 थुणिजइ 20 2 5.

थूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret.

येर (f.) 1 4 2 स्थविरा.

°थेरासण 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्थविर (=त्रह्मा)  
+ थासन] पद्य.

थोडय 16 8 7 [स्तोक+°डय dim; G. थोड्  
little] weak, small.

थोसुग्गीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom.  
थोत (स्तोत्र)+सदग् ] sang a hymn.

थोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8,  
enl. °थोरय 3 1 13a स्थूल.

थोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोक्  
(Hc. II 125).

दृह्य 11 6 7, 13 1 9b दयित gl. बल्लभ.  
दृह्वी 2 13 1 दैवी.

दक्खरसाल 6 5 6 द्रामारसयुक्त.

✓दक्खव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32; G.  
दाखवहुँ];

-pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9b, 2.  
s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3; 3. s. दक्खवइ  
2 8 5, 15 9 8.

दङ्ग °13 9 4, °15 11 8 दग्ध.

दण्डरयण 5 10 9a दण्डरत्न.

दन्तिण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.

दमिय 5 4 3 दमित.

दर° 14 5 2 इषत् [Hc. II 215].

✓दरमल (=मर्दय, चूर्णय),

-abs. दरमलेंवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).

✓दरिस (दर्शय);

-pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरि-  
सन्ति 2 2 9b, दरिसन्ति 14 3 12a,  
abs दरिसेंवि 19 5 9, p p. दरिसिय  
4 11 5,

-दरिसाव (दर्शय, G. दर्शावहुँ);

-1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6, 3. s. दरि-  
सावइ 2 3 9a; imper. 2. s. दरिसावि  
6 14 1a, fut. 3. s. दरिसावेसइ 19  
12 7; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9a.

°दरिस 6 5 4 [°दर्श] दर्शन.

✓दल [दलय; cf. G. दळ्हुँ pulverise,  
make into floor] tear open,  
pound;

-pres 1. s. दलमि 15 2 5.

5

✓दलवइ (चूर्णय, Bh.; cf. G. दाळोवाडो  
total ruin),

-pres. 3. s. दलवइइ 4 2 9b; 17 9  
3; p. p. दलवइय 4 8 7.

दवत्ति 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 क्षीप्रम्.

°दवाणल° 19 12 10b दवानल.

दहन्तिय (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.

दाइय 4 5 9b दायिक coparcener.

दाढ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.

दाण-मयन्ध 15 1a दान-मदान्ध.

°दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारें) दार wife.

✓दाव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32];

-pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 9 3.

दिउ 3 6 11a [D. 5 39; Ved. दिव्; G.  
दी] दिवसम्—कं दिउ 3 6 11a when?

-दिवें दिवें 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे]  
दिने दिने

दियन्तर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.

दियवर° 11 14 9 द्विजवर.

दियह 5 12 5 दिवस.

दिणयरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सूर्यहास  
sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.

दिवसयर 15 3 9b [दिवसकर] सूर्य.

°दिसि 1 1 13 दिश (G. दश).

दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131).

दीय 6 4 5 दीप.

दीव 6 4 9a, °9 9 1°. 13 11 4 दीप.

-दीवय 15 6 4 दीपक (G. दीवो).

-दीवि 7 3 8 दीपिका (G. दीवी)

दीवियय 19 12 10b [दीपित] ज्वालित.

✓दीस [दृश्य, G. दीसहुँ];

-pres. 3 s दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc.,  
4 5 6; 3. pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12  
9b, 10 3 2; p. p. दीसिय 8 9 3.

दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ.

दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9b  
दीर्घ.

दुकर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.

दुक्खु दुक्खु 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3,  
18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 19

दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.

दुर्गन्ध 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुर्गन्ध foul-smelling.

दुर्गन्ध ०4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुर्गन्ध.

दुर्जोहण f. 12 8 1 [दुर्जोहना] difficult to fight with.

दुष्णमय 12 11 1 दुष्णम् enl.

दुष्णिवार 4 4 5 दुर्निवार.

दुहम् 10 12 9a दुर्दम्.

दुपुत्त 17 1 10b दुष्पुत्र.

दुष्पहसार 5 8 4 दुष्प्रवेश (see √पहसर).

दुष्पवेस 18 6 6 दुष्प्रवेश.

दुष्पवश्य 4 10 9b [दुष्प्रवर्जित enl.]

दुष्परिवाजक.

दुमद्दत्त 20 8 9b gl. वृक्षोत्पन्न.

दुम्मुह 18 7 3 दुर्मुख

दुम्महिल 5 13 6, 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8

दुर्माहिला.

दुम्मिय 18 9 1 [=दुम्मिय from √दुम् = द., Hc. IV 23] दून

दुल्लय 16 9 10b दुर्लभ enl.

दुल्लङ्घयि f. 14 13 6 दुर्लभ enl.

दुल्लयि 19 11 3 दुर्लभित

दुवार 6 7 7 द्वार

दुच्चार 17 11 7 दुर्वार.

दुच्चलिहय 18 5 9b दुर्वलीभूत enl.

दुच्चार 2 12 2, 11 6 4, 20 7 9b दुर्वार.

दुन्विह 9 4 4 दुर्विह

दुस्सील 19 4 6 दुःशील.

-दुस्सील-सहाय 13 12 10a दुःशील-सहाय.

दुहोत्तरिय 9 7 8 gl. दुःखोत्तीर्ण

दूय 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl. 12 6 3 दूत

-f. दूह 15 14 4, दूह 15 12 8

दूरहो 10 2 9b दूरार.

दूरत्तण 19 2 7 दूरत्त.

दूरद्वान 2 15 2 दूरस्थान.

दूरभव 10 6 8b दूरभव्य.

√दूरिहो (दूरीभू).

-pres. 3 दूरीहो 6 4 3; p. p. दूरी-

ह्य 8 11 9a.

दूरुगिगण-कम 19 7 7 taking long strides (cf. PSM. उगिगण=उक्षित).

द्वत्तय 19 16 7 [द्वत्तय enl?] bad news.

द्वसम् 17 11 3 [द्वसम्] असाधारण.

द्वसह 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 द्वःसह.

द्वसामिय 13 1 4 द्वःसामिन्.

द्वसावास 10 2 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [द्व्या-वास] camp (primarily=पटकुटी tent).

द्वसिद्ध 15 11 2 द्वःसिद्ध.

√दे (दा; अ. देह);

-pres. 1. s. देहि 4 4 3, 4 5 5; 3

s देह 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5

14b, 16 2, 1; 3. pl. देन्ति 6 3 4,

16 6 2, imper. 2. s. देहि 2 14 1,

7 8 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6;

3. pl. देव 17 18 5; opt. 2. s. देज

2 6 10b; fut. 1. pl. देसहुँ 2 12 9b;

pres. part. दिन्त 2 16 11b, 3 6 9,

देन्त 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18

12 9a, f. दिन्ति 12 9 9, enl. देन्तय

19 10 10a; abs देवि 2 11 2, 2

17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7, 7 10 3, 11

13 8, 13 11 1, देप्पिण 2 2 7, 2

14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7,

p. p. दिण 1 13 6°, 1 15 6°, 18

4 8; pass. pres. 3. s. दिज्जह 8 11

6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a; pres. part.

दिजन्त 17 5 9;

-caus. imper. 3. s. देवावत्त 17 18

8; abs. देवावेत्ति 5 16 6; p. p. देवाविय

1 8 3, 4 6 2, 8 2 7

देउल 1 5 3, ०8 3 3, देवउल 2 2 3

देवकुल (अ. देवल).

√देक्स (from √दक्ष contaminated with पेक्स=प्रेक्ष; Hc. IV 181; अ. देखहुँ).

-pres. 3. s. देखइ 17 15 2.

देवउल 2 2 3 see देउल.

देवय 9 6 8 देव enl.

देवङ्ग 15 14 5 [ देवाङ्ग ] दिव्य (quali.  
निवसन).

देससय 10 12 9b देश-शत.

देसीभासा 1 2 4 देशी-भाषा.

दोच्छ्रिय 12 1 4, 20 9 4 तिरस्कृत (Hp.  
Gl.).

दोपासिय 12 1 6 द्वि-पार्श्विक.

दोव f. 19 5 10b दूर्वा.

### घ

°घइवय° 13 9 9 घैवत.

घय °14 2 5°, 15 2 8 च्च.

✓घगघग (onom.) burn fiercely  
with cracks;

-pres. 3. s. घगघगइ 18 5 3; pres.  
part. घगघगन्त 11 11 7, 17 14 7  
(G. घगघगहुँ).

घण 19 13 3, Voc. sing. घणें 9 3 3 प्रिया  
(He. IV 330 (1), cf. D. घणिआ 5  
58, घणी 5 62 भायौ and G. घण,  
घण्य).

घणवन्त 14 12 9b, enl. 10 11 4 घनवत्.

घण-पडर 12 12 10a घन-प्रचुर.

घणुहर 11 11 9a, 17 8 4 घनुष्.

घम्मवालय 13 9 1a घर्मेपालक.

✓घर (घ; G. घरहुँ offer);

-pres. 1. s. घरमि 7 12 9b; घरेंविँ  
18 8 9b; 2. s. घरहि 9 10 8a,  
17 5 10b; 3. s. 1 5 2, 4 6 10;  
imper. 2. s. घरें 9 10 5, 19 15 6;  
2. pl. घरहों 7 7 2; fut. 3. s. घरेसइ  
15 6 2; abs. घरेंवि 6 7 1, 12 9 2;  
घरेवि 9 7 5, 16 4 7, 16 9 7; घरे-  
प्पिणु 10 10 6, 12 5 1, 18 8 8;  
inf. घरेंवि 9 13 8; p. p. enl. घरियय  
1 10 2, 15 5 9b, 16 1a, 17 10 4;  
-caus. abs. घरारेंवि 6 7 1; pass.  
pres. part. घरारिजन्त 11 9 5.

घर 13 7 1, 15 9 5, 20 3 7 [ घर ]  
mountain.

घरघर 17 16 9b धराघर.

घरणीवीढ 1 10 2 घरणीपीठ.

घरणि 20 10 7 घरिणी (G. घरणी).

घव 17 6 2, 9 आह्वान challenge.

घवल्लो 3 12 7 [ घवल्लः ] पुङ्गवः

✓घवल (denom. from घवल्ल; G.  
घोल्लुँ);

-pres. part. enl. घवलन्तय 3 3 6.

घवलीहूअय 12 6 9a घवलीभूत enl.

घवल्लहर 9 2 7 घवल्लगृह mansion.

✓घा (घाव् run, G. घाहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. घाइ 17 9 3; pres.

part. घन्त 17 16 1b, (f.) घन्ति 18  
11 5; p. p. घाइय 3 5 10b, 8 6 6,  
14 9 7, 17 6 1a.

घाइ 7 3 3 धात्री.

घाणुक 6 15 3, घाणुक्कि 6 15 7, 16 15

8 [ घाणुक + इक ] व्याध.

घाराहर° 8 11 1 gl. राक्षस.

✓घाव (घाव् run);

-pres. 2. s. घावहि 11 13 3; 3. s.

घावइ 17 12 2; 3. pl. घावन्ति 6 9 2;

p. p. घाविय 8 9 9a.

घावडा 13 5 5?

घाइ 19 2 10b, घाइ 18 5 7 (from

घाइ imper. 2. pl. of ✓घा=घाव्)

आर्तनाद cry for help (G. घाइ, घा).

✓घाइव (from घाइ) आर्तनादं कृ cry  
for help;

-pres. 3. s. घाइवइ 18 5 7; p.

p. घाइविय 19 5 8.

घिगल्यु 4 12 2 घिगस्तु.

-घिगघिगल्यु 2 10 2 घिघिगस्तु.

घीय 5 4 7, 9 1 9a, 12 12 5, 15 9

1, 19 5 5 दुहिता.

✓घीर (denom. from घीर);

-abs. घीरेंवि 15 9 1, घीरेप्पिणु 15 2

9a, 19 17 1a

घुय° 4 8 4 घुत.

घुयगाय 14 4 5 [ घुयगायक? D. 5 57 ]

अमर (cf. गिडुयगाय).

धुयगारय (prob. for धुयरागय) 5 14 9α  
अमर (cf. Trivikrama धुयराओ  
and PSM.).

धुव° 7 14 8 धुत.

√धुण (धु-धुनोति; G. धुण-धुँ),

-pres. 3. s. धुणइ 8 11 9b; abs.  
धुणैवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूय 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमदय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमध्वज fire.

धूमल° 17 14 9b [धूमल] धूम.

√धूमा (धूमाय; G. धुमाहुँ),

-pres. 3. s. धूमाइ 18 5 3, caus.  
p. p. धूमाविय 14 1 5.

°धूल 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2)°

धूवन्त 3 6 4, °17 5 2 धूयमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेणुव 3 13 5 धेनु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव् wash, G. धोवुँ); -

-pres. 3. s. धोवइ 1 14 6; pres.  
part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

प

पइज 5 7 7, पइज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पइरिक् 14 13 5 [n. 6 71 =विशाल]  
extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp.  
9 24 12).

√पइस (प्र+विष्, G. पेसुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पइसहुँ 6 13 9, 3. s.  
पइसइ 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6,  
पइसइ 4 1 8, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12  
2; pres. part. पइसन्त 3 9 10α,  
14 1 2; p. p. पइसइ 2 9 9α, 4 10 2,  
enl. 5 7 9, abs. पइसैवि 14 11 9b;  
pot. part. पइसेवळ 10 8 3

√पइसर [analogically formed  
from √पइसार=caus. of √पइस]  
enter;

-pres. 1. s. पइसरमि 6 8 4, 7 12  
9α; 1. pl. पइसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. पइ-  
सरइ 4 1α, 1b, 4 1 1, 14 1 9b,

3 pl. पइसरन्ति 5 12 2; imper. 3.  
s. पइसरउ 19 4 6; abs. पइसरैवि 12  
1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p.  
पइसरिय 5 6 1;

-caus. abs. पसरैवि 13 10 10α,  
19 11 7; p. p. पइसारिय 5 5 8,  
11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl.  
2 17 1.

पइसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from

√पइसार=प्रवेशय] प्रवेश (G. पेसारो).

°पइहर 19 6 4 पतिगृह.

°पइव 14 3 12α; enl. पइवय 5 12 5  
प्रवीप.

पइहर 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1  
प्रवीपे, gl. दीर्घतर.

-पइहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रवीर्धक्षि.

पइहिय 7 10 6 [\*प्रवीर्धिका] दीर्धिका.

√पडञ्ज (प्र+युज्);

-abs. पडञ्जैवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16  
7 4; p. p. पडञ्जिय 2 9 8.

°पडन्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उक्ति]

पडन्तियउ 3 11 1, पडन्तियड 1 3 4 उक्ति.

पठमचरिय 1 16 10α पञ्चचरित.

√पडल (पञ्, Hc. IV 90);

-pass. pres. part. पडलज्जन्त 11 9 6.

°पजोळि 16 14 8 प्रतोळि (G. पोळ).

पय 2 8 2, 7 10 9α, 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पयङ्ग 18 11 2 [पतङ्ग] sun.

√पयइ [प्र+वृत्];

-pres. 3. s. पयइइ 5 4 9α, p. p.

पयइ 4 7 5, 5 15 9b, 9 9 3, 10 9  
6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1α, 17 1 1b.

पयत्त 16 4 8 gl. प्रयत्न.

पयाणय 12 5 14b प्रयाण enl.

पयार 14 1 9b प्रकार.

√पयास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 2. s. पयासहि 11 11 3.

°पयाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रदक्षिणा.

√पक्कन्द (प्र+कन्द);

-pres. part. f. पक्कन्दन्ति 18 11 5.

पकलं 9 3 7 श्रौढ full-grown, strong  
(cf. समर्थ Hc. II 174; G पाकल  
fully ripe).

पक्खरिय 4 2 9a, 16 14 5 [\*उपस्कृत]  
कवचित, संनद्ध (cf. D. पक्खरा=अश्वस-  
नाह, G. पाखर, √पाखरलुं).

√पक्खल (प्र+स्खल्);

-pres. 3. s. पक्खलइ 1 5 6.

√पक्खाल (प्र+क्षाल्, G. पखाल्लुं);

-imper. 3. s. पक्खालउ 17 18 6.

पक्खि 15 5 4 पक्खिन् (G. पंखी);

पक्खुद्दण 3 3 7 प्रक्षोभन.

√पगास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 3. s. पगासइ 2 9 4; p. p.

पगासिय 11 8 1.

पक्खि 15 6 3 प्रक्षिप्त.

पक्खोस् 20 12 7 प्रक्षोष

पक्ख 18 11 5 पक्ष (G. पौख f.).

पक्खण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9b प्राङ्गण.

पक्खत्त 2 7 3, \*13 3 5°, f. पक्खत्ती 14 10  
5 gl. प्रगुप्त concealed, covered.

पक्खण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.

पक्खिय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कथ  
Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.

पक्खिय 9 3 7 प्रच्युत.

पक्खोद्दय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.

पक्खस्साणय 19 14 4 प्रत्याख्यान enl.

√पक्ख (पच्य);

-pres. part. पक्खन्त 11 9 7 पक्खारिय  
6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [\*प्रचारित?]

उपाख्यध addressed sarcasms, ta-  
unted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV  
156).

पक्खवर 15 2 6 gl. सुसल (D. 6 15).

पक्खत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.

पक्खुद्दरिय 13 7 10 α प्रत्युद्भूत.

पक्खेहिउ 10 6 3, 11 8 7, 16 4 9b  
[\*प्रखलीकम्?] (variants पक्खेहिउ,  
पक्खेत्थिय, पक्खेहिउ, पक्खेत्थिय, पक्खेहिउ, gl.  
loosely अतिशयेन समर्थ) प्रत्युत्त (Hc.

IV 420; variants पक्खेहिउ, पक्खेहिउ,  
पक्खेहिउ, Bh. पक्खेहिउ).

पक्खेहिउ 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8  
4, 9b, पक्खइ 1 2 7 पक्खात्, ततः.

पक्खल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;  
-पक्खल्ले 8 10 3, 8 10 9b behind;  
15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.

√पक्खाय (प्र+छाद्);

-pres. part. पक्खायन्त 17 14 4.

पक्खिम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पश्चिम]  
last;

-पक्खिम-भाय 8 6 2 hinder port-  
ion; 5 4 1 western region.

√पजल, √पज्जल (प्र+ज्वल्);

-pres. 3 s. पजलइ 12 12 8; pres.

part. पजलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पजलन्तय  
4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p. पजलिय 20  
4 9a.

पजोत्तिथि 20 5 4 [प्र+योक्त्रित] yoked.

\*पञ्चम 13 9 9 The fifth note of  
Indian gamut.

पज्जसुह 1 15 2 पज्जसुह lion.

पज्जाणण 9 4 9b पज्जानन lion.

पट्ठणिय 14 7 4?

पट्ठि 4 5 6 पट्टि.

√पट्ठ (प्र+स्थाप् Hc. IV 37; पाठवहुं)  
send;

-pres. 2. s. पट्ठवहि 12 4 7; imper.

2. pl. पट्ठवहौ 6 2 8; p. p. पट्ठविय  
4 3 2, 10 12 7.

√पढ (पठ्, G. पठ्ठुं);

-pres. 3 s. पढइ 19 3 2; 3. pl.

पढन्ति 18 9 6; imper. 2. s. पढ 6  
12 9b, 19 15 4; pres. part. पढन्त

4 8 9a, enl. पढन्तय 1 10 2; abs.  
पढेहि 10 8 4; p. p. पढिय 13 3 5,

enl. पढियय 3 8 10b, 8 9 8, 15  
1 8, 15 2 9b;

-caus. pres. 1. s. पाठमि 7 4 9b,  
13 10 10b, 15 2 8; 3. s. पाठद्



- 1 14 6, 5 4 2; 3. pl. पाठन्ति 6 14 6; abs. पाठेवि 18 10 2, पाठेवि 8 9 8; pass. pres. part. पाठिज्जन्त 17 3 7.
- पठ 19 16 8 पठ.
- पठइय 19 5 7 पठइ enl. (ग. पठो).
- पठिउवयार° 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार.
- पठिक्कलिय 6 8 2 [प्रतिकूलित] obstructed.
- पठिखलिय 13 2 8 [प्रतिखलित] obstructed.
- पठिच्छिय [from प्रति+इच्छ्] 4 3 9, gl. परिज्ञात accepted.
- ✓पठिजीव [प्रति+जीव्];  
-pres. part. पठिजीवन्त 15 11 4 living.
- पठिदोच्छिय 12 6 6 [प्रति+उद्युषित; cf. दुउच्छ Hc. IV 4] gave a return threat.
- पठिथिर 8 7 3, पठिथिर 17 12 10α [परिस्थिर] स्थिर.
- पठिपहय 7 13 6 [प्रतिप्रहत] blown (with ref. to तूर्य); 17 15 9 struck.
- पठिपाहुड 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्राहृत] return present.
- पठिपुच्छिय 9 14 1, 19 4 1α [from  
✓पठिपुच्छ=परि+पुच्छ्] asked.
- पठिपेष्ठिय [from पठिपेष्ठ=प्रति+प्र+इर्य्] 17 3 2; enl. 13 1 9 pushed back.
- ✓पठिरक्ख [प्रतिरक्ष्] protect;  
-pres. 3. s. 1 14 7, 19 14 9.
- पठिरक्ख 9 10 9α, 19 8 3 [प्रतिरक्षा]  
-9 10 5 (mss. पठिवक्ख) protection.
- पठिवय 10 8 5 see पढीवय; gl. पुनरपि.
- पठिवणय 2 13 1 प्रतिपञ्च enl.
- पठिवत्त 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.
- पठिवाइय 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वा-  
जित.
- पठिवारउ 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [\*प्रतिवारकम्]  
again.
- °पठिइथिय 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.
- पढीवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9 1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3 3, 12 1 9b, 12 3 8, 13 4 10b, 16 1 1, 18 1b, 19 11 6; पठिवय 10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl.] gl. पुनः पुनरपि again, back, then, further, and also.
- पढुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1α प्रत्युत्तर.
- ✓पढ [पठ्, ग. पढुँ recite, echo some one's words] read, recite;  
-pres. 3. s. पढइ 1 14 4; pres. part. पढन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2.
- पढुकय 14 13 8, पढुकिय 19 6 9 [प्रदौ-  
कित] approached, advanced.
- पढोइय 19 17 8 [प्रदौकित] brought near.
- पणइ° 4 1 4 प्रणयिन्, gl. याचक, सज्जन.
- ✓पणक्ख [प्र+नृत्] ,  
-pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 14 4; p. p. पणचिय 2 7 6, 5 5 4; agent.  
°पणचिर 4 8 4, f. °पणचिरे 17 2 7.
- ✓पणव [प्र+नृत्] ,  
-pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 5 5, 7 10 8; abs. पणवेवि 1 1 16, पणवेप्पिणु 1 1 1 to 15, 17, 18, 19α, 1 9 8; p. p. पणविय 6 12 4, pass. pres. 2. s. पणविज्जहि 2 6 9; 3. s. पणविज्जइ 5 2 5.
- पणाल 19 10 10b [प्रणाल] channel, stream.
- ✓पणाल (प्र+नृत् or नाशय्);  
-pres. 3. s. पणालइ 3 3 8; abs. पणालेवि 5 4 1, 15 8 9b.
- °पत्तिज्जवण° 14 8 5 (प्रसायन) consol-  
ing, conciliating.
- ✓पदरिस [प्र+दर्शय्] ,  
-pres. 3. s. पदरिसइ 10 1 9b; im-  
per. 2. s. पदरिसहि 2 9 6; p. p. पद  
रिसिय 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसिय 15 8 6.  
पदीसिय 17 2 8 [from प्र+दृश्य्] दृष्ट.

पचरिय 3 12 3 प्रधृत.  
 पचाह्य 12 7 2b प्रधावित.  
 °पन्ति 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (G. पॉति).  
 पपुच्छिय 18 1 2 प्रपुष्ट.  
 ✓पपुज (प्र+पूज);  
 -abs. पपुजैवि 20 3 6.  
 पफुल्ल 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, पफुल्लिय 5 1 9a,  
 9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9b प्रफुल्ल.  
 पद्भार 14 3 2 [प्राग्भार] mass.  
 ✓पमण (प्र+मण);  
 -pres. 3 s. पमणइ 12 1a, 14 5  
 4; pres. part. enl. पमणन्तय 3 9 9.  
 पमासिय 3 4 2 [प्रभ्रामित] made to go  
 around.  
 ✓पमुहल [denom. from प्र+मुह्र];  
 -pass. pres. part. enl. पमुहलजि-  
 न्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.  
 पमोक्कलड 15 6 3 [प्रमुक्क + °ल + कम्]  
 with full freedom.  
 पर 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9b  
 [परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7  
 5 परन्तु.  
 परहू 7 13 1, 12 6 5 [प्रे ?] gl. प्रभाते;  
 7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. MW. प्रो  
 tomorrow morning, प्रोतन relat-  
 ing to the next day; cf. also  
 the two meanings of कल्य).  
 परभायण f. 6 3 2 परभाजन; enl. परभाय-  
 णिय 12 4 4. Another's belonging.  
 परजिय 4 9 9a, 12 9 10b पराजित.  
 परचड 17 14 9b ?  
 परमगुण 18 11 9a highly beneficial.  
 परमप्य 2 6 7, 2 12 6 परमात्मन् enl.  
 परमेस्वरी 10 5 5 परमेस्वरी.  
 परम्पर 1 9 6 परात्पर.  
 °परसु 17 6 6 परसु.  
 परहुय 19 13 7 परसृता.  
 पराह्य 2 16 10, 2 13 6, पराविय 2 11  
 2 प्राप्त.  
 °परायणिय 12 10 1 पराजयकारिणी ?

✓परिअब्ध, परियब्ध [परि + अब्ध] circum-  
 ambulate;  
 -abs. परिअब्धैवि 13 8 7, परियब्धैवि 10  
 2 8, 18 1a, परिअब्धेवि 7 14 6, 12  
 10 5; p. p. परिअब्धिय 4 11 9b,  
 परियब्धिय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परियब्धिवि=  
 प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परियब्धिय=  
 परिवेष्टित 8 13 6].  
 ✓परियत्त [परि+वृत्] return;  
 -pres. 3. pl. परियत्तन्ति 5 12 6;  
 abs. परिअत्तैवि 18 11 8; p. p. परियत्त  
 5 11 4, enl. परियत्तय 17 2 6, 19  
 3 1a; caus. p. p. परियत्तिय 19 12  
 9, 19 13 1a (gl. व्याघुटित), enl.  
 परियत्तियय 18 8 9a.  
 ✓परिअप्प [परि+कल्प];  
 -abs. परिअप्पैवि 9 4 2 परिकल्प्य.  
 परिओस 3 6 8 परितोष.  
 परिओसिय 17 17 1b परितोषित.  
 ✓परीयड्ड [परि+वर्ध ?];  
 -pres. 3. s. परियड्डइ 2 7 9a.  
 परियरिय °3 3 1a, परियरियय enl. 17 10  
 4 [परिकरित] परिवृत.  
 ✓परियल [परि+गल्];  
 -pres. 3. pl. परियलन्ति 1 4 8,  
 18 9 6.  
 परियाणय 5 15 8; परिजाणय 19 18 3  
 परिज्ञायक.  
 परियाणिय 2 4 9a, 14 11 7 परिज्ञात.  
 ✓परिक्ख [परि+ईक्ष्, G. परक्खुँ];  
 -pres. part. f. enl. °परिक्खन्तिय  
 19 15 7.  
 परिक्ख 19 1 10b परीक्षा (G. परक्ख).  
 परिघल्लिय 19 18 5 परिक्षित thrown out.  
 ✓परिविब (परि + विप्);  
 -abs. परिविवि 19 2 7; p. p. परिवित  
 19 7 5.  
 परिचक्कलिय 9 2 2 [°परिचकलित] परिवर्तुल  
 (cf. D 3 29 चकल=वर्तुल).  
 °परिचाय 3 2 4 परित्याग.

✓परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त);

-abs. परिचिन्तैः 4 12 5, 5 5 6,  
5 10 9a, 7 8 2; p. p. परिचिन्तिय 4  
11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a.

परिचिन्तय 16 3 7 परिचिन्तय.

परिजाणय see परिगाणय.

परिद्विच 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4  
13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b,  
17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a अतिद्विच.

परिद्विचिय 12 12 6 अतिद्विचिय made over.

✓परिण (परि+णी; G. परणहुँ);

-imper. 2. s. परिणि 10 5 8b; pres.  
part. परिणन्त 6 9 1; abs. परिणैवि  
13 1 1b, परिणैवि 12 12 7, परिणैवि  
10 7 1, 16 10 6; infim. परिणहँ 5  
15 9b; p. p. enl. परिणयिच 13 1 9b;  
pass. pres. 3. s. परिणिचइ 15 7 9b.  
-caus. p. p. परिणयिच 2 8 7, 5 1 7,  
10 7 4, 12 5 6.

✓परितव (परि+तव);

-pres. 3. s. परितवइ 7 12 6.

परितव 16 10 1, परितवइया f 15 14 8  
परितव

परित 13 7 8 परित्राण.

परित्विच 13 11 7 [अपरित्विच] अतिवृष्ट.

परिपमाज 16 5 4 अनाः full measure ?

✓परिपाल (परि+पाल);

-imper. 2. s. परिपालहि 20 1 6;  
3. s. परिपाल 17 18 4; pres part.  
enl. परिपालन्ता 6 1 1; pass. pres.  
3. s. परिपालिचइ 9 4 3; gerund  
परिपालयिच 6 16 7.

परिपाल 5 3 9a परिपालइ.

परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिपुच्छ.

परिपुच्छण 11 3 9 परिपुच्छण.

परिपुण्य 18 12 3 परिपुण्य.

परिपेसिय 15 8 4 परिपेसित.

परिपुनन्त 1 15 8 परिपुनन्त.

✓परिमम (परि+मम);

-pres. 1. pl. परिममहुँ 6 13 7; 3. s.

परिममइ 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11 6

9a, 15 4 3; 3. pl. परिममन्ति 4 6 4,

11 14 7; pres. part. परिममन्त

1 15 4; abs. परिममैवि 11 3 9b;

agent. परिममिर 7 2 3;

-caus. p. p. परिममिय 16 11 6.

परिममिर 18 8 1 परिममयना.

परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 14  
1 परिमय.

परिमियत्य 16 10 2 [परिमितार्थ] ज्ञातार्थ;  
gl. दयार्थज्ञाता.

✓परिक्वत् (परि+क्वत्)

pres. 3. s. परिक्वत्इ 15 2 3; imper.

2. s. परिक्वत्हि 16 8 3, 16 9 2.

परिक्वत्इ 3 6 1b, 17 1 8 परिक्वत्.

परिक्वत् 11 14 11a परिक्वत्.

परिक्वत् 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिक्वत्.

परिक्वत् 18 9 5 वाक्वत् ?

परिक्वत् 10 5 7 परिक्वत्.

परिक्वत् 16 3 6 [action noun from

परिक्वत्=परि+क्वत्] परिक्वत्

✓परिवेड (परि+वेड);

-p. p. परिवेडिच 1 8 6, 5 5 9a,

7 6 8; pass. pres. part. enl.

परिवेडिचन्ता 2 12 4.

✓परिसङ्ग (परि+सङ्ग) move away

-imper. 2. s. परिसङ्गहि 17 14 2.

परिसङ्गिच 8 8 9b परिसङ्गित.

✓परिसुद्ध (परि+सुद्ध) be proved

pure;

-imper. 2. pl. परिसुद्धहुँ 19 1 10b.

✓परिहरे (परि+हरे) end, destroy;

-pres. part. परिहरेचन्त 3 2 5; abs.

परिहरेचैवि 20 7 5, परिहरेचैवि 3 10 8;

p. p. परिहरेचिय 1 10 9a.

परिहरे 16 11 6 परिहरे.

✓परिहर (परि+हर);

-pres. 3. s. परिहरन्ति 1 3 9, 4 12

2; परिहरैवि 18 8 9b; 3. pl. परिहरन्ति

7 3 9; abs. परिहरैवि 10 5 8a, परि-

हरैवि 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2.

परिहरण 1 3 11  
 परिहविय 16 4 6, 19 6 2 [from  
 परि+भव्] पराजित, तिरस्कृत.  
 परिहाण्ड 19 1 10α परिधान enl.  
 परिहिय 9 4 6, 9 5 1 परिहित.  
 परिहेवय 2 8 4 [परिधातव्य] परिधान; but  
 gl. ताम्बूलादि.  
 परोक्षणे 15 11 6 परोक्षे without hav-  
 ing seen.  
 परोप्पर 7 14 1, 8 6 1, 12 9 3, 15 3 3  
 परस्पर.  
 परोवर 17 16 2 परस्पर.  
 पलयकर 11 10 9b प्रलयकर.  
 पलयभाउ 1 11 2 प्रलय-भावम्?  
 पलित 3 2 2, 7 11 9α, enl. 5 7 1  
 प्रदीप्त.  
 पलीविय 7 4 5 प्रदीपित.  
 पलोह 17 13 5 क्षिप्त, पतित; 17 16 3<sup>o</sup>  
 पतित.  
 पलङ्क 1 14 9α पर्यङ्क.  
 √पल्लाण (denom. from पर्वाण) fur-  
 nish with saddle (g. पल्लाण्डु);  
 -imper. 2. pl. पल्लाण्हौ 19 3 10α.  
 पल्लु 7 10 5 (Hc. IV 166) प्रत्यागत.  
 पव 14 1 7 प्रपा.  
 पवण्डुल 5 1 9α पवनोद्भूत.  
 पवयल 17 7 7 gl. समर्थ.  
 पवद्विय 9 13 9α प्रवृद्ध.  
 √पवत् (प्र+वर्त);  
 -pres. 3. s. पवत्सइ 2 9 3; p. p.  
 पवत्तिय 5 11 2 (gl. कृत).  
 पवरिसिय 1 16 4, 7 प्रवृष्ट.  
 √पवस (प्र+वस);  
 -pres. part. पवसन्त 4 4 1, enl.  
 पवसन्तय 19 1α.  
 √पवह (प्र+वह);  
 -pres. 3. s. पवहइ 3 13 6; pres.  
 part. enl. पवहन्तय 3 8 10b, 14  
 11 9α.  
 पवालायायर 14 12 6?

√पवियम्म (प्र+वि+जृम्) flash forth,  
 appear;  
 -pres. 3. s. पवियम्मइ 10 2 2.  
 पवित् 1 2 12α पवित्र.  
 पविरल 1 2 11 प्रविरल.  
 पविहाय 16 5 6 प्रविभाग.  
 पवोल्लिय 14 8 7, 15 10 5, 19 4 2  
 (cf बोह) उक्तवत्.  
 पव्वहयय 4 13 9b [प्रवृजित enl.] परिवा-  
 जक.  
 √पव्वज [प्र+वज्];  
 -abs. पव्वज्जेवि 17 18 10α,  
 पव्वज 12 2 5 प्रवृज्या  
 पव्वालिय 19 15 2 [Hc. IV 41] श्रावित.  
 पसरिय 4 11 9α, 17 7 5 प्रसृत.  
 पसर 9 8 4 प्रसर.  
 पसव 14 11 8 पशु (PSM. s. v.).  
 √पसाह [प्र+साधय];  
 -pres. 3. s. पसाहइ 1 14 8; imper.  
 2. pl. पसाह्हौ 19 3 10α; abs.  
 पसाह्हि 2 16 2.  
 पसाहय 10 12 7 प्रसाधक decorator?  
 पसुत्तिय 1 14 9α प्रसुप्त.  
 पव 16 9 4 पयिन्.  
 √पहण (प्र+हन्);  
 -pres. 3. s. पहणइ 14 7 1; abs.  
 पहण्हि 19 5 8.  
 √पहर (प्र+हर);  
 -pres. 3. s. पहरइ 15 5 9α, 20 9  
 6; 3. pl. पहरन्ति 7 14 1, 8 6 4; im-  
 per. 2. s. पहर पहर 15 4 7; pres.  
 part. enl. पहरन्तय 15 4 2; pot.  
 part. पहरेवत् 11 13 5.  
 पहर 4 7 5 प्रहार.  
 पहसिय 18 6 4 प्रहसित.  
 पहसिउ 3 9 3 [प्रभाषितम्] gl. प्रभाषितवान.  
 पहणय 15 8 4 प्रधान enl.  
 पहिण्डिय 17 13 3 (प्रहिण्डित) परिभ्रान्त.  
 पहिलय 1 8 7, 1 11 2, 11 2 2 प्रयम  
 (g. पहेल्लं).

पहिलारय 9 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी  
9 6 2 प्रथमतर enl.

✓पहुच्च [ \*प्रभृत्य; denom. from प्रभृत;  
G. पहुँचुँ ] (He. IV 390) suffice,  
-pres. 3. s पहुचइ 6 4 4.

पहुत्त 14 7 9α पर्याप्त (s. पहुँचुँ reach).

पहुत्तण 8 9-4 प्रभुत्व.

पंजुलि 7 5 5 पंजुली.

पाइक् 4 4 6 पादातिक (G. पायक).

पाडजिय 2 9 8 [ ~आतोयिक; cf. आतोय ]  
player of musical instruments.

पाडस 3 8 6, 9 5 9α प्रादृष.

पायय 1 2 3 प्राकृत.

पायड 3 1 13α, 16 4 9b पादपः.

✓पायड (प्रकट);

-pres. 1. s पायडसि 1 1 19b, p. p.

पायडिय 16 14 9b.

पायड 19 10 4, enl. पायडय 6 13 5  
प्रकट, व्यक्त.

पायारवत्त 1 5 1 प्राकारवत्.

पायाल 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [ \*पादाल ? ]

पादातिक gl. पादक ? (cf. G. पायल).

पायालय 13 6 1b पाताल enl.

पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रतिहार्य.

पाण 2 9 9b प्राण.

पाणपिय 19 12 3 प्राणप्रिया.

पाणालि 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=हृत्पद्वयप्रहार)  
gl. जलच्छटा.

पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (G. पाणी).

पाणिगहण 10 4 4; पाणिगहण 10 4 7,  
18 4 8 पाणिग्रहण.

पारकय 6 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [ cf.  
He. II 148 ] पर, gl. शत्रु (cf. G.  
पारङ्ग stranger).

पारणय 4 3 2 पारणक

पारदय 16 5 8 प्रारब्ध enl.

पाराडट्टय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4  
8, 17 4 8, 19 8 9, 19 17 7 परा-  
श्रुत् (Mp. 52 19 14b gl.).

पारावय 1 5 3 पारवत्त.

पाराविय 2 16 8 पारित.

पारिहृच्छि 12 1 8 gl. वेग.

पारोह 9 3 6 प्ररोह sprig.

✓पाल (पालय; G. पाळुँ);

-imper. 2. s. पालें 7 12 6; pres.

part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass.

pres. 3 pl. पालिञ्जन्ति 20 10 9b.

✓पाव (प्रआप्; G. पामहुँ),

-pres. 1. pl. पावहुँ 2 15 2; 3. s.

पावइ 4 13 9b, 12 1 9α; 3. pl.

पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9b, fut. 1.

pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11b, 2. s. पावेसहि

19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय

11 9 7, 13 11 5; p. p. पाविय 2

16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10b.

पाव 8 11 2?

पावज 5 13 7 प्रवज्या.

पावालोलि 11 14 4 प्रवालावलि:

पासु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9b, 15

12 8, 16 11 9b पार्श्व (G. पास)

near.

-पासेहि 2 13 8, 18 3 9b पार्श्व near.

-पासिड [ पार्श्विकम् ] 4 5 4, 10 9 6

(genitive post-position); 9 5

6, 7, 8; 10 8 2, 3 (ablative

post-position) from.

पासेय 1 13 7, 18 5 9α प्रसेद.

-पासेइय 20 6 2 प्रसिज.

पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10b पाषाण.

पाहुड 13 11 11b, 14 10 9b प्राश्रुत.

पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राश्रुण्य (G. प्राहुणो,  
परोणो).

✓पिय, ✓पिव (पिब; G. पीहुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8, im-

per. 2. s. पिवहि 9 8 3; pres. part.

पियन्त 7 9 6; abs. पिये 5 4 5, 18

2 8; pot. part. पियेवँ 2 12 5.

पिव 13 10 3 इव.

पियारय 2 9 1, 4 1b, 5 8 2, f. पियारी

8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.

पिङ्गल° 1 3 8 पिङ्गल; 4 6 5 one of the  
nine treasures; °11 4 4° tawny.  
°पिच्छय 17 12 6 पिच्छ enl.  
°पिञ्जरिय 14 6 7 पिञ्जरित enl.  
पिष्टिजन्त 9 10 8 पिष्ट्यमान (cf. ग. पीटुं  
beat).  
पित्तिय 17 4 2, 17 7 1α [पित्त्य, पैत्र्य  
or पैत्रिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.  
पिसुणत्तण 14 9 9α पिशुनत्तव.  
पिसुणिय 15 1 7 [पिशुनित] सचित.  
पिहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, पिहिवि 1 4 9b  
12 6 8 पृथ्वी.  
पिहल 8 1 2 पृथुल.  
✓पीड (पीड्; ग. पीडुं);  
-pass. pres 3 s. पीडिज्जइ 5 11 6.  
पीलण° 1 4 4 पीडन.  
पुक्खर 11 6 4 पुक्कर.  
°पुङ्गउ 15 7 2 पुङ्गवः.  
पुच्छिय 2 14 9α पृष्ट.  
✓पुज [पूजय्; ग. पूजुं].  
-abs. पुजेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुजे-  
पिण 16 9 9.  
पुज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पूजा.  
पुट्ठि 17 5 4 [\*पृष्टि] back (ग. पुँट्ठ f.).  
पुण° (in पुणासणत्थ) 7 2 8 पुनः.  
पुणु 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (ग. पण).  
-पुणु पच्छइ 10 8 9 पुनः पश्चात्.  
-पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुनः अपि.  
-पुणु पुणो वि 19 17 1α पुनः पुनः अपि.  
-पुणुपुणु 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.  
पुणरवि 13 9 1α पुनरपि.  
पुणरुत्त 14 12 9α पुनरुक्क.  
°पुण° 1 2 12α पूर्ण.  
-पुणात्तस 2 9 5 पूर्णायुष्.  
-पुणपवित्त 2 6 10α, 3 3 2 पूर्णपवित्र.  
पुण्णालि 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (p. 6 53)  
पुंक्षली.  
✓पुप्फुच (onom.) hiss, snort.  
-pres 3 s. पुप्फुवइ 19 3 4.  
पुरउ° 4 13 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.

पुरवइ 1 5 8 [पुरपति] gl. श्रेष्ठी.  
पुरित्तयार 4 4 5 पुरुषकार.  
पुराण 5 9 10.  
पुरोहिय 4 6 11b पुरोहित.  
पुल्लयसरीर 11 4 6 ससुच्छित्तशरीर. [cf.  
FSM पुल].  
पुल्लङ्गय 8 5 11α [पुल्लकोद्गत] उद्गत-  
पुल्लक.  
पुल्लिन्द 10 7 9b.  
पुल्लवण्हए 5 2 4 पूर्वाहे enl.  
पूरन्त 19 6 4, 19 12 10α पूरयत्.  
✓पेक्ख [प्र+ईक्ष्; ग. पेखुं];  
-pres. 1. s. पेक्खमि 10 8 1; 2. s.  
पेक्खहि 8 3 2; 3. s. पेक्खइ 6 11 2;  
imper. 1. pl. पेक्खहुं 12 9 7; 2. s.  
पेक्ख 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut.  
2. s. पेक्खेसहि 9 6 8, abs. पेक्खेंवि  
3 5 10α, 3 9 1b, पेक्खवि 18 5 9α  
पेक्खेप्पिणु 9 4 9α, 9 14 9α, पेक्खेविणु  
6 1 10α, 19 12 3.  
पेक्खणय 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.  
पेक्खणयोहर 14 12 3 प्रेक्षणकट्टह.  
पेम्म 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.  
°पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.  
✓पेड (प्र+ईड्).  
-abs. पेडेंवि 17 5 2; p. p. पेडिय °11  
5 8°, 13 7 1α, 13 9 5°, enl.  
पेडियय 19 5 10α.  
-pass. pres. part. पेडिजन्त 11 9 4.  
पेसिय 2 15 1, enl. पेसियय 13 11 11b.  
पेसण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.  
°पेसण with चुक्क 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit.  
'missed the mission'; 'died'.  
पेसणयारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.  
पोक्खरिणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुष्करिणी.  
पोट्टल 13 4 7, 18 2 7, enl. पोट्टल्य  
15 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (ग. पोटी).  
°पोट्टिमय 3 4 1α प्रोटिमन् enl.  
पोत्तय 10 7 8, 11 12 9α पौत्रक.  
✓पोमाय (श्वाच्),  
-abs. पोमाएँवि 13 9 1α; gl. श्वापांशुत्वा.

## फ

फगुणगन्दीसराह 18 4 5 फाल्गुन-गन्दीसराह.

°फड° 5 11 1, फडा° 13 6 1 $\alpha$  फटा.

फम्फाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, फम्फावय 3 6 9  
sort of bard.

°फर° 17 6 4 फलक shield.

✓फरहर (onom.; g. फरफरहूँ) flutter;

-pres. part. फरहरन्त 3 4 6, 15 2 8.

°फलिह 7 5 1, 17 6 4 परिघ.

फलिह 6 5 2 स्फटिक.

फलिह° 14 6 5 स्फटिका alum.

✓फाड (स्फाट्य; g. फाडहूँ) split open;

-abs. फाडेपिणु 9 2 9b; p. p. फाडिय  
5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9.

फाडिम° 1 4 6 स्फाटित gaping.

✓फिट्ट (स्फिट्ट्य Hc. IV 177=भ्रंश)

नश (g. फीट्टहूँ);

-pres. 3. s. फिट्टइ 10 12 2.

फुकार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 फुत्कार.

✓फुट्ट (स्फुट्ट्य; g. फुट्टहूँ) break open;

-pres. 3. s. फुट्टइ 13 2 9; pres.

part. फुट्टन्त 17 3 6; abs. फुट्टेवि

8 5 11b; p. p. फुट्ट 13 6 3.

फुड 5 13 2 स्फुट.

✓फुर (स्फुर);

-pres. part. फुरन्त 14 6 3, enl.

फुरन्तय 8 3 2.

फुलिङ्ग 1 13 7 स्फुलिङ्ग.

°फुल्ल° 1 7 4 [फुल्ल] पुष्प (g. फूल).

फुल्लन्धुल 7 13 5 (D. 6 85) अमर.

✓फुल ( =मृज्; Hc IV 105 ),

pres. part. f. enl. फुलन्तिय 18 10

9 $\alpha$ .

✓फेड (स्फेट्य; g. फेडहूँ) destroy;

pres. part. फेडन्त 3 2 3.

## भ

भइय 6 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1

[ \*भयिका ] सीति.

भइणि 12 12 1 भगिनी.

भउह 14 3 10 भू (g. भूँ).

भउहाल 10 2 9 $\alpha$  भूवत्.

भयभीय 8 10 2 भयभीत.

भयभीस 4 3 9 $\alpha$  [ भयभीष्म ] भयंकर; gl.

भयस्यापि सीष्मः.

भयभीसण 11 11 1 [ भयभीषण ] भयजनक.

भयाडर 19 2 9 भयातुर.

भयावण 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9 $\alpha$

( सीषक ) भयानक.

✓भक्क ( भक् );

-pres. 3. s. भक्कइ 2 12 8.

भग्ग 17 5 1 $\alpha$  भग्.

भग्गव° 13 12 7 [ भार्गव ] gl. शुक्र.

✓भज ( भज्; g. भोज्हुँ );

-pres. 1. s. भजमि 5 14 2; 3. pl

भजन्ति 7 5 4, abs. भज्जेवि 6 15 5,

12 5 12.

-agent. भजण 3 8 9.

भडारय 1 8 18 $\alpha$ , 2 6 1, f. भडारी 1

14 3, भडारि 10 2 2 भडारक.

✓भण ( cf. g. भणहूँ recite aloud,  
study ) speak, consider,

-pres. 1. s. भणमि 6 1 10b; 3. s.

भणइ 3 7 3; 3 pl. भणन्ति 10 5 8 $\alpha$ ,

12 9 4; imper. 2. s. भण 15 14

2; fut. 3. s. भणेसइ 19 5 2; opt.

2. s. भणेज्जहु 19 12 10 $\alpha$ , pres.

part. भणन्त 2 11 4; 2 16 11 $\alpha$ ,

enl. भणन्तय 15 4 9 $\alpha$ , abs. भण्णेवि 2

12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14

5 8, भणेवि 3 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7,

11 5 3, 13 11 1 $\alpha$ , भणेपिणु 8 3 8,

12 11 6, 14 13 9 $\alpha$ , 15 2 9 $\alpha$ ,

18 3 3;

-भण्णेवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8 $\alpha$ ,

भणेवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात्

for the reason that.

✓भण्ड ( cf. D. 6 101 भण्डण=कलह; g.

भौडहूँ abuse );

-imper. 2 pl. भण्ड्हे 4 8 9 $\alpha$ .

भण्डार 9 4 1 भाण्डागार (g. भण्डार).

भत्तार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भर्तु (g. भरथार).  
 भद्रहस्ति 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भद्रहस्तिन्  
 भन्त° 11 14 1, enl. भन्तय 1 10 1 भ्रान्त.  
 भन्ति 1 10 1 भ्रान्ति (भन्ति=विस्मयः MP. 3  
 15 10)

√भम, √भव (भम्; g. भमडुँ);  
 -pres. 3. s. भमइ 14 2 9b; 3. pl.  
 भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper. 2.  
 s. भमु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त  
 19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तय 1 13 9a,  
 12 12 9; abs. भमैवि 12 1 9b; p.  
 p. भमिय 15 6 5;

-caus. भाम;

-abs. भामैवि 17 7 9,

-caus. भमाड;

imper. 2. pl. भमाडहौं 5 10 8; p.  
 p. भमाडिय 5 10 9a.

भमुहा 14 12 8 डू; cf. भवह.

√भर (ड; g. भरडुँ);

-pres. part. भरन्त 13 7 1b; abs.  
 भरेप्पिणु 2 11 5; p. p. enl. भरियय  
 °14 6 7, 15 5 9a;

-caus. imper. 3. s. भरावड 17 18 8.

भल्लैभल्लै 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of  
 submission emitted by the  
 elephant.

°भल्लु 4 5 6.

भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगामिक.

भवियायण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.

भसल 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (Hc. I 244,  
 254) भ्रमर.

भाइ 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाय 10 4 3,  
 10 7 3 भ्राट्.

भायर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5  
 भ्राट्.

भायणय (for भाइणय) 19 10 6 [ \*भाणि-  
 नक ? ] भागिनेय.

भायणा °18 12 5, 19 6 1b f. भाजन.

भामरि 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.

√भाव (भावय्);

-pres. 3. s. भावइ 5 12 8; abs

भावैवि 2 7 9a, 5 16 6; p. p. enl

भावियय 11 7 9a.

भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a स्वरूप form.

भावण° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन्]

भवनवासिन्.

√भास (भाष्).

-pres. 3. s. भासइ 3 3 8; pres.

part. enl. भासन्तय 4 13 7.

°भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरय °11 5 9a,

11 11 9a भयङ्कर.

भिडडी° 4 9 9a सुकुटि

भिङ्गार 2 17 4 सुङ्गार.

भिङ्गारी° 19 3 3 [ D. 6 105 चीरी ] cri-  
 cket.

भिच्चत्तणु 2 10 3, 8 2 5 सुसत्त्व.

भिज्जन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 भियमान; 17

1 6 [ \*अभ्यजत् ] being sprinkled

(g. भीजाडुँ, भीजाडुँ).

√भिड [सिद्] confront in a battle,  
 fight (g. भिडडुँ, भडडुँ).

-pres. 3. s. भिडइ 4 3 3, 12 2 7;

3. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8; im-

per. 2. s. भिड् 12 6 5; p. p. भिडिय

4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p. p. भिट् 17

4 3.

°भिण्डिमाल° 17 7 4, भिण्डिवाल 7 8 1,

10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.

भित्ति 6 1a ?

√भिन्द (भिन्द; cf. g. भेदडुँ);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्दइ 16 5 2; imper.

2. pl. भिन्दहौं 5 11 5; abs. भिन्दैवि

10 3 5, 13 4 1b.

√भित्तिभय (onom.) produce shrill  
 notes (used with crickets);

-pres. 3. s. भित्तिभयइ.

°भिम्भल 1 5 4 विहुल.

भीह 15 3 5.

°भीस see भयभीस.



भीसणिय 12 9 10 $\alpha$ , 17 13 10 $\alpha$  मीषिका.

भीसावण 15 1 5, 15 15 6, सीसावणि  
17 1 2 मीषण.

°मिसिणि 14 5 8 विसिनी.

°भुज° 7 5 1, 17 3 3 भुज.

भुजङ्ग 13 4 7 भुजङ्ग.

भुवहन्द 7 14 3, भुवहन्द 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुक्त्वा° 2 8 2 वुमुक्षा.

भुक्त्वा मार 2 8 2 वुमुक्षा मार (भुक्त्वामार°=  
छुवामरी MP. 5 19 3).

✓भुज (भुज);

-pres. 1. s. भुजमि 5 14 2; 2. s.

भुजहि 12 11 5; imper. 2. s. भुजै

4 12 6, 12 11 3, भुजु 7 12 2;

pres. part. भुजन्त 5 1 8, enl. भुज-

न्तय 4 14 9 $b$ , 19 18 10 $b$ , pot.

part. भुजेव्वत् 16 13 1 $b$ ; p. p.

f. भुती 11 13 4.

-caus. p. p. भुजाविय 15 15 9 $b$ ,

enl. भुजावियय 8 12 8 $b$ .

भुजय 14 2 7 (1) [भोजक] gl. अग्ने-

भोजका: (2) भुजै enl.

भुम्मल 14 2 9 $b$  [cf. D. 6 114 भम्मल=

मूर्ख] (with. भोली) artless, sim-

pleton. gl. भमिनवा, अकुटिला. (cf.

G. भम्मर भोली);

भुव °1 10 7°, 3 1 12°, °7 1 $\alpha$ , °9 1

8 $b$ , °11 6 6, 14 13 9 $\alpha$ , 15 2 4°,

18 12 9 $\alpha$  भुज.

भुवहन्द° 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुवहम् 20 2 6 भुजहम्.

°भूय 16 8 4 भूत, °9 9 8° ghost.

✓भूय (भूय);

-pres. 3. pl. भूयन्ति 7 2 6; abs.

भूयेवि 16 15 9 $b$ .

भूयन्-इल 19 18 7 [भूयणइल] भूयणावृष्टी?

✓भेय (भेय);

-pass. pres. 3. pl. भेज्जन्ति 16

7 9 $\alpha$ .

°भेरे 13 10 9 मेरी

°भेसद् 13 12 7 gl. वृहस्पति.

म

म 2 13 4, 12 7 9 $\alpha$  (with imper.),

10 12 4 (with present) 18 10

4 (with future) मा (G. म).

-सं 19 4 6 मा.

मह्यपट्ट 15 6 5?

✓महल [denom. from \*मल्लि]

मलीनय (cf. G. मेल्लु < \*मल्लिकम्);

-pres. 3. s. महलइ 7 12 8; pres.

part. महलन्त 17 1 9, enl. महलन्तय

20 10 7; abs. महलैवि 14 1 8, p. p.

महलिय 14 3 9, 15 9 7, 17 1 10 $b$ ;

-pass pres 3 s. महलज्जइ 20 11 5;

-agent f. enl. महलणिय 6 3 9 $b$ .

मडड 1 9 6, 3 5 1 $\alpha$ , 5 11 7, 14 5 2

मुकुट (G. मोड).

°मडल 3 7 7 मुकुल.

-मडलिय° 5 2 2, 9 6 1, 18 11 3 मुकुलित.

मडलि करैप्पिणु 19 1 2 मौली कृत्वा; कर

मडलि करैप्पिणु=gl. वदहस्तौ.

मज्ज 3 5 3 मयूर.

मयगल 1 15 1 [मदकल] गज (G. मेगल).

मयरदय 18 11 4 मकरध्वज.

मयरन्द 13 3 5 मकरन्द.

मयरहर 1 10 6, °11 14 1° [मकरयह]

समुद.

मयालय 11 4 5 [मद+आल+क] मदयुक्.

मगहाहिउ 1 9 1 मगधाधिपः.

✓मग (मागय; G. मागु),

-pres. 3. s. मगइ 3 12 5, मगेइ

17 12 9, p. p. मगिय 15 14 7;

pass. pres. 3. s. मगिज्जइ 12 12 5.

मघ° 13 7 10 $b$  मघा.

महल्लगारय 1 1 14 महल्लकारक.

मज्जणय 1 16 3, 15 13 4, 15 14 4

मज्जन enl.

मज्जाय 12 8 2 मर्यादा.

मज्जे 1 11 3, 5 11 9 $b$ , 6 3 6, 15 13

8 मध्ये (cf. G. माहि, माँ).

मज्झिम° 13 9 9 मध्यम (G. माझम).

मञ्जरिय 14 45 मञ्जरी enl. (cf. G. मोजर).  
 मढक 8 9 9a मान ? (cf. PSM).  
 मढप्पर 3 8 9, 4 3 8, 11 11 8, 14 1  
 4 (D. 6 120) गवै.  
 मणासण्ड 9 11 5 मनासनाक्.  
 मणिहु 10 12 6 मण्डह.  
 मणिरयण 18 2 5 मणिरत्न.  
 मणुयत्त 3 11 1, 18 2 1 मनुजत्व.  
 मणुस 17 13 9, मणूस 8 3 7, 16 10 7  
 मणुय (cf. G. मागस).  
 मणोज 16 6 1, 17 16 8°, 18 3 5 मनोज.  
 मणोहरगारय 2 6 10a मनोहर-कारक.  
 √मण्ड (आ+मृ; G. मोंडहुँ) begin,  
 -imper. 2 pl. मण्डहौं 4 8 9b.  
 √मण्ड (G. मोंडहुँ) arrange artistically;  
 -abs. मण्डेवि 4 5 9b, 17 18 10b;  
 —pass. pres. 3 s मण्डजइ 5 11 6.  
 मण्ड 13 4 10b, 18 8 9a (with वलिवण्ड),  
 मण्ड मण्ड 11 13 4, मण्डहँ 18 3 2  
 [ \*मर्द ] forcibly, with great  
 difficulty (cf. D. 6 140 मडु=वला-  
 त्कार; Bh. has thrice मण्ड, once  
 मण्ड मण्ड; Mp 7 20 15 and 9 14-  
 10 महे=हठत्; G. मोंड मोंड with  
 great difficulty. Jacobi and  
 Alsdorf fail to see its connection  
 with मडु).  
 √मण्ण [ मन्थ G. मानहुँ ];  
 -pres. part. enl. मण्णन्तय 2 16 6;  
 abs. मण्णेवि 9 3 9a.  
 मत्तवाल 14 2 6 गज (cf. D. 6 122  
 मतवाल=मदोन्मत; H. मतवाला).  
 मत्थहँ 1 8 13b [ मत्तके ] on, above  
 (G. माये)  
 √मत्थ [ मथ्-pass. मथ्य ];  
 -pass. pres. part. enl. मत्थिजन्तय  
 20 6 9b.  
 मन्तण 16 3 7, enl. मन्तणय 15 13 4,  
 17 1a मन्त्रण.  
 मन्द 1 13 9a.

√मम्मीस [ From मा मैषी; cf. D. 6  
 129 माभाइ, मासीसिजम्=अभयप्रदानम्,  
 Hc. IV 22, 22 मम्मीसही; Bh. s. v.  
 मंसीसइ ] comfort, pacify;  
 -abs. मम्मीसेवि 10 2 1, 11 9 8;  
 p. p. मम्मीसिय 15 2 2.  
 मम्मीस f. 5 6 7 comfort, consolation.  
 √मर [ मृ; G. मरुँ ];  
 -pres. 1. s. मरमि 19 18 1b; 3. s.  
 मरइ 5 7 7, 8 3 8, 18 6 8; imper.  
 2. s. मर 7 12 5, 15 4 7, मर मर 5  
 7 2; 2. pl. मरहौं 16 11 3; 3. s.  
 मरज 12 7 9a.  
 मरगय 1 4 3 मरकत  
 मरह 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 (D. 6  
 120) गवै.  
 मराल 3 4 5.  
 मरिसाविय 6 9 9a मरित.  
 मर 1 5 2 मरुत् wind.  
 √मरुस (मृश्);  
 -opt. 2. s. मरुसेजहि gl. क्षमां कुरु.  
 √मल (मृद्; Hc. IV 126);  
 -pres. 1. s. मलमि 10 8 9, 12 7 4;  
 abs. मलेवि 12 10 9a, 18 1a; p. p.  
 मलिय 15 1 5, 16 1a, 18 9 5.  
 मसि पोट्टल्य 1 5 6 3 मशी-पोट्टलक.  
 महगय 10 10 9b, 13 8 1b, महागय  
 20 6 8° महागज ?  
 महणसि 16 3 9 [ महानसिच ] सूफकार.  
 महणस 14 2 7 महानस ?  
 महन्तय 4 3 2, 4 4 8 [ महत् enl. ]  
 minister, councillor.  
 महराय 1 7 9a महाराज.  
 महल 4 11 2 [ महत्+ल ] महत्.  
 महाइय 3 7 2, 4 5 9a, 8 4 3 [ frequ-  
 ent in Bh. Jacobi renders it  
 by महात्मन्. Twice in Hp. Gl. at  
 87 8 5 महधिक अतिशयवन्त. Alsdorf  
 connects it with महा+आय (D. 1  
 73 आय=अत्ययम्) ] महदिक. Mp  
 5 22 10 महादत्त.

महाउस 3 8 6 महादायुक्.

महाय° 1 3 7 ?

महाकाल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.

महागह 1 3 14b [महाग्रह] राहु.

महाहृद् 3 8 5°, 5 4 2 महा-अटवी.

महारय 6 4 9a, 19 1 8 मदीय (G. म्हाई).

महायवत्त 13 1 4 महातपत्र?

महिला° 1 1 8 महिष enl.

महुमह 1 6 7. [महुमय] विष्णु.

महोरग 18 7 7.

महोवहि 3 3 7 महोदधि.

मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.

✓मा [मा; G. माहुँ] be contained in;  
-pres. 3. s. माइ 1 10 3, 16 14  
8; pres. part. मन्त 11 5 1; p. p.  
माइय 9 5 2, enl. माइयय 8 3 9a.

माउलय 19 10 7 मातुल enl.

माई 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19  
8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10a  
[मातः] term of endearing address  
to a familiar woman.

मायरि 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मातृ.

मायावाल 2 2 7 मायावाल.

मागहभास 5 9 5 मागधभाषा.

✓माण [मानय्; G. माणहुँ] enjoy;  
-pres. 2. s. माणहि 20 1 6; fut.  
1. pl. माणसहुँ 9 6 5; pres. part.  
माणन्त 9 3 5; abs. माणेंवि 14 8 9b,  
14 9 6, p. p. enl. माणियय.

माण 5 10 6 मान.

-माणइरि° 3 8 7 मानगिरि.

-माणत्थम्भ 5 7 8 मानस्तम्भ.

माणव 4 6 5 मानव.

\*माणवथम्भ 1 7 8 मानवस्तम्भ.

माणुस 10 5 2, 10 11 4 [मातुष्य]  
मातुष्य (G. माणस).

माम °13 2 10a°, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11  
8 [माम] father-in-law.

✓मार [मारय्; G. मारहुँ],

-pres. 1. s. मारमि 8 10 7; 3. s.  
मारइ 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मारहें  
6 9 4; p. p. enl. मारियय 9 11 1.

माणप 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 माहात्म्य.

माहव-मास 6 5 10a, 11 4 1, 19 9 5  
[माधवमास] gl. चैत्रमास (usually  
माधव=वैशाख).

माहेन्द 10 1 10b [माहेन्द्र] gl. इन्द्रजाल.  
मिय° 14 4 1 अमृत.

मिग 16 15 1, 19 13 8 one of the  
four breeds of elephants (cf.  
मय 16 12 2).

-मिगणयण 19 3 7 मृगनयना.

-मिगमय° 14 6 5 [मृगमद] कस्तूरी.

-मिगलोयणिय 16 13 8 मृगलोचना enl.

मिच्छय 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मैत्री.

✓मिल [मिल्; G. मळहुँ];

-pres 3. pl. मिलन्ति 18 3 8; abs.  
मिलेंवि 9 13 9b, 17 5 5, मिलेवि 9 6  
4, मिलेपियु 11 1 8;

-caus. 2. s. मिलावहि 15 11 9b.

✓सुज [सुज्];

-pres 3. s. सुजइ 13 1 8, 15 5 4;  
3. pl. सुयन्ति 6 7 5, 7 2 6; imper.  
2. s. सुऐ 15 7 2; 2. pl. सुजहु 19 2  
8, 3. s. सुजउ 5 2 5; pres. part.  
enl. सुजन्तय 3 6 6; abs. सुऐवि 6  
15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7,  
सुएवि 8 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4,  
सुयवि 15 13 5, सुएपियु 13 8 10a;  
p. p. सुक् 4 10 4, f. सुक्की 4 10 4,  
enl. सुक्कय 14 8 9b; -pass. pres.  
3. s. सुक्इ 1 3 14b, 7 12 2; pres.  
part. सुक्न्त 3 2 9.

सुय 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. सुइया 19  
18 1b वृत् (G. सुओ).

सुच्छंगय 5 13 4 मूर्च्छा गता.

सुच्छाविय 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b  
मूर्च्छिता.

✓ सुण [त्रा=ज्ञा; Hc. IV 7];  
 -pres. 3. pl. सुणन्ति 16 12 7; abs.  
 सुणैवि 3 12 1α; p. p. enl. सुणियय  
 10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. सुणिज्जइ  
 20 2 5.  
 सुद्धिया 15 14 8 सुग्घा enl.  
 सुव° 1 5 7, 14 10 8, सुरय 14 12 3  
 सुरज.  
 ✓ सुसुम्भर (भङ्ग; Hc. IV 106) pound  
 (सुसुम्भरण=पिण्डीकरण Mp 7 6 12);  
 -pres. 3. s. सुसुम्भइ 17 9 4; p. p.  
 सुसुम्भिय 4 8 7°, 8 6 2, 17 7 1b,  
 enl. सुसुम्भियय 1 3 1b.  
 सुसण्णइ 4 5 6, सुसण्ण 11 8 5, 17 6 5  
 प्रहरणविशेष.  
 सुहयन्द° 2 15 4 सुखचन्द्र.  
 सुहवेक्खा 10 2 7 [सुखप्रेक्षक] desirous  
 to see (your) face.  
 सुहवत्त 15 8 5 सुखवार्ता oral message?  
 सुहलिय 13 9 6 सुखरित.  
 -सुहलीह्वय 1 13 9b सुखरीभूत enl.  
 सुहियण° 11 11 3 सुधा; gl. एवमेव श्रुया (cf.  
 D. 6 134 सुहिअं, सुहिआ=एवमेव करणम्).  
 मूढी 17 16 9b मूढा.  
 मेच्छ 9 10 8 म्लेच्छ.  
 मेलय 3 7 10α मेलक (α. मेलो) gather-  
 ing.  
 ✓ मेलव [मेलय्; α. मेलवणु];  
 -abs. मेलवैवि 5 6 2, मेलेप्पिणु 19 17 3.  
 ✓ मेळ (मुच्; α. मेळवु);  
 -pres. 3. s. मेळइ 5 4 6; pres.  
 part. मेळन्त 14 6 1; abs. मेळैवि 10  
 5 8b, मेळैवि 3 1α, 12 6 4, मेलेप्पिणु  
 14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेळिय 3 9 8,  
 11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3,  
 17 10 10α, 19 5 10b;  
 -caus. abs. मेळावेप्पिणु 19 12 1α;  
 p. p. मेळाविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl.  
 मेळावियय 13 5 10α, 20 7 9b.  
 मेसात्तण 8 5 3 मेसात्तन.

मेहलहर 1 5 5 मेखलाधर.  
 मेहुणय 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. स्यालकं (cf.  
 D. 6 148 मेहुणिया=पत्न्याः भगिनी and  
 मेहुणय=पितृष्वसुत; cf. M. मेवणा).  
 मोक्कल-वेत्त 8 3 1 मुक्तकेशी (α. मोक्खुं free).  
 मोगगर° 4 5 6, 8 5 5°, 11 8 5° मुद्गर.  
 ✓ मोड (मोडय्; α. मोडवुं) break;  
 -pres. 3. pl. मोडन्ति 7 2 8; p. p.  
 मोडिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोडाविय  
 11 10 4.  
 मोर 3 4 5 मयूर.  
 मोरय 3 1 13α [ \*मयूरक ] gl. पिच्छ.  
 र  
 रडरव 19 3 3 रौरव.  
 ✓ रय [रच्];  
 -abs. रएप्पिणु 16 15 9α, 17 1 7;  
 p. p. रइय 17 13 10b.  
 रय 10 2 2 [रत्त] सुरत्त.  
 रयण 12 12 10b रत्न.  
 रयण 9 12 3 रत्ना, सूर्यपत्नी.  
 रयण 4 6 6 [रत्न] one of the nine  
 treasures.  
 रयणि 16 15 7 रत्नि.  
 रयसल 19 1 2 रजसला.  
 ✓ रक्ख (रक्ष्; cf. α. राखवुं keep);  
 -imper. 1. pl. रक्खहुं 15 10 7; 2.  
 pl. रक्खहौं 19 8 6; -3. s. रक्खत्त 18  
 7 9b; pres. part. रक्खन्त 3 2 6;  
 p. p. रक्खिय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9α.  
 रक्ख 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्षस्.  
 रक्खण° 10 5 7 रक्षक; gl. सुभट.  
 रक्खवाल 11 9 8 रक्षापाल guardian  
 (α. रक्खवाल).  
 रक्खत्ती 9 12 8, enl. रक्खत्तिय 5 8 3  
 राक्षसी.  
 ✓ रद्धोल (=दोलय् Hc. IV 48) swing  
 to and fro;  
 -pres. 3. s. रद्धोलइ 14 3 7; p. p.  
 रद्धोलिय 13 7 4; agent. रद्धोलि°  
 13 12 8.  
 रत्त 1 5 9b.

रक्षित 1 5 9b, °14 3 8 [रक्ष+इत] रक्षित  
coloured.

रज्जुय 1 11 3 रज्जु enl.

✓रड (रद; G. रडहुँ weep, cry);

-pres. 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11b; imp.  
er. 3. s. रडउ 12 9 5.

°रण° 14 3 8 corrupt for गण?

रणडइ 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17  
4 10a, 20 1b रणमुख battle-front.

रणवीड 4 5 9b रणपीठ.

रण्य 4 1 6 [Hc. I 66] अरण्य (G. रान).

रत्तिन्दिड 10 7 5 रात्रिदिवस.

रतुप्पलिहूअय° 9 6 6 रत्तोपलीभूत enl.

✓रम (रम्; G. रमहुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; im-  
per. 2. s. रमु 19 15 5; 2 pl. रमहौं  
14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12  
8, f. रमन्ति 18 8 6; abs. रमेवि 14  
11 4 (in रमेवि ण णाइय=G. रमी न  
जाणी); -pass. pres. 2. s. रम्महि  
8 6 9b.

°रम्भ° 19 12 4 [रम्भा] कदली.

रव° 14 2 2 कलमज्जुल sweet sounding.

रवणय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [\*रमण्य enl.]

रमणीय.

°रविन्द° 4 9 6 अरविन्द.

रसन्त 10 3 2, 14 6 3 रसत्.

°रसमन्ती 14 2 9a [°रसवती] रसयुक्ता.

रसोह 17 13 10b रसवती cooked food  
(G. रसोई).

°रहियय 5 2 9a °रहित enl.

रहन् 15 12 7 [रयात्र] चक्र.

रहल f. 7 3 10b तरह (cf. Sk. लहरी; G.  
लहेर), gl. वेला=जलपूर.

राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजन्.

राउलय 19 10 7 [राजकुल enl.] gl.

राजा;

-7 1 9a राजकुलिक royal.

राय-सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.

राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4,  
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8,  
20 11 8 राजन् enl. [cf. Sk. राजा-  
नक, G. राणे];

रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकहा° 1 2 1 रामकथा.

राविय 4 8 8 [Hc. IV 49] रक्षित.

°राव 10 3 2.

रासि° 9 14 4 रासि.

रिच्छ °8 5 2°, °8 5 5° ऋक्ष (G. रीछ).

रिच्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8  
(D. 7 7) पङ्क्ति.

✓रिज्ज [ऋज्; cf. G. रीजहुँ-'be plea-  
sed'] prosper;

-imper. 3. s. रिज्जउ 12 11 3.

रिण °13 3 10a, °19 10 9 ऋण.

°रिहालय 11 4 5 [रेखाल enl.] रेखायुक्त.

✓रुम, ✓रुव [रुद; G. रुए weeps];

-pres. 3. s. रुमइ 18 12 6, रुवइ 19  
3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2  
10a, enl. रुमन्तिय 19 9 10b; p. p.  
रुण 19 10 8; gerundive रुवेवहौं  
7 8 8b.

✓रुब [रुच्य] like;

-pres. 3. s. रुबइ 1 3 14a, 2 15 6.

रुट्टय 11 10 3 रुट्ट enl. (G. रुट्टे).

°रुण्ड 17 13 10a.

रुन्द 19 13 8 (D. 7 14) विपुल.

रुण्यय° 2 16 4 रौण्य enl.

रुहिर 19 6 5 रुधिर.

रुव° 9 8 3 (रुवु 18 6 8, रुवइ 3 7 4)  
रुप.

रेछ (झवय; G. रेलहुँ);

-pres. part. enl. रेछन्तय 4 9 7;

p. p. रेछिय 17 3 2.

✓रेह (राज, Hc. IV 100);

-pres. 3. pl. रेहन्ति 2 11 9a.

✓रोक (G. रोकहुँ) check, stop,  
engage;

-pres. 3. s. रोकइ 17 9 3, pres.

part. रोकन्त 4 7 10b; p. p. °रोक्खि°

6 1 9.

✓रोव [ रुद्र; Hc. IV 226; G. रोवुं ];  
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.  
part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.

रोसावियय 8 9 9a रोषित enl.

रोसावरियय 13 1a रोषापूर्णे.

ल

लह 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,  
8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8,  
11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5  
4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15  
12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,  
18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (G. ले)  
well, lo.

✓लय [ ला, G. लेवुं ] take;  
-pres. 3. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres.  
part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लपेवि 18  
1 9b, 2 लपेवि 2 3 9a, 18 10 8,  
लपेपिणु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2  
14 11 1; p. p. लय्य 2 5 1, 2 11  
7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3  
3, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लय्य  
2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.  
pres. 3. s. लयजइ 2 5 5.

°लडि° 17 6 5 [ \*लकुटी ] लकुट.

लयार 1 3 5 लकार.

लकुडि° 11 6 4 [ \*लकुटी cf. D. 7 19  
लकुडं=लकुटः ] लकुट ( cf. G. लाकडी ).

✓लक्ष [ लक्ष्य ];  
-imper. 2. pl. लक्षहो 5 5 1; abs.  
लक्षेवि 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.  
लक्खिजइ 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,  
11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.

लक्खण 1 3 7 [ लक्षण ] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2  
9 8 लक्षणशास्त्र.

✓लग [ \*लग्; G. लागुं ];  
-imper. 2. s. लग्यु 8 10 3; 3. s.  
लगउ 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लग्गेसइ 18  
6 9b; pres. part. °लगन्त° 13 5  
1b, f. लगन्ति 17 2 3; abs. लग्गेवि  
(=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, लग्गेवि (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. लग  
1 9 1, ( कम्पणहँ ) 10 1 8, गिएवि )  
10 2 4, enl. लग्गय ( मज्झहि ) 9 10 7;  
—with कुडें (=पुष्टे) chase, pres. 3.  
s. कुडेंलगइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुडें  
लग्गय 12 3 7 [ D. 2 62 कुडो हतालु-  
गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives  
कुडि=पुष्टे; PSM. records कुडावय =अलु-  
गमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace'; G. पीछो ].

लग्गणस्सम् 1 1a [ \*लग्गणस्सम् ] आधारस्सम्.

लङ्गल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लङ्गल.

✓लङ्ग ( G. लौघुं );  
-pres. part. लङ्गन्त 2 8 1; abs.  
लङ्गेवि 11 6 7, लङ्गेपिणु 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

✓लज [ लज्; G. लाजुं ];  
-pres. 3. s. लजइ 10 8 11b, 11  
12 9b; opt. 2. s. लज्जिजइ 18 8 3;  
3 s. लज्जिजइ 20 11 5.

लञ्जणगरिय 19 5 5 लञ्जणकारिका.

लट्टि 11 6 2 यष्टि.

लद-संस 13 4 3 लक्ष्यसंस.

लम्भइ 4 12 4 लभ्यते.

✓लल [ लल्, लड् ] dangle;  
-pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8; pres.  
part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3,  
f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

✓लह [ लम् ];  
-pres. 1. s. लहमि 12 1 6; fut.  
2. s. लहेसहि 19 8 2; abs. लहेवि 2  
9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

लहिम 9 12 3 लधिमव.

लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.

लहुम 6 12 3 लघु enl.

✓लाय [ लाय्य ];  
-abs. लापेवि 2 11 3; p. p. लाय्य 3  
9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

लायण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3°  
लावय्य.

लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [ noun from  
causal base \*लाहव् ] लाम ( G.  
लाहवो ).

°लिय 3 12 6 लात taken.

लिह see लीह.

लिहाविय 6 9 9b, 12 5 6 लेखित.

लीह 17 7 8, 18 10 9a, °लिह 15 12 7 [लेखा] रेखा (cf. g. लीटी).

लीन 13 12 9, 14 5 8 लीन.

लुज 4 8 3°, 15 5 4 लुत.

✓ लुह (=लृज्, Hc. IV 105; g. लृहुँ) wipe;

-pres. 2. s. लुहहि 19 15 8; pres.

part. f. लुहन्ति 19 6 10a; agent.

°लुहण 15 12 7;

-caus. abs. लुहावैवि 19 11 1a.

✓ ले (नी; g. लेहुँ) take;

-pres. 1. s. लेमि 4 4 3; 1. pl.

लेहुँ 2 15 7; 2. s. लेहि 18 2 2, 3;

3. s. लेह 1 10 9b, 7 5 7; imper.

3. s. लेह 1 3 13; 3. pl. लेन्तु 19 3

9; pres. part. लेन्त 18 12 9a,

enl. लिन्तय 17 3 10b; abs. लेवि 1

10 3, 4 3 8, 4 5 2, 5 6 9a, 10

12 5, 14 9 8, 18 3 2, लेपिय 1 4

1b, 14 10 9b, 15 1 9a;

-caus. p. p. लेवाविय 15 15 9a.

°लेस 3 11 3 लेइया.

लेह 13 11 7, 14 13 9a, 15 8 4 लेख.

लोय 3 12 2, 6 16 1 लोच.

✓ लोह (लुह्) roll about, wallow (g. लोटहुँ; आळोटहुँ);

-pres. part. लोहन्त 14 13 8, enl.

लोहन्तय 8 3 3; p. p. °लोहिय 4 8 7.

✓ ल्हस (Hc. IV 197) संस् fall, pass away, fade;

-pres. 3. s. ल्हसह 18 5 9a; p. p.

ल्हसिय 10 11 8, 17 4 6, 17 17 1b.

°ल्हास 19 18 4 म्लानि fading.

व

व 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 13 4, 2 7 3, 4 10

5, 6 13 1, 9 1 8, 17 11 10b इव;

2 3 9b वा.

वइयागरण 7 14 4 वैयाकरण.

वइतरणि 11 9 3, 11 10 5 वैतरणी.

वइमाणिय 15 15 5 वैमानिक.

वइराय 2 9 2, 2 10 3 वैराग्य.

वइरिणि 19 4 9b वैरिणी.

वइवस 15 13 7 [वैवसत] यम.

✓ वइसर (analogical formation of the primitive from वइसार, the causative base from वइस=उप+विश्) sit;

-imper. 2. pl. वइसरहु 10 1 7; abs.

वइसरैवि 6 1 5, 15 2 4;

-caus. p. p. वइसारिय 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

वइसन 5 11 8, 5 14 3, enl. वइसनय

16 9 8 [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. g. वेसहुँ).

वय 20 10 7 (?) gl. वदन.

वयवन्तिय 12 4 9b वसवती enl.

वयस 19 12 6 [वयस] gl. मित्र.

वळु वयणु 1 3 6 [वर्क वचनम्] passive voice (cf. Old g. वौळुदी उक्ति).

°वक्क 10 10 6 वाक्य.

वक्कालियय 1 3 2 [°व्याख्यानित enl.] व्याख्यात.

वक्किस 13 4 4 ?

वगलामुह 17 3 4 [वगलामुह] वदवानल.

वक्किय 20 4 5 [वक्ति] worsted (in battle).

वळुडय 6 16 5 [वक्+Ap. suffix °उडय]

वक् (g. वौक्हुँ).

✓ वज (Hc. IV 225; वज्);

-imper. 2. s. वजु 7 12 4.

°वळ 14 12 5 ?

✓ वज [वाय्; g. वाजहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वजह 3 3 7, 17 10 3;

वजन्त 3 2 9 वर्जयत्.

वज 16 14 4 वाय or वय or वादित.

✓ वजर (Hc. IV 2; कय्);

-imper. 2. s. वजरहि 15 12 6;

p. p. वजरिय 4 13 7, 5 7 10, 9

6 1, 12 4 1.

✓ वञ्च [ वञ्चय् ];

-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs.

वञ्चन्ति 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11 9a, 5 8 4.

✓ वञ्छ [ वाञ्छ्; G. वाँछुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वञ्छइ 9 13 8.

वट्टइ 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b.  
to be sure, indeed.

वट्टं 11 4 6 वृत्त.

वडड 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of?

वड-णिनिड 13 11 4 वदनिनिड.

वडीवा 12 4 6 see आणवडीवा.

वड्ढाय 16 4 8 [ comparative of वड्ढ  
enl.; cf. H. वडा, D 7 29 वड्ढ = महत् ]  
महत्तर ( cf. G. वडेरेँ ).

✓ वड्ढ [ वड्ढ-वर्ध्; H. वडना )

-pres. 3. s. वड्ढइ 2 7 9b; pres.  
part. वड्ढन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b;

p. p. वड्ढिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.

-caus. p. p. वड्ढिय 9 10 9a.

वण 8 9 4 वण.

वणफड्डं 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वणासइ 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

\*वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

✓ वण [ वणैय् ];

-pres. 1. s. वणमि 1 4 1; abs.  
वणन्ति 18 6 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वणिजइ 11 10 8.

\*वड्डिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ ( cf. D. 7 35  
वड्डल = दुर्दिन; G. वादली cloudlet ).

वडावय 19 4 1a [ वर्धक, वर्धपक ] brin-  
ger of good news ( G. वधानो ).

वडावणय 9 5 1 [ वर्धनक, वर्धपनक ] br-  
inging good news ( G. वधामणु ).

वडाविय 10 6 8a [ वर्धित, वर्धपित ] co-  
ngratulated.

वडामरिस 12 2 2 वडामरि.

✓ वन्ध [ वन्ध्; G. बाँधुँ ];

-imper. 2. pl. वन्धहु 3 4 10b; abs.

वन्धेहि 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्धेपिण्ण 4  
13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वन्धिय 15 7 1.

वन्दणमति 1 8 5, वन्दणहति 2 7 1, 18  
4 3 वन्दनमति.

\*वन्दि 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वन्दिन्.

वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वन्दिन्.

✓ वन्ध [ वन्ध्; G. बाँधुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वन्धइ 13 1 9b; abs.

वन्धेहि 1 10 6, 17 17 6;

-caus. abs. वन्धावेहि 14 9 2.

वन्ध 4 11 4 वन्ध.

वन्धहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वड्डहि = वर्धये.

वप्प 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 ( D. 6  
88 ) पिता ( G. बाप ).

वप्पिकी 4 3 9b ( Hc. IV 395 वप्पिकी )  
पैतुकी ( G. बापीकी ).

✓ वम [ वम् ] vomit, emit;

-pres. 3. s. वमइ 13 5 6, 3. pl.  
वमन्ति 14 13 7.

\*वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16  
15 9a; enl. \*वमाल्य 2 4 7 ( D. 6  
90 ) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलवुत्त.

वम्म 14 2 8 मर्मन्.

वम्मीय 4 12 9a वल्मीक.

वरं 2 4 8 उत्तम.

\*वर [ वर ] श्रेष्ठ or added *svārthe* ( cf.  
G. तस्वर, सरवर etc. wherein \*वर is  
added *svārthe* );

-गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;

जिणिवर 2 5 9a; सुवरं 2 6 1; हयवर

3 13 4; गयवरं 3 13 4, 6 1 8°; रह-

वर 4 7 9; गरवरं 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-

वरं 4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तस्वर

6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुनिवर 6 8 2, 17

4 10b; अस्तिवर 11 8 5°, 14 13 9a;

पुरवरं 11 12 7°, 15 10 9; दस्सयग-

इवर 12 12 5; मुनिवर 13 3 7, मुनि-

वरवरिड्ड 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.



वरहत् ५ 15 9b, 7 2 9a वरयितृ bride-  
groom.

वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराइय 12 7 9a  
वराक.

वेरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.

वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.

✓वरिस [ वृष्; G. वरसहुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres.  
part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a, p. p. f  
वरिहो 1 14 9b.

\*वरिस 1 16 4 [ वर्षे; ] वर्षा.

वरि-सग्ग 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-खर्ग.

वरिसइ 1 10 3 वर्षोधम्.

✓वल [ वल्; G. वलहुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3  
4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8;  
imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b; वल  
20 8 3, वल वल 11 11 3, 17 8 3,  
20 8 7, 2. pl. वलहो 8 11 1; pres.  
part. enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs.  
वलैवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2;  
p. p. enl. वलियय 8 3 5.

✓वल [ वल्; G. वलहुँ ];

-pres. part. वलन्त 2 11 9b.

वलवन्त 15 10 6 वलवत्.

वलग 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18  
5 9a [ अवलम ] (Hc. IV 206)  
आरुढं (cf. G. वलगहुँ adhere to, be  
attached to).

\*वलाय 14 6 9b वलाका.

वलियय 8 3 5 [ वल + \*इक enl. ] बलिन्  
(G. वलियो).

वलिवण्ड 18 8 9a [ cf. D. 6 92 वल-  
मडा = बलात्कार; PSM. cites वलिमडा;  
Bh. has वलिण्ड (thrice), Hp.  
वलिमडा ] violence (cf. मण्ड).

✓वसिकर [ वशीकृ ];

-abs. वसिकरैवि 15 9 1; p. p. वसिकिय  
4 5 3, 16 7 8.

वसुधरि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.

✓वह (G. वहैहुँ, वही जहुँ) flow, move,  
carry, bear;

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 4 5 3; 3. pl.  
वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त  
10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 1 2  
6, enl. वहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.

✓वह [ वष् ];

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 6 11 2; fut. 3.  
s. वहेसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त  
20 7 9a; abs. वहैवि 17 8 2.

वहल 14 10 3 वहल.

वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1  
वहु.

\*वहिणि 5 4 7, 9 6 2, \*13 11 10 भगिनी  
(G. वहेन).

वहिरय 9 8 2 वहिर enl.

वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. वहुय \*5  
15 9b, 6 15 9b, \*13 10 2, 19  
15 7, वहुय \*15 7 9b वधू (G. वहु).

-वहुवर 4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधुवर.

वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [ वहुक्खम ] अतिसहिष्णु.

वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत  
(H. वहोत).

वहुरूव 9 9 6 वहुरूव.

वहुल 13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.

वहुल्लमिय 19 9 5 बहुलाष्टमी enl.

वहुवारड 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.

वहुसंथ 16 9 6 [ वहुसंथ ] gl. बहुनिचार.

\*वंस 11 4 8 [ वंस ] back (cf. G. वांसो).

वाह्य 19 16 8 [ वात ] वीजित.

वाइ 5 15 2 वादिन्.

✓वाय (वाचम्) recite;

-abs. वाएँवि 6 16 8.

✓वाय (वादय);

-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 14 4; pres.  
part. f. वायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.  
वाइय 2 4 4.

वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.

वायव 8 8 4.

\*वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2)

वाण arrow.

वाणरमालिय 14 2 6 (1) वाणर-माला enl.

(2) तोरण festoon (H. G. ब्रंदरवाल).

- वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.  
 वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.  
 वामद्व 1 6 8 वामार्ध.  
 °वामीस्य 14 6 3 व्यामिश्रित.  
 °वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2  
 1 द्वार (अ. वार, वारुँ).  
 वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1 $\alpha$  वारंवारम्.  
 वारि-णिवन्धन 4 1 4 वारि-निवन्धन.  
 बालकील 5 1 7 बालकीडा.  
 °बाली 14 2 9 $b$  बालिका.  
 ✓बाल [बाल्य; अ. बालुँ];  
 -abs. बालेंवि 7 3 10 $\alpha$ .  
 °बावण्य° 8 1 6 वामन enl.  
 ✓बावर [व्या+पृ] become active;  
 -inf. बावेंरवि (लग्नु) 12 9 8.  
 बावल् 4 5 6°, °17 6 3° शस्त्रविशेष.  
 °बावार 14 8 3 व्यापार.  
 ✓बास (वर्ष);  
 -pres. 3. s. बासइ 3 3 9.  
 °बास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.  
 बासार्त्त 9 9 9 $b$  [वर्षारत्त] वर्षा rainy  
 season (म. बरसात; अ. वरसात, बरसाद).  
 ✓बाह [बाह्य];  
 -pres. 1. s. बाहमि 11 5 2; imper.  
 2. s. बाहि बाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;  
 abs. बाहेंवि 12 1 9 $\alpha$ ; p. p. enl.  
 बाहिय 8 9 9 $b$ .  
 ✓बाह [बाध];  
 -pass, pres. part. बाहिजमाण 18  
 11 4 बाध्यमान.  
 °बाह 12 4 3 प्रवाह.  
 °बाह 4 13 1 बाहक.  
 बाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [बाहा] बाहु.  
 बाहम् 19 10 5 बाष्पाम्मस्.  
 बाहिर 18 7 9 $b$  व्याहृत ? gl. श्या. enl.  
 9 9 2 ?  
 बाहिरन्तरुचरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुचरित ?  
 बि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11-13 8, 16 5  
 2, (°हुँ बि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19  
 13 2, (°ई+बि=°इ+ ) सि 3 11 9, 12  
 12 10 $\alpha$ , 15 6 2. 15 14 7; (°हिँ+  
 वि=°हि+ ) सि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2  
 4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11 $b$ , 17 5 3;  
 19 12 8, (°हुँ+बि=°हु+ ) सि 11 6 8,  
 16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17  
 11 $b$  अपि (अ. बि, य).  
 बिडज्झण 16 3 6 (noun fr. बिडज्झ=  
 विवृच्यु) विबोधन.  
 °बिडब्बण 3 7 4 विक्रिया, विदुवैणा magic  
 power.  
 °बिजोअ° 20 10 6 वियोग.  
 ✓वियट्ट (He. IV 129; वि+स+वट्ट);  
 -pres. 3. s. वियट्टइ 4 2 9 $\alpha$  gl.  
 विषट्ते.  
 वियडिवण्ण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपन्नं विदुतिवणो वा.  
 वियट्ट 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous per-  
 son.  
 ✓वियप्प [वि+कृप्+कल्] think, con-  
 sider;  
 -abs. वियप्पेंवि 2 9 5.  
 ✓वियम्म (वि+जृम्);  
 -pres. 3. s. वियम्मइ 17 9 6; p. p.  
 enl. वियम्मिय 9 9 6.  
 °वियलिय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.  
 ✓वियस (वि+कल्);  
 -pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.  
 वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्यापृत]  
 व्याकुल चित्त.  
 °वियारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रतारिका.  
 वियारिय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.  
 °वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.  
 विकच्छय 4 11 2 [विकक्षक] ?  
 विक्खण्ण 17 5 7, enl. विक्खण्णय 15 4  
 9 $b$  [°विष्कीणं] विकीण (cf. FSM. वि-  
 किरिअ and अ. विखराहुँ, विखेरुँ).  
 °विक्खेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.  
 °विगम 12 5 10 gl. वियोग.  
 विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [विचिन्तयत] विमृगन्.  
 विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9 $\alpha$  निस्तेजस्क.  
 विच्छिय 2 12 4 बुद्धिक.

विज्ञापाण्य 19 7 11b ?

विज्ञालय 6 6 9b [ विद्यालय ] विधाधर

विज्ञाहरिय 9 2 5 विधाधरी enl.

✓ विज [ वीजय् ];

-pass. pres. part. विजिजन्त 3 6 7.

विजु° 11 6 9b विद्युत् ( g. वीज ),

विजुल° 11 6 5 [ विद्युत्+ल, Hc. II 173 ]

विद्युत् ( cf. g. वीजली ).

विद्विय 10 6 6 ( Hc. IV 330, 3 ) कन्या

( g. बेटी daughter, girl ).

°विद्वि 4 9 6 [ Mss. wrongly विद्वि ]

वृष्टि.

\*विडङ्ग 3 1 3 कुङ्ग.

✓ विदण्य [ अज्य Hc. IV 251 ];

-pres. 3 s. विदण्यह 1 2 12b.

विणा° 5 12 3 विना.

विणामिय 2 12 3 विनामित pulled down.

°विणासयर 1 16 9a [ विनाशकर ] विनाशक.

विणिमिण 17 12 6 विनिर्मिज.

✓ विणिवाय [ विनिपात्य ];

-pres. 3. s. विणिवायह 17 9 5; p. p.

विणिवायह ° 4 8 6°, 5 6 4, 7 6 1,

10 8 10, 12 3 6.

विणिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.

विणिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित.

विणिवासिय 19 15 10b [ \*विनिवासिन्

enl. ] निवासिन्.

विणिहय 17 8 7 विनिहृत.

विणु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 16 6 7 [ Hc.

IV 426 ] विना ( g. विण, वण° ).

✓ विणव [ विज्ञापय्; g. वीनवडु° ],

-pres. 3. s. विणवह 1 3 1, 4 14

3; 19 6 10a; abs. विणवेवि 5 16 2;

p. p. विणविय 1 7 9a.

विण्णाण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान speci-

alized knowledge.

✓ विण्णास ( वि+न्यासय् ) display;

-pres. 2. s. विण्णासहि 11 11 3;

p. p. विण्णासिय 2 4 9a.

विथिय 17 12 8 [ वि+स्थित ] gl. स्थित.

विथरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.

विथिण्य 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.

विद्धसिय 11 9 9b विध्वस्त.

विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.

विन्दु 1 16 6 विन्दु.

✓ विद्ध [ व्यध्; g. वीधडु° ];

-pres. 3. s. विद्धह 15 3 7; pres.

part. विद्धन्त 11 12 1, enl. विद्धन्तय

14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विद्धन्तय 17 3

10b, p. p. f. विद्धि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.

✓ विप्पुर [ वि+प्पुर ];

-pres. 3. s. विप्पुरह 1 5 6, 11 1

8a; pres. part. विप्पुरन्त 10 9 2.

विप्य 16 8 9a विप्र.

विप्ययह 9 7 4 gl. पक्षिपुत्रकाः.

विप्पिय 4 4 2 [ विप्रिय ] अनिष्ट.

विडभाडिय 14 1 4 [ \*विस्फाडित; Bh. cf.

D. 7 70 विस्फाडिय=नाशित ] नाशित.

°विमहिय 1 5 9b विमथित crushed.

विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.

विमुक्क 2 2 9a, ° 4 14 8 विमुक्त;

°विमोक्क 3 11 1b [ विमोक्ष ] मोक्ष.

विम्भय 1 12 4 विस्मय.

विम्माणिय 14 11 7 ( वि+मानित; Pk.

✓ मान=अनु+भू ) अनुभूत ( g. माणी ).

✓ विरय ( वि+रय् );

-abs. विरय्वि 16 15 1, 20 5 9,

विरय्विणु 14 9 1.

विरडिय° 16 14 7 [ Hc. IV 137 ]

विस्तारित.

विरह 11 12 5 विरथ.

विरहाडर 18 11 5 विरहाडुरा.

विरुआरि 19 5 2, विरुआरिय 19 4 8

[ विरुप+तर, D. 7 63 विरुभ=विरुप; Bh.

102 8 ] दुष्ट bad.

✓ विरुज्ज ( वि+रुज्ज् ); be displeased,

get angry;

-pres. 3. s. विरुज्जह 10 7 9b, 17

5 10a; imper. 2. pl. विरुज्जहो 20

1. 9a; p. p. enl. विरुज्जय 12 7 5.

विरिद्धि<sup>०</sup> 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्फारित.

✓ विरुस [ वि+रुष्य ];

-pres. 3. s. विरुसइ 1 3 13.

विलम्बणीह्वय 4 11 8, enl. विलम्बणीह्वय  
12 6 3 [ विलम्बणीभूत ] लज्जित.

✓ विवज्ज [ वि+वर्ज्य ];

-abs. विवर्ज्जवि 17 18 10a; p. p.

°विवर्ज्जिय 15 3 6, enl. विवर्ज्जिय 18  
9 9a.

✓ विवर [ वि+वृ ] expound;

-pass. pres. part. विवरिज्जन्त 2  
7 9b.

विवरिय 10 10 2 विपरीत.

विचरेरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 3 (Hc. IV 424)

विपरीता.

विविहपयार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.

विवोहिय 5 2 8 विवोधित.

✓ विस [ विश ],

-pres. 3. s. विसइ 16 3 4, 19 1 6;  
3. pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.

°विस 3 5 2 वृष.

विसज्जिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसज्जिय 18 9  
9a विसृष्ट.

विसट्ट °3 12 7°, °20 5 10b विकसित; 4  
7 10a, 10 9 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10  
7 विघटित, वृटित (cf. Hc. IV 176  
विसट्ट=दल्).

✓ विसह [ वि+सह ] endure the del.  
ay, wait;

-pres. 1. s. विसहउँ 18 6 2, 3. s.  
विसहइ 18 5 2.

°विसाण 11 5 7 विपाण tusk.

विसालिय 15 14 9a विशाल enl.

विसासण 8 5 9 वृपासन.

विसूरय 19 16 10a खेद.

विसूरिय 3 6 10 खिन् ( Hc. IV 132 ).

✓ विसेस [ विशेष्य ];

-abs. विसेसवि 17 6 10a.

✓ विहज्ज [ वि+भञ्ज ],

-abs. विहज्जवि 2 14 2, 4 4 1.

✓ विहड [ वि+धट् ];

-pres. 3. s. विहडइ 13 1 9a; 3. pl.  
विहडन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3. s. विहड  
1 3 10.

विहडप्फड 14 9 8 शिप्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल  
( Hc. II 174 )

°विहत्थ 2 14 9b, 3 3 5, 16 14 6  
[ विहत्थ ] युक्त with ( °विशिष्टकर Mp.  
8 9 4 ).

✓ विहर [ वि+हृ ],

-pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl.  
विहरन्तय 3 1b, abs. विहरेप्पिणु 5 3 2.

विहलङ्गल 8 9 5, °12 8 6, 17 7 3 विहल,  
व्याकुल.

विहव 7 8 7 विधवा

✓ विहस [ वि+हस् ] smile;

-pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7; pres.  
part. f. विहसन्ती 14 10 6; abs.  
विहसेवि 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिणु 1 16 1.

✓ विहा [ वि+भा ];

-pres. 3. s. विहाइ 4 9 6.

विहाणय 14 1a [ विमानक ] ( D. 7 90 )  
प्रभात ( G. वहाणु ).

विहाव [ वि+भाव्य ] दृष्ट;

-pres. 3. s. विहावइ 5 11 9a;  
-p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8, distinguished ( by ), marked ( with ), gl.  
wrongly ( वाणै. ) खण्डितानि; enl.  
विहाइय 6 11 1 considered.

°विहु 12 12 4 विभु lord.

✓ विहुण [ वि+धू ]

-pres. part. f. विहुणन्ति 18 11 5;  
abs. विहुणवि 18 7 3.

विहुर °17 7 5 [ विधुर ] विकल.

°विहूण 6 14 9b enl. f. विहूणिय 19 5 4  
[ विधूत ] विहीन ( G. वहाणु ).

°विहोय 4 4 6 [ °विभोग ] विभव.

वीसइ 13 7 7 [ विगल्य ] ten.

वीसत्थय 2 12 1 विधत्त enl; f. वीसत्थी  
14 10 4.

- ✓ वीसन [ वि+अम् ],  
-pres. 3. s. वीसन् 7 10 8.
- ✓ बुक्क ( Hc IV 98=गर्ज् ) scream;  
pres. 3. s. बुक्क 19 3 4  
बुक्कार 6 6 9a, 6 11 5°, enl. बुक्कार्य  
°19 3 4 scream
- ✓ बुच्च [ उच्च ],  
-pres. 3. s. बुच्च 1 11 1, 2 15 6,  
3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.
- ✓ बुज्ज [ बुध्य ];  
-pres. 2. s. बुज्जहि 20 2 2, 20  
9 5; p. p. बुज्जिय 1 3 8, 3 10 6;  
-caus pres. 3. s. बुज्जावद् 18 9  
4, p. p. बुज्जाविय 13 11 8.
- ✓ बुद्ध 14 5 5 [ Hc. IV 101 ] मग्न ( G.  
बुद्धुं ).  
बुद्धुण-वावि 6 10 6 मज्जनवापी.  
बुद्ध° 14 13 6 वृद्ध ( G. वृद्धो ).  
बुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10a ( Hc. IV  
421. D. 7 94 ) विपण्ण, उद्धिग्न.  
बुत्त 1 16 1 उक्त.  
बुद्दुद्द 11 6 6 ( onom. ) call to an  
untamed elephant, gl. हस्ति-चाल-  
नभापा.  
बुम्भुव °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुद्दुद्द.  
बुह्णयण 20 12 1 [ बुवनयन ] gl. पण्डित-  
लोचन.  
बे-भारड 12 12 10b द्विवारम् enl. ( G.  
बे वार ).
- ✓ बेययिय 9 11 8, 15 7 1 [ Hc. IV 8a ]  
गणित.
- ✓ बेयार ( =प्रतारय् ) deceive;  
-pres. 2. s. बेयारहि 18 12 6 p. p.  
बेयारिय 8 10 4 ( D. 7 95=प्रतारित )  
gl. छद्मि  
बेयन् 16 3 8 बेच.  
बेयन् 10 10 2, 11 6 5 ( cf. psu s. v.  
भिज्ज ) push.
- ✓ बेट ( Hc. IV 221, cf. D. 7 76  
बेडिअ=बेडितम् ) बेद;
- abs. बेडेंवि 20 9 9a; p. p. बेडिय  
4 12 9a, 15 10 9b.
- बेत्तत्तण्ण ( v. l. चित्तत्तण्ण ) 14 12 7?  
बेत्तालहें 5 2 1, 10 1 8, बेत्तालहें 5 4 6  
gl. अत्तमनकाळे, सन्ध्यासमये ( cf. D. 7  
95 बेआल=अन्धकार ).  
बेन्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. बेन्तरि 1 8 9  
व्यन्तर.  
बेपक्ख-विबज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्ष-विवर्जित.  
बेल्हल° 19 17 9 [ D. 8 96=कोमल;  
here as at Mp 3 1 11 it quali-  
fies लता ] tender.
- बेल्ली° 4 12 9a [ Hc. I 58 ] वल्ली. ( G.  
बेल्य )
- ✓ बेव [ बेर् ],  
-pres. 3. s. बेवद् 18 5 7; pres.  
part. f. बेवन्ति 19 2 1a.  
बेस्° 17 17 2 वयस्.  
बेस् 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेदया.  
बेहाविद् 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10a, 7 5 8,  
20 8 4 ( D. वेहाव+इद् ? ) gl. कोपातुर,  
कोपाविष्ट ( cf. D. 7 96 बेहविअ=रोपाविष्ट ).  
बोलावय 19 4 1b ( Hc. IV 162 बोल=  
गम्; cf. बोलीण=अतिक्रान्त ) escort ( G.  
बळावो ).
- ✓ बोह्ण ( Hc. IV 2 कथ्; G. बोलहें );  
-pres. 1. s. बोह्मि 19 18 2; 2. s.  
बोह्मि 9 8 2, 19 8 3; 3. s. बोह्मि  
2 13 9a, 16 6 6, 3. pl. बोह्मन्ति  
9 4 8; imper. 2. s. बोह्मि 2 14 1;  
pres. part. enl. बोह्मन्तय 9 4 8;  
-pass. pres. 3. s. बोह्मिज्जद् 16 8 6;  
-caus p. p. बोह्मिय 5 13 8, 6 12  
4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. बोह्मियय  
17 15 9b.
- बोह्ण f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19  
9 1a कथा talk ( cf. G. बोल m. ).
- ✓ बोह [ बोधय् ];  
-pres. part. बोहन्त 1 16 8, p. p.  
बोहिय 13 6 9, enl. 15 6 4.

°व 1 13 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,  
17 16 4 इव.

स

सई 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सई  
हृथै) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सई 4 14 9b,  
19 18 10b खयम्.

°सडण° 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-खण्ड-खण्ड 10 11 6 शत-खण्ड-खण्ड.

सयड 12 8 6 [ शकट ] gl. रथ.

सयण-किय 12 6 4 gl. सज्जनकिया etiqu-  
ette.

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 खयमेव.

सयवत्तिणि 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारड 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयवरय 6 3 7 खयवर enl.

सकलत्तय 12 3 10α सकलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10α [ सकलान्तर ] with  
interest.

√सक् [ शक्; G. शक्कु ];

-pres. 1. s. सकसि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8,  
9, 10; 3. s. सकइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17  
9 9; imper. 2. pl. सकहौ 12 9 2;  
p. p. सकिय 4 10 1, 17 4 10α,  
enl. सकियय 11 3 9α.

°सक 16 8 8 शक्त, gl. समर्थ.

सकय° 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सकर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 9 6 1 सगद्गद ( Hc. I 219 ).

सग° 3 7 1α स्वर्ग.

√सङ्क [ शङ् ] fear;

-pres. 3. pl. सङ्कन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8  
11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सङ्कजइ  
16 8 8.

सङ्कल 19 14 3 शङ्कल ( Hc. I 189 ).

सङ्काम 16 11 7 सेतु ( cf. psm संकम ).

सङ्क 4 6 5 शङ्क one of the 9 treas-  
ures.

°संखोडि 3 5 9 ?

संखोहणी 4 7 6 [ संखोभिका ] gl [ या ]  
सम्यक्प्रकारेण धोभयति.

संघाय [ सम्+घातय् ];

-pres. 3. s. संघायइ 17 9 5.

सङ्घय 2 16 10, 14 12 1 सल enl.

सङ्घमय 9 8 7 [ सङ्घमय ] real.

सङ्घर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

सङ्घाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [ सङ्घाय ] कान्ति-  
मत

°सज्ज° 13 9 9 षड्ज.

°सज्ज 15 2 1.

सजीड 13 10 3 ( 1 ) स-जीवस्वर ? ( 2 )  
सजीव.

सङ्गहास 1 8 4 साङ्गहास.

सङ्गोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-दोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 3 6 जैनैश्चर.

सण्हे 2 11 7 नेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 षण्ड, समूह.

√सण्णह [ सम्+नह ];

-abs. सण्णहैवि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6  
7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15  
2, 16 14 9α; p. p. सण्णह 17 5  
10α.

√सण्णज्झ [ सम्+नह ];

-pres. 3. s. सण्णज्झइ 4 6 2, 8 5  
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5;  
10α.

सण्णास° 19 14 6 सन्यास.

सण्णाह 17 8 7 सनाह.

°सत्तिय° 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [ शक्ति enl. ] sort  
of weapon.

सहणयर 14 12 6 ?

°सन्तय 3 1b in गय-सन्तड=gl. गतश्रमः.

सन्निहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9α [ शान्तिगृह ].

At one place qualifying जिनालड  
=जिनालय.; at the other संतेदे सन्ति-  
हरे i. e. the s° of Śānti Jina; cf.  
सत्तिजावर occurring in the Aga-  
dadatta story of the Vasude-  
vakhṇḍi.

सपणाड 6 1 5 मप्रनामम्.

सपण्ड 7 6 5 स-पाण्ड with the Pāṇḍu treasure.

सपरिवार 18 4 2, सपरिवार 1 14 3, 2 2 8 सपरिवार.

सपिण्डवास 1 8 4 [ स-पिण्डवास ] ( Acc. to Jacobi, 'relatives.' In Bh. often together with अन्तेवर and परियण, gl. पिण्डवास=दासीजन ) with attendants.

सप्पासङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 ?

सभय 12 8 5 frightfully ?

सम 5 4 6 भ्रम.

समउ 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl.

समकण्डिड 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl. बाणैः वेष्टितः.

समतुह 1 2 5 समतीर्थ ( gl. तीर्थम् ).

\*समग्ग 10 3 3 [ समग्र ] \*सहित.

समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [ समन, cf. शम् 'injure' ] पीडक; cf. Mp. 16 24 3 समियउ gl. पीडित.

समत 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समत्त.

समत 7 1 8, 18 1 9b सम्यक्त्व

✓समप्य [ सम्+अप्य, G. सौप्ये ];

-imper. 2. s. समपि 11 12 8,

-abs. समप्येवि 6 8 5, 15 8 7; p. p.

समपिय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6.

समरज्जड 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle ( see झडी ).

समलहय 3 10 1b सम्बद्ध ( cf. ✓समल्लिय ).

✓समल्लव ( सम्पय; cf. Hc IV 39 अल्लि=अपय; G. आल्लु );

-abs. समल्लेवि 19 1 4.

✓समल्लि ( समात्रि );

-pres. 3. s. समल्लियइ ( mss. समल्लियइ ) 16 11 9b; abs. समल्लिएवि 17 12 1.

समसरण 1 6 9b, 1 7 6, enl. समसरणय 5 3 4 समवसरण.

समाइच्छिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 सत्कार ( cf. PSM. S. v. समाइच्छ ).

समाण 2 11 7, 3 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8 8, समाण 4 2 2 [ समानम् ] सह,

✓समाण [ सम्+मात्र ];

-pass. pres. part. enl. समाणिजन्तय 1 2 12b, p. p. समाणिय 14 3 8.

✓समारुह [ सम्+आ+रुह ];

-abs. समारुहेवि 18 2 7.

✓समावड ( सम्+आ+पट ),

-imper. 3. s. समावडउ 15 14 3;

p. p. समावडिय 7 13 9a, 9 14 8, 15 1 8, 17 11 10a.

समासए 5 13 1 समासे enl.; in short, suggestively; gl. अन्यव्याजेन.

✓समिच्छ [ सम्+इच्छ ];

-pres. 2. s. समिच्छहि 15 13 1; 3. s.

समिच्छइ 18 3 2.

\*समिद्धय 15 14 1 समुद्ध enl.

समुच्छ 19 7 11a समूर्छा.

समुज्जल 10 4 8, \*13 9 6 समुज्जल.

समुद्विय 1 16 8, enl. 19 18 8 समुत्थित.

✓समुद्ध keep ready ?

-abs. समुद्धेवि 4 5 9b; p. p. समुद्विय 15 11 3.

✓समुत्तर [ सम्+उद्+तृ ];

-pres. 3. pl. समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6.

समुत्तुज्जय 11 4 3 समुत्तुज्ज enl.

✓समुत्थर (= सम्+आ+कम्; cf. उत्थर ) attack.

-pres. 3. s. समोत्थरइ 11 10 9a,

pres. part. समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8.

✓समुत्थव [ सम्+उत्थापय ];

-imper. 2. s. समुत्थवहि 19 8 4.

समुद्ध 17 16 7 [ सम्+ऊर्ध्व ] raised high.

समुव्वरिय 15 5 3 [ सम्+उव्वरिय which see ] saved.

✓समुव्वह [ सम्+उद्+वह ];

-pres. 3. s. समुव्वहइ 6 11 2.

समुह 6 9 2 संमुख ( Hc. I 29 ).

समुहाणण 15 1 9b संमुखानन.

समोसरण 5 6 6, 6 13 11b समवसरण.  
 समय 12 2 3 [सम्यक्] सम्यक्त्व.  
 समस्त° 13 8 10b सम्यक्त्व.  
 सम्मान 19 14 8 संमान.  
 सम्माणिय 16 1 9b संमानित enl.  
 सम्पादिष्टि 7 3 7 सम्यग्दृष्टि.  
 समुह 7 2 9a संमुख.  
 √सर [सर्];  
 -pres. part. सरन्त 16 9 6; abs.  
 सरैवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8.  
 सरम्भ 15 15 9b रम्भा-समाना ?  
 सरिस 16 11 6 सदृश.  
 सरिसव° 4 4 9b सर्वप (a. सरसव).  
 सरीरडय 6 13 5 (शरीर+ Ap. pejorative suffix °डय; a. °डूँ) wretched body.  
 सलोन 14 2 9b [सलवण] सलवण्य (cf. a. सलोण्).  
 °सल्ल 12 3 1, 12 5 1 [शल्य] sting, grudge.  
 सल्लेहण 5 16 6 संलेखना.  
 सवडंसुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19 3 10b, enl. सवडंसुहय 11 13 9a [d 8 21] अभिमुख.  
 सवण 5 15 1 श्रमण.  
 सवर° 10 7 9b शवर.  
 सवत्ति 19 7 4 सपरत्ती.  
 सविलक्खड 9 8 4 [स विलक्षम्] सलज्जम्.  
 सव्वहिय 11 4 2 [सर्वाज्ञिक] सर्वाज्ञीण.  
 सव्वङ्गागय °5 13 6° सर्वाज्ञागत.  
 सव्वल° 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf. सव्वलं तिल-पीडनायुधं घाणी Mp. 11 12 31, सव्वलि सव्वल्लोहमयी घाणी 11 16 9; D. 8 6 सव्वला=कुशी).  
 सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्यवसाय active.  
 सव्वायामे 17 9 6, 15 5 4 [सर्वायामेन] अतिशय-चलेन (cf. D. 1 65 आयास=यल)  
 √सस (क्षस्);  
 -pres. 3. s. ससइ 18 5 7.

सस 5 5 3 खस.  
 ससणेह 16 9 7 सलेह.  
 ससिकन्त° 13 3 2 शशिकान्त.  
 ससिवयणी 20 11 9a शशिवदना.  
 √सह (Hc. IV 100) राज् appear charming;  
 -pres. 3. s. सहइ 9 12 9b, 14 13 9b, 17 12 7.  
 सहल 18 6 9b, enl. सहलय 18 7 2 सफल.  
 सहसा 1 12 5.  
 सहसत्ति 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा इति] सहसा.  
 °सद्वाड 4 6 1, °18 1 2 स्वभावः.  
 °सहाय° 1 7 4.  
 सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सखी enl.  
 सहियय 16 1b सहित enl. (a. हुँ with).  
 सहूँ 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9b, 4 6 8, 4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9b, 15 15 8, 16 3 7 सह (Hc. IV 419).  
 सहोवर 13 10 6 सहोदर.  
 √संचर [सम्+चर्, a. सौचरुँ];  
 -pres. 2. s. संचरहि 20 8 3; 3. s. संचरइ 15 11 4; imper. 2. s. संचर 7 12 4;  
 -caus. abs. संचारैवि 2 7 4; p. p. संचारिय 9 4 7.  
 √संचल [सम्+चल्];  
 -pres. 3. pl. संचलन्ति 4 6 4; -caus. pres. 3. s. संचालइ 8 11 9b; p. p. संचालिय 2 3 2.  
 √संचल्ल [सम्+चल्];  
 -pres. 3. s. संचल्लइ 18 8 7; p. p. संचल्ल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, संचल्लिय 2 2 1, 3 4 8, enl. संचल्लिय 11 8 9a.  
 संचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed with motion, moveable, mobile.  
 √संचूर [सम्+चूर्=चूर्];  
 -pres. 3. s. संचूरइ 17 9 4; p. p. enl. संचूरिय 3 2 1b.



°संठिय 1 8 13a संस्थित.

संताण 6 8 5 संतान succession.

°संतासण 11 3 2 [ संत्रासन ] संत्रासक.

°संदरिसण 10 11 1 [ संदर्शन ] संदर्शक.

°संदेहवन्त 13 8 3 संदेहवत्.

°संधाण 15 3 9a संधान.

संधि f. 8 4 9a, 16 6 9b, 16 7 1.

✓संथव [ सम्+स्थाप्य ] console,

-pres 2. s. संथवहि 19 8 4 ( gl.

संनोधयसि), abs. संथवैवि 15 8 2; p. p.

संथविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2.

✓संथव [ सम्+स्तु ],

-pres. part. संथवन्त 16 9 4.

✓संथुज्व [ सम्+स्त्य ];

-pres. 3. s. संथुज्वइ 3 9 6, pres.

part. संथुज्वमाण 1 7 6.

संपाह्य 5 4 6, enl. संपाह्यय 9 1 4 संग्रात.

संपाविय 17 1 6 संग्रात.

✓संपेस [ सम्+प्रेप् ],

-abs. संपेसैवि 17 6 10a.

✓संभर [ सम्+रुह्य; g. सँभरवुँ ],

-pres. 2. s. संभरहि 1 7 9b; abs.

संभरैवि 6 10 9b, संभरेवि 16 7 5, 18

7 4; p. p. संभरिय 12 10 3.

✓संभव [ सम्+भू ],

-pres. 3. s. संभवइ 15 7 7, 15 12 1.

संवच्छर 2 3 6 संवत्सर.

✓संवज्झ [ सम्+वज्झ्य ],

-pres. 3. s. संवज्झइ 20 1 1.

संवर 3 5 2.

संवलयय 14 6 6 संवलित enl.

✓संवाह [ सम्+वाह्य ];

-pres. 3. s. संवाहइ 1 14 8.

संवाह 16 9 8 gl. ताम्बूल.

✓संवेद [ सम्+वेष्ट ];

-abs. संवेदैवि 20 8 1.

साइय 19 10 10a gl. आलिङ्गन.

साव 1 8 10 सर्वै.

°साड 16 8 3, साडु 7 7 4 सर्वम् (g. साव  
entirely).

✓साड (=वि+नाशय);

-abs. साडैवि 11 1 3; p. p. साडिय

11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres.

part. enl. साडिज्जन्ता 17 3 7.

साणन्त 1 1 14 [ साणन्त ] अनन्तसहित.

सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य-भाषा.

सामिसाल 4 13 5, °7 3 6 [ स्वामिशाल ]

स्वामिश्रेष्ठ.

°सार 20 9 8 धन.

°सारङ्ग° 12 10 2 शार्ङ्ग.

सात्रि 16 14 4, 17 1 1a, 20 5 3 गज-

पर्याण ( gl. सारि=अंबारी=g. अंबाडी ).

सालय °6 4 2, 18 10 4 श्याल enl.

( g. सालो )

साडु see साव.

सावय 19 8 9 श्वपद ( cf. g. सावज ).

सासय° 4 14 9a, 17 18 10a शाश्वत.

सासणहर 19 15 10a [ शासनघर ] gl.

दूत

सासुण 19 4 8 श्वशू enl. ( g. साडु ).

सासुरय 11 11 9b, 19 12 7 [ °श्वशूरक ]

श्वशूरालय ( g. सासई ).

✓साह [ साधय ],

-pres 1. s. साहमि 4 12 4, 11 5

2, pres part. साहन्त 12 12 9,

abs साहेप्पियु 10 1 1; p. p. साहिय

3 3 1a, 10 1a.

साहिय 2 16 7 कथित ( cf. Hc. IV 2

साह=कथ ).

°साहण 3 7 1a [ साधन ] सैन्य.

साहरण 9 5 4 साभरण.

✓साहार [ सम्+धारय; H. सहारा 'sup-  
port', 'help' ] comfort,

-abs. साहारैवि 19 11 1a, p. p.

enl. साहारियय 9 11 1.

°साहार 14 2 5 सहकारवृक्ष.

साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-

नाम-देश.

साहिचन्द 1 13 2 स+अभिचन्द्र.

साहुकार 2 17 6 साधुकार.

साहुकारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साधुकार-संमानित.

°साहुल 14 2 4 ध्वज (cf. D. 8 52  
साहुलिआ, साहुली=वज्र, शिरोवज्रखण्ड); gl.  
सिगिरिका (=old G. सीकरि 'canopy'  
'palanquin').  
सिय 2 8 7, 6 4 4, 12 6 4, 15 7 6,  
18 11 9b° श्री enl.  
सिय-संपय 10 7 4 श्रीसंपद.  
°सियय° 14 9 1 सिकता.  
°सिकार 3 6 6 सितकार.  
✓सिक्खव [ सिक्खय्; G. शीखवहुँ ],  
-pres. 3. s. सिक्खवइ 16 8 2, p. p.  
सिक्खविय 4 3 4.  
सिक्खिय 15 5 5 शिखित enl.  
सिङ्ग 9 13 8 शृङ्ग.  
°सिद्ध° 3 5 5 सिंह.  
✓सिज्झ [ सिज्ज्य ];  
-pres. 3. s. सिज्झइ 4 2 5, 7 9 2,  
15 13 2, 16 6 8 (सिज्झइ कजसिद्धि).  
✓सिद्ध;  
-pres. 3. pl. सिद्धन्ति 6 3 5, pres.  
part. enl. सिद्धन्तय 20 10 7.  
सिद्ध 18 12 2 [ सिद्धि ] कथित.  
सिद्धत्तण 3 11 9 सिद्धत्व.  
सिद्धय 15 14 1 सिद्ध enl.  
सिमिर 11 8 1 [ शिविर ] gl. कटक.  
सिर-वड 17 12 9 [ शिर-पुट ] gl. मस्तकपुट.  
सिरि 12 5 7, °सिरी° 14 2 1 श्री.  
सिरिगार 8 2 3 ?  
°सिरीहं 7 6 5 [ श्री-इहं ] °श्रीवाञ्छक.  
सिलोभ 19 18 1a श्लोक.  
°सिवाल° 9 11 2 शृगाल.  
सिवाल्य 12 7 6 [ शिवाल्य ] निर्वाण.  
सिविय 7 13 3, 17 2 3, सिविया° 2 11 1  
शिविका.  
सिवियथ 19 1 9 स्वप्न enl.  
°सिसिर 14 9 3 [ शिशिर ] gl. दधि (D  
8 31).  
सिहरि 12 8 6 [ शिखरिन् ] पर्वत.  
सिहि 2 11 9b शिखिन् flic.  
सिहिण 10 3 5 [ शिखिन् ] स्वन (D. 8 31).

सीय° 2 12 3 शीत cold.  
सीयर 11 3 5 शीकर.  
सीयलय 12 12 8 शीतल enl.  
सीरिय 6 1 10b (in सर-सीरिय) भिन्न  
(psm.) pierced.  
✓सीस [ \*शिष्य ] (Hc. IV 2 (कथ्;  
-pres. 3. s. सीसइ 1 15 9b, 16  
9 10a.  
सीस 7 11 8 ?  
✓सुख [ खप्; G. खुहुँ ];  
-pres. 3. s. सुखइ 1 10 8, 17 15  
3, 18 9 2.  
सुख° 13 5 4 शुक्र.  
सुखन्त° 4 11 3 सुखन्त.  
सुखरिसण 15 12 7, 15 13 2, 15 15 8  
सुदशन.  
सुसुमार 3 5 6 [cf. Ved. शिशुमार; MW.  
शिशुमारगिरि from the *Divyāva-  
dāna*] शिशुमार.  
सुयन्ध 11 4 7, 14 7 3 सुगन्ध.  
सुहर 4 11 5, 4 12 5, 18 3 1 सुचिरम्.  
सुकुलीणवहु 11 6 2 सुकुलीन-वधू.  
सुकुमल 9 8 5.  
सुक्क 13 1 3 शुक्र.  
सुक्य 16 4 9b शुष्क enl. (G. सुकुँ).  
सुकिय 19 14 9 सुकृत.  
सुघडिय 14 13 2 सुघटित.  
सुचवि 19 4 7 सुभाषित.  
✓सुज्झ (=इद्ध्य; G. सुहुँ),  
-pres. 3. s. सुज्झइ 8 2 9a, 19 1 3  
सुहु 4 11 8, 4 12 9a, 15 6 4; 15  
13 3 सुष्टु.  
✓सुण [ शु G. सुणहुँ ],  
-imper. 2. s सुणि 5 1b, 1 11 1,  
सुणु 7 12 5; abs. सुणेवि 4 3 1, 10  
9 7, सुणेवि 7 11 9a, 9 13 9a, 13  
7 2, सुणेप्पिणु 12 7 3, 18 1 7.  
सुणिसल 4 12 7 सु+नि.शल्य.  
सुण्णय 2 10 9b शून्य enl. (G. सुँ).  
सुण्णारण 5 4 2 शून्यारण्य.

°सुणह 19 4 9b लुषा.

सु-

सुतण्यरि 16 4 7 सु-तनूदरी.

सुपरियण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन.

सुपरिट्टुवैवि 19 1 4 [ सु+परिस्थाप्य ] gl.  
पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिट्टिय 9 4 6 सु+परिष्ठित.

सुपसण्णकिन्ति 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+  
प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्श्व.

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त? (cf. पहुत्त).

सुप्यफल 14 7 3 सु+पूयाफल.

सुप्पहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रभात.

सुमणिट्टय 3 1 13a सु+मनइष्ट enl.

°सुमल्लवन्त 7 11 3 सु+माल्यवत्.

सुन्दर 14, 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6.

√सुम्म (=श्रूय);

-pres. 3. s. सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरयारुहण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सुर+मण) 1. very  
playful, 2. having beautiful  
hips; gl. सुरत-व्यापार-चित.

सुरसंतास 15 12 9a सुर-संत्रास terror to  
the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्व.

√सुव [ खप्, G. सुवु ];

-pres. part. सुवन्त 7 9 6.

सुव 7 1b सूत.

सुवण्ण 2 16 4 [ सुवण्णे ] gold coins.

सुविडलमइ 12 8 8 सु-विपुलमति.

सुणिण 1 14 9a°, 5 12 7, enl. सुविणय  
9 2 9a, 16 4 1 खप्.

सुविणा 11 6 7?

सुविसाल 14 7 2 सुविशाल.

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl. सुविहाणय 1 15  
9b early morning (see विहाणय).

√सुव्व [ श्रूय; Hc. IV 243 ];

-pres. 3. s. सुव्वइ 1 9 9a, 14 11,  
5; 3. pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6.

सुसमाइच्छिय 10 6 3 सु+सत्कृत (cf.  
समाइच्छिय).

सुसञ्ज 7 2 1 सुप्रथित compact, well-  
knit (cf. G. सञ्चो machine).

सुसोहियय 15 6 4 (in सुहु सुसोहियय) सु+  
शोभित enl.

√सुहा [ सुख्य ];

-pres. 3. s. सुहाइ 12 12 8.

सुहावय 13 10 1a [ सुखायक ] सुखद.

सुहासिय-वयण 1 3 11 सुभाषित-वचन.

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 4 9b सुहृद्.

°सूह 14 5 7 सूचि.

सूयर° 11 4 7 शूकर (G. सूवर).

सूयार 17 13 10b सूकार

°सूरकन्ति 13 3 2 [ सूरकान्ति ] सूर्यकान्त.

°सेहि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from \*श्रिष्टि=  
श्रिष्टि cf. sk. श्रेष्ठि) श्रेणि.

सेणी 16 12 5 श्रेणि.

सेण्ण 3 2 1b, enl. सेण्णय 4 7 6 सैन्य.

सेरय 6 12 9b [ खैर enl. ] मंदप्रयत्न.

°सेह्मग 17 6 4 शर or कुन्त (D. 8 57).

सेविथ 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेसा 11 14 10 gl. आक्षिपा, PSM. निर्माल्य  
(G. शेष).

सोणिय 13 6 10b शोणित.

सोण्डीर 20 7 4 शौण्डीर.

सोदामणि 20 1 8 [ सौदामनी ] gl. विद्युत्.

°सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या.

°सोमाल° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf. G. सुवाह्लं).

सोमालिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका.

सोवण 16 3 5 खपन.

सोहन्ती 1 2 6 शोभमाना.

सोहिय 1 1 6 शोधित.

सोहिह्वय 14 5 2, 14 7 6 [ सोह=शोभा+  
इल्ल enl. ] शोभावत्.

ह

हय° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत  
destroyed.

√हकार (=आ+कारय) call;

-pres. 3. s. हकारइ 7 1 9b; abs. हकारेवि 19 2 3; p. p. हकारिय 5 14 3, 11 11 2.  
 -agent, हकारय 2 10 9b.  
 हटसोह 19 3 8 हटसोभा (ग. हाट).  
 √ हण [हन्; ग. हणहुँ];  
 -imper. 2. pl. हणहौ 7 4 7; abs. हणैवि 12 1 9a.  
 हथिहट 12 8 6, °15 3 1 हथिघटा.  
 हथुत्थलिय 1 3 13, enl. हथुत्थलियय 8 10 9a ordered by a gesture of hand.  
 √ हम्म (हन्; Hc. IV 244);  
 -pres. 3. s. हम्मइ 7 9 6, 10 12 4; pres. part. हम्मन्त 9 10 4.  
 √ हर [ह; ग. हरहुँ];  
 -pres. 3. s. हरइ 4 6 10; pres. part. हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्तय 17 4 10b; abs. हरेवि 7 10 1, 13 4 10b, 16 8 7, हरेपिण 14 10 9b; pot. part. f. हरेवी 20 1 7.  
 °हर 14 2 1 रह.  
 हरि 5 4 3 अश्व, 19 8 1b सिंह.  
 हरिसिय 1 8 6, enl. हरिसियय 15 8 6 हर्षित enl.  
 हलैं सहि 15 11 9b, हलैं हलैं सहि, 15 12 5 हले सखि.  
 हल्लाविय 13 3 9b चालित (ग. हल्लावुँ).  
 √ हस [हस्; ग. हसहुँ];  
 -pres. 3. s. हसइ 15 1, 7 10 6; 3. pl. हसन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2. s. हसु 7 12 2; opt. 2. s. हसिजहि 7 12 2; pres. part. enl. हसन्तय 9 4 8.  
 हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, °हाहा-रन् 11 9 2, 13 7 5.  
 हाणि 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हाणि.  
 हारतिय 15 2 7 हार-त्रिक? gl. हारघटना.  
 हिय 9 6 4 हत.  
 हियत्तण 2 9 3 हितत्त.  
 हियय 14 13 3 हृदय.  
 हियवय 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17 13 7 हृदय (cf. Hc. IV 310 हितपक).  
 9

√ हिण्ड [हिण्ड; ग. हिण्डहुँ]; roam;  
 -abs. हिण्डेवि 6 15 7.  
 हिमवहलिय 19 4 9a हिमवुर्दिन (see वहलिय).  
 √ हिलिहिल (onom. अश्वशब्दे) neigh;  
 -pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.  
 °हिसिय 6 1 8 हेषित.  
 हुअवह 16 4 9b, हुअवह° 13 3 9 हुतवह.  
 हुआस 17 2 4, हुआस 8 8 7 हुतास.  
 °हुकार 17 10 10a (onom.).  
 °हुलि 17 6 5 प्रहणविशेष (cf. Hc IV 143 हुल=क्षिप्).  
 °हुल 14 7 3 [फुल] पुष्प.  
 हुअ 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3, 11 2 7 भूत.  
 हेडामुह 3 7 1b, °4 9 8°, 13 2 10a, enl. हेडामुहय 19 4 5 अघोमुख (ग. हेड down).  
 हेडिम° 4 9 9a अधस्तन.  
 हेमइल 6 5 2 [हेमइल] खर्णभूमिक.  
 °हेरि 16 2 6, हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4 गुप्तचर (cf. H. हेरना, ग. हेरहुँ see, search, spy).  
 हेवाहय 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीतः, but cf. late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिन् habituated to; ग. हेवा habit).  
 √ हो [भू; ग. होहुँ];  
 -pres. 1. s. होमि 19 10 7; 2. s. होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9b; 3. s. होइ 2 3 9b, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3, 15 12 3; 3. pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5, होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16 6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होउ 2 10 3, 2 15 5; 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9 4; fut. 3. s. होसइ 1 12 7, 4 5 4, 7 2 9b, 12 2 6; 3. pl. होसन्ति 5 9 3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8; p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10b, 19 8 10b, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl. होन्तिय 6 14 9a, 15 4 2; abs. होवि 19 8 9 (होवि थिउ), होएवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 9 3 9b.  
 हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.  
 होउहोउ 11 7 3 (onom.) grunting of an elephant.

## PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अङ्ग 12 12 10 $\alpha$ .  
 अङ्गय 12 12 10 $\alpha$  अङ्गद.  
 अङ्गना 15 5 2°, 18 4 10 $\alpha$  अङ्गना.  
 \*अङ्गनासुन्दरी 18 3 5 अङ्गनासुन्दरी.  
 अण्डकुसुम 20 12 9 अण्डकुसुमा.  
 अण्डिय 9 8 8 अनादित.  
 अजिय 1 1 2°, 5 1 6 अजित.  
 अण्तरह 15 8 8, 18 1 $b$  अन्तरह.  
 अणन्तवीर 18 1 4 अणन्तवीर्य.  
 अणरण 15 8 4, 18 1 5° अणरण्य.  
 \*अणुत्तरवाह 1 2 8 [अनुत्तरवाहिन] अनुत्तर-  
 वाहिनिन्.  
 अणिल see पवणजय.  
 अन्धय 7 1 $\alpha$ , 7 4 8 अन्धक.  
 अमरपह 6 8 9 $\alpha$ , 12 5 6 अमरप्रभ.  
 \*अमल 5 8 8.  
 \*अमरमन्त्र 16 6 5 [अमरमन्त्रिन्] gl.  
 वृहस्पति.  
 अमियगह 19 6 7 अमितगति.  
 \*अर 1 1 15.  
 असणिवेय 7 6 4 अशनिवेग.  
 अहिणन्द 1 1 4 अभिनन्दन.  
 आहभट्टारय 1 1 1 आदिभट्टारक.  
 आणन्द 19 4 7 आनन्द.  
 \*इक्षुकवंश 5 1 2 इक्ष्वाकुवंश.  
 इन्द्र 8 1 3 इन्द्र.  
 इन्द्रह 10 7 3, 13 11 11 $b$  इन्द्रजित्;  
 सकह 17 9 9 शकजित्, रावणि 17 9 1  
 रावणि.  
 \*इन्द्रभूह 1 2 7 इन्द्रभूति.  
 इन्द्रमह 6 1 7 इन्द्रमति.  
 इन्द्राह 6 8 7, 15 12 7 इन्द्रायुध.  
 इन्द्राणि 7 14 5, इन्द्राणी 7 12 9 $b$  इन्द्राणी.  
 \*ईसाण 17 11 6 ईशान.  
 उच्छुरय 7 11 1, 8 6 7, 9 5 3, 11 13  
 8 gl. इक्षुरव, traditionally ऋक्षरजस्.  
 उवरम्भ 15 11 5, 15 12 4, 15 12 9 $\alpha$ ,  
 15 13 1, 15 15 9 $b$  उपरम्भा.  
 उवहिकुमार 6 10 9 $b$ , 6 13 11 $\alpha$  उवहि-  
 कुमार.  
 उवहिरय 6 10 4, 6 16 9 $\alpha$ , 12 5 10  
 उदधिरव.  
 उव्वसि 8 1 8 उर्वशी.  
 कइकसि 9 1 7, 9 2 5, 9 5 2 कैकसी.  
 कइकसेय 10 10 7, 13 10 5 कैकसेय.  
 कइकेयण 12 5 7 कपिकेतन; कइइय 6 10  
 2 कपिध्वज.  
 \*कउटिह 16 6 3 कौटिल्य.  
 कउसिकि 9 6 2 कौशिकी.  
 कच्छ 2 13 7.  
 कणय 10 6 5, 13 11 1 $b$  कनक.  
 कमलमह see कमला.  
 कमला 6 2 1; कमलमह-6 2 3 कमलावती;  
 पउमवइ 6 4 1 पद्मावती.  
 \*कल्लो 20 5 5.  
 कालमेह 19 14 1 $b$  कालमेष.  
 किक्किन्ध 7 1 $\alpha$ , 7 3 10 $\alpha$ , 7 11 1, 9 5  
 3, 12 1 7° किक्किन्ध.  
 किक्किधवल 6 1 $b$ , 6 1 4, 12 5 5 कीर्ति-  
 धवल.  
 \*किक्किहर 1 2 8 कीर्तिहर.  
 \*कुन्धु 1 1 15  
 कुम्भयण 1 10 8, 10 7 $\alpha$ , 8 कुम्भकण,  
 भाणुकण 9 3 8, 20 10 4, भाणुह  
 9 7 9 $\alpha$ , रविकण 9 11 4, 20 11 1.  
 \*कुवेर 9 5 8 कुवेर; धणय 2 2 1, 8 6 8,  
 9 5 8, 10 8 7 धनद.  
 कुसुमाउहकमला 20 12 1 [कुसुमायुधकमला]  
 gl. कामलक्ष्मी.  
 केउमह 18 4 1 केतुमती.  
 खयरानन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 खचरानन्द.  
 \*खन्द 8 12 2, 17 11 6 खन्द  
 खर 1 10 4°, 12 3 3°, 12 4 9 $\alpha$ , 17  
 11 3 15 1 3, 16 7 7.  
 खेमह्वर 1 12 2 खेमकर.  
 खेमन्धर 1 12 2 खेमधर.

- शयनचन्द्र 12 11 6 शयनचन्द्र.  
 गङ्गाधर 11 2 6 गङ्गाधर.  
 गिरिर्धिवरलु 12 5 9 ?  
 गिरिनन्दन 6 10 4 गिरिनन्दन.  
 \*गोतमसामि 1 9 8, 5 1 $\alpha$  गौतमस्वामिन्.  
 घणवाहन 5 7 11 $b$ , 7 11 7° 10 7 3,  
 घनवाहन.  
 चक्रवर्धन 1 12 4 चक्रवर्धन.  
 चन्द्रकर 16 7 5 चन्द्रकर.  
 चन्द्रणहि 9 3 8, 10 1 4, 12 3 3, 16 7  
 7 चन्द्रनखा.  
 चन्द्रपद्म 1 1 8 चन्द्रप्रभ.  
 चन्द्राणन 7 3 5 चन्द्राणन.  
 चन्द्राहि(?) 1 13 2 चन्द्राभ.  
 चन्द्रोदर 12 1 2, 12 3 5° चन्द्रोदर.  
 °चन्द्र 17 11 5.  
 °चित्त 17 11 4 चित्र.  
 चित्त 16 9 3, 16 7 9 $b$ , enl. चित्तज्ञ  
 16 10 4, 16 11 1 चित्राज्ञ.  
 जयचन्द्र 11 2 5 जयचन्द्र.  
 जयसागर 5 3 6 जयसागर.  
 जगभूषण see तिजगविभूषण.  
 जम 8 6 8, 9 5 8 यम.  
 जम्बव 16 13 7, 20 7 4 जम्बवत.  
 जम्बुमालि 17 11 8 जम्बुमालिन्.  
 जलकन्त 20 5 8, 20 9 1 जलकान्त.  
 जलणसिंह 12 12 4 ज्वलनशिल.  
 जलुम्भय 1 13 1 यशस्विन् enl.  
 जलोह 20 5 7 जलौघ.  
 जालासुह 20 5 7 ज्वालासुह.  
 °जालावलि 20 5 7 ज्वालावलि.  
 जिघससु 5 1 3 जितशत्रु.  
 जीमुत्त 20 6 7 जीमूत.  
 °जीमुत्तणिगाय 17 11 8 जीमूतनिनाद.  
 णहरिय see णेरिय.  
 णयणाणन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 नयनानन्द.  
 णन्द °2 8 7°, °4 9 4° नन्दा  
 णन्दण 12 5 9 नन्दन.  
 णमि 1 1 18 नमि.  
 णमि° 2 13 6 नमि.  
 णल °12 1 5, °12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7  
 6° नल.  
 णलकुव्वर 15 10 2, 15 13 2 नलकूषर.  
 णारय 15 9 1, 16 8 2, 16 9 1 नारद.  
 णारायण 5 9 9 नारायण.  
 णाहिराय 1 13 2 नाभिराज.  
 णिग्घाय 7 9 9 $\alpha$ , 7 13 9 $b$  निर्घात.  
 णील 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7 6  
 नील.  
 णीलज्जण 2 9 5 नीलाज्जना.  
 णेमीसर 1 1 18 नेमीश्वर.  
 णेरिय 2 5 2, णहरिय 8 5 5 नैर्ऋति.  
 तल्लिकेस° 12 5 10, तल्लिकेसि 6 10 5  
 तल्लिकेश.  
 तडिवाहन 7 7 5 तडिवाहन.  
 तणूयरि 12 3 2 तणूदरी.  
 °तरङ्ग 20 7 3, 20 5 6.  
 तार° 20 7 3.  
 तियसंजय 5 1 3 त्रिदशजय.  
 तिकल्लिङ्ग° 19 16 5 त्रिकल्लिङ्ग.  
 तिजगविभूषण 11 8 1 तिजगविभूषण; जगभू-  
 णण 16 4 6 जगभूषण.  
 तिलयकेस 5 4 6, तिलकेस 5 6 1 तिलककेशा.  
 तिलकेस see तिलयकेस.  
 °तिलोत्तिम° 8 1 8 तिलोत्तमा.  
 तोयदवाहन 1 5 6, 5 9 4 तोयदवाहन.  
 तोयावलि 20 5 6.  
 °दण्डिय° 1 3 8 दण्डिन् enl.  
 दसरह 18 1 5°, 15 8 7 दशरथ.  
 दससयगई° 12 12 5, 12 12 7 दशशतगति  
 दससयणेत्त see सहस्रकल.  
 दसाणण see रावण.  
 दसास see रावण.  
 दहमुह see रावण.  
 दहचयण see रावण.  
 दहतिर see रावण.  
 दुम्मुह 18 9 9 $\alpha$  दुर्मुख.  
 दुल्लण° 1 10 4°, 15 1 3, °16 7 7, 17  
 11 4° दुल्लण.  
 देवरक्ख 5 14 6, 5 16 9 $\alpha$  देवरक्षत्.

घणय see कुवेर.

\*घणञय 1 16 10 $\alpha$  घनञय.

धम्म 1 1 14 धर्मे.

\*धम्म 1 2 7 धर्मे.

धम्मरह 18 2 1 धर्मरथ.

धरणीधर 5 1 2.

धुव 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 3 ध्रुवा.

पठमप्यह 1 1 6 पद्मप्रभ.

पठमवह see कमला.

पठमराय 20 12 8 पद्मरागा.

\*पडमिणि 1 2 10 पद्मिनी.

पडलोम 2 2 6 पौलोमी.

पडिचन्द 6 16 9b प्रतिचन्द्र.

पडिदिणयर see पडिसूर.

पडिवल 6 10 2, 12 5 7 प्रतिबल.

पडिसुह 1 12 1 प्रतिश्रुति

पडिसूर 19 9 8 प्रतिचूर्य; पडिदिणयर 19 11 7 प्रतिदिनकर.

पह्वायराय 18 4 1 प्रह्लादराज.

पवण see पवणञय.

पवणगह 6 8 7 पवनगति.

पवणञय 18 4 2 पवनञय; अणिल 19 8 9 $\alpha$

अणिल; पवन 8 6 8, 18 7 4 पवन;

पह्जण 18 7 2 प्रभजन; मरु 15 9 1,

16 7 8, 19 12 2 मरुत; मरुएव 19

14 10 मरुदेव; बालकुमार 18 4 10 $\alpha$

वायुकुमार; समीर 19 8 1b.

पसण्णकिति 17 3 8, 19 5 3 प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

पसेणह 1 13 2 प्रसेनजित्.

पह्जण see पवणञय.

\*पहल्य 11 3 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9b, 15 1 3 प्रहस्त.

\*पहव 1 2 8 प्रभव.

पहसिय 18 5 9b प्रहसित.

\*पारासर 16 6 1 पाराशर.

पावणि see हणुमन्तः.

\*पास 1 1 18 पार्श्व.

\*पिसुण 16 6 2 पिशुन.

पुण्ढरीय 11 10 2, 20 5 5 $\alpha$  पुण्डरीक.

पुण्णघण 5 6 3 पूर्णघन; पुण्णमेह 5 6 4 पूर्णमेघ.

पुण्णमेह see पुण्णघण.

पुप्फयन्त 1 1 9 पुष्पदन्त.

पुप्फोत्तर 6 2 3 $\alpha$ , 6 2 9b पुष्पोत्तर.

पुरएव 3 10 9b पुरदेव.

भहरहि 5 13 3, भईरहि 5 10 7, 5 11 3 भगीरथ.

\*भम्मह 1 3 8 भामह.

\*भरह 2 4 5 भरत.

भरह 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 भरत.

भाणुकण see कुम्भयण.

भाणुसुह see कुम्भयण.

\*भारदुवाय 16 5 8 भारद्वाज.

\*भिगुणन्दण 16 6 6 सृगुमन्दन.

सीम 5 7 11 $\alpha$ , 5 12 1.

भुवधल 15 14 भुजबल.

भेसह 8 1 4, 11 13 2 बृहस्पति.

मय 10 1 2 $\alpha$ , 10 9 3, 13 11 8.

मयणावलि 11 2 3, 7 मदनावलि.

\*मयर 15 1 1 मकर.

मघड 14 11 6 मघवा.

मणवेय 19 10 3 मनोवेगा.

मणिचूड 19 8 8.

\*मणु 16 6 4 मनु.

मन्दोवरि 1 10 9b, 10 1 3, 10 2 1, 12 4 3, 12 9 5, 16 4 4 मन्दोदरी.

मन्दर 6 8 7.

मरु 16 8 9 $\alpha$  मरुत.

मरु, मरुएव see पवणञय.

मरुएवि 1 13 3 मरुदेवी.

मल्लवन्त 8 6 7, 10 9 4 माल्यवत.

मल्लि 1 1 16 मल्ली.

महरक्ख 5 10 1, 5 14 5 महारक्षस्.

महाकच्छ 2 13 7.

\*महाभीम 5 8 7.

महामह 12 5 2 महामति.

महिन्द 17 3 9 महेन्द्र.

महीवर 11 2 6 महीधर.

महु 15 9 3 मधु.

महेसर 7 4 1 महेश्वर.

\*महोदर 15 1 1 महोदर.  
माणससुन्दरी 9 1 8, माणससुन्दरी 8 1 2  
माणससुन्दरी.  
मारिच \*10 2 7, 10 9 3, 10 1 2, 12 4  
8°, \*13 2 5, \*17 1 5, मारिच 16 9  
6°, 18 1 2 मारीच.  
मारिचि see मारिच.  
मारु see हणुमन्त.  
\*मारुपुव\* 1 2 10 मारुतदेव.  
मालि 8 1α, 8 6 6, 10 8 4 मालिन.  
मीलकेस 18 7 3 मिश्रकेशी.  
मेरु 6 8 7.  
लच्छी 6 1 2 लक्ष्मी.  
रह 1 13 4 रति.  
रयणचूड 19 8 8 रत्नचूड.  
रयणावलि 13 1α, 16 4 7 रत्नावली.  
रयणासव 9 1b, 9 5 2 रत्नाश्रव.  
रम्भ\* 8 1 8 रम्भा.  
रम्भ\* 20 7 3 रम्भ.  
रविकण्ण see कुम्भयण्ण.  
रविपह 6 8 8 रविप्रभ.  
\*रविसेनायारिय\* 1 2 9 रविषेणाचार्य.  
राजीव \*15 7 3°, 18 10 2°, \*20 5 5.  
राम 1 10 3; राहव\* 1 9 9b राघव.  
रावण 1 10 3, 9 5 1; रामण 9 3 9b,  
दसाण 5 9 9, 9 3 6, दशानन; दसास  
10 7 1 दशास्य; दहसुह 1 10 7, 9 4  
9b, 11 13 8 दशमुख; दहवयण 1 10  
9α दशवदन; दहसिर 9 4 9b दशशि-  
रस; वीसदसिर 12 9 8 \*विंशत्यर्धशिरस्;  
वीसदसिर 1 10 7 विंशति-दस.  
रावणि see इन्दह.  
राहव see राम.  
रिसह 2 7 8, \*13 9 9° ऋषभ.  
-रिसहजिण 1 16 9b ऋषभजिन.  
रिसहसेण 3 10 1b ऋषभसेन.  
रुववह 16 10 6 रूपवती.  
रोहिणि 1 13 4, \*13 7 10b° रोहिणी.  
वहसवण 5 7 6, 9 5 9b, 9 6 3, 10 7  
5 वैश्रवणे.  
वचनाकङ्कार 10 7 6 वचनालङ्कार.

\*वगलासुह 20 5 6 [वगलासुख] वलवासुख.  
वज्रकण्ठ 6 7 8 वज्रकण्ठ.  
\*वज्राडह 17 11 8 वज्रायुध.  
वज्रोदर 11 7 8, 15 1 1°, 17 11 8°  
वज्रोदर.  
\*वद्धमाण 1 2 1°, 1 7 5 वर्धमान; वीर \*1  
1α; वीरजिण 1 8 13α वीरजिन.  
वरुण 18 10 1, 20 9 3.  
वलपुव 5 9 9 वलदेव.  
वसन्तमाल 18 7 1 वसन्तमाला.  
वसु 16 14 6.  
वसुन्धर 20 5 5.  
वाडकुमार see पवणजय.  
वालि 1 10 5, 12 1 7, 12 5 2, 12 9  
10α, 16 7 5.  
वासुपुज\* 1 1 12 वासुपूज्य.  
वाहुवलि 4 4 7, 4 7 7 वाहुवलि.  
विचित्तमाल 15 12 1 विचित्रमाला.  
विजय 5 1 4 विजया.  
विजयन्त 16 13 5 \*विजयन्त.  
विजयमहन्द see विजयसीह.  
विजयसीह 7 3 6, 7 4 5, विजयसिंह; विजय-  
महन्द 7 7 9b विजयमृगेन्द्र.  
विजामन्दर 7 1 3 विजामन्दर.  
विजुकेस 6 10 9b विजुकेस.  
विजुलवाहण 7 7 1 विजुलवाहन.  
\*विणिमि 2 13 6 विनिमि.  
विमल 1 1 13.  
विमलकिचि 5 8 8 विमलकीर्ति.  
विमलवाहण 1 13 1 विमलवाहन.  
विराहिय 12 4 9b विराधित.  
\*विससेण 2b 7 3 वृषसेन.  
विसहसेण 3 9 2 वृषभसेन.  
\*विशालचक्षु 16 5 10 [विशालचक्षुष] वि-  
शालाक्ष.  
विहि\* 17 11 6 विधि.  
विहीसण 1 10 9b, 9 3 8, 9 6 6, 9 7  
9α, 10 8 10, 11 11 1 विभीषण.  
वीसावसु\* 9 6 3, 16 14 6 विशावसु.  
बुह\* 10 6 5 बुध.  
वेयमह 7 1 3, वेयमह 11 2 5 वेदमती.



वेलाञ्चर° 20 5 5.  
 वेलाणल° 20 5 5 वेलाणल.  
 °वेलासुह 20 5 6 वेलासुह.  
 बोमविन्दु 9 2 4 व्योमविन्दु.  
 सइ 1 13 3 राची.  
 सयकर 15 6 6 रातकर.  
 \*सयम्सु 1 3 1 et; सयम्सुएव 1 16 10 $\alpha$   
 खयम्भ, खयम्भदेव.  
 सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.  
 सकइ see इन्द्र.  
 सणकुमार 14 11 6 सनरकुमार.  
 सच्चवइ 20 11 9 $\alpha$  सखवती.  
 सन्द्वागलगजिय° 20 5 7 सन्द्वागलगजित.  
 °सन्द्वावलि 20 5 7 सन्द्वावलि.  
 सन्ति 1 1 15 सान्ति.  
 समीर see पवणजय  
 सम्भव° 1 1 3.  
 सम्बु 20 3 8, 20 12 11 शम्बु.  
 सम्मइ 1 12 1, 17 9 6 संमति.  
 सरसइ 17 18 5 सरसती.  
 ससिकर° 15 1 4 शशिकर; ससिकरण 12 12  
 3 शशिकरण.  
 ससिकरण see ससिकर.  
 ससिधय 16 13 6 शशिधय.  
 सहसयर 18 1 5 सहसकर; सहसकिरण 14  
 3 J2b, 14 4 6, °सहासकिरण° 15  
 10 1 सहसकिरण; सहसरासि 14 5 4  
 सहसरदिम.  
 सहसकिरण see सहसयर.  
 सहसक्ख 5 5 1 सहसाध; दससयणेत्त 5 4 7  
 दशशतनेत्र.  
 सहसरासि see सहसयर.  
 सहसार 8 1 2 सहसार.  
 सामीरण see हयुमन्त.  
 सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.  
 सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 8 श्रीकण्ठ.  
 सिरिप्पह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.  
 सिरिमाल 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.  
 सिरिमालावई 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति?  
 सिरिमालि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2  
 श्रीमालिन्,

सिरिसइल 19 11 8 $\alpha$ , 19 18 8 श्रीशिल.  
 सीयल° 1 1 10 सीतल.  
 सीमङ्कर 1 12 3 सीमङ्कर.  
 सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.  
 सीहद्धय 16 13 6 सिंहद्धय.  
 सीहविलम्बिय 12 6 6 सिंहविलम्बित.  
 सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° सुक.  
 सुकेस 6 15 9 $\alpha$ , 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 15  
 8 9 $\alpha$  सुकेस.  
 सुगीव 12 5 2°, 12 10 9 $\alpha$ , °15 1 4°,  
 16 7 5 सुगीव  
 सुणन्दा 2 8 7, 4 9 4 सुनन्दा.  
 सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.  
 सुन्दर° 10 6 2.  
 सुभीम 5 7 11 $\alpha$ .  
 सुमइ 1 1 5 सुमति.  
 सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 8 सुमालिन्.  
 सुलोयण 5 6 3, सुलोयणय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.  
 सुलोयण 7 4 1 सुलोचना.  
 °सुवेल्° 20 5 6  
 °सुवय° 1 1 17 सुवत.  
 सुसेण 20 7 3 सुषेण.  
 सुररय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 13  
 8, 12 5 12, gl. सूररय, tradition-  
 ally सूररजस्.  
 सेयंस 1 1 11, 2 16 7 श्रेयास.  
 \*सेणिय 1 6 1, 1 7 9 $\alpha$ , 1 11 1, 5 1b  
 श्रेणिक.  
 सोदामणिपह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] विद्युत्प्रभ.  
 सोम 8 6 7.  
 सोमप्पह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.  
 हयुव see हयुमन्त.  
 हयुवन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9 $\alpha$ , 20 2 9 $\alpha$ ,  
 20 3 6, 20 2 7 8; 20 9 8, हयुव 20  
 3 8 हनुमत्.  
 हल्य° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.  
 हर 5 9 9.  
 हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5.  
 हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेशिन्.  
 हरिदवण 15 10 5 हरिदमन.  
 हरिसेण 11 1b, 11 1 9b हरिषेण.  
 हिययवेय 18 3 5 हृदयवेगा.

# NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अद्रावय 8 7 1, 11 3 4; अद्रावण 3 6  
1b ऐरावत.  
\*अजङ्ग 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उज्ज 4 1  
8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4  
अयोध्या; सक्षेयणयरी 2 2 5, 5 11 4  
साकेतनगरी.  
अद्रावय 12 11 9a, 19 8 9 अष्टापद (पर्वत).  
अरुण 12 1 9a Vali's chariot.  
\*अलङ्कारोदय 12 3 4 gl. पाताललङ्का (नगर).  
आह्वयणयरी 7 1 2 आदित्यनगर.  
\*अजङ्ग see अजङ्ग.  
कञ्चन 3 1 10 काञ्चन कञ्चनसेल 4 9 5  
काञ्चनशैल.  
कञ्चन \*6 4 6° काञ्चन (द्वीप).  
कञ्चनपुर 8 12 7 काञ्चनपुर.  
\*कञ्चन 6 4 6 कञ्चन (द्वीप).  
कालित्यसर्ग 6 15 5 कापिष्ठसर्ग.  
कामुकविमाण 5 8 3 कामुकविमान.  
किङ्क 8 12 6, किङ्क 6 16 3 किङ्क; किपुर  
6 7 3, किङ्कपुर 12 12 2, किङ्कपुरक 7  
6 3 किङ्कपुर.  
-किङ्कधर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); किङ्कमहीधर 6 5 2  
किङ्कपर्वत.  
किङ्कनधर 7 10 9b किङ्कनधरपुर.  
कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.  
कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 (नरक).  
कुस 6 4 6 कुस (द्वीप).  
\*गयडर 3 1a गजपुर, हरियणयरी 2 16 6  
हस्तिनगर.  
\*गङ्गा 15 8 9b, गङ्गा 12 4 3 गङ्गा.  
\*गङ्गासागर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting  
place of the Gāṅgā with the  
sea.  
गन्धर्ववापि 10 5 3 गन्धर्ववापी.  
\*गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि (द्वीप).  
गीर 6 4 7 (द्वीप).  
\*गुज 10 9 8 (पर्वत).  
\*वीण 6 4 8 चीन (द्वीप).  
वीर 6 4 6.  
छोहार 6 4 6 (द्वीप).  
\*जडण 12 4 3 यमुना.  
जम्बूदीव 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप.  
जलहरधर 10 5 2 जलधर-धर.  
जवण 6 4 6 यवन (द्वीप).  
\*जोहण 6 4 8 योधन (द्वीप).  
गन्दीसरदीव 6 7 9a नन्दीश्वरद्वीप; गन्दीसरक  
6 8 4 नन्दीश्वराख्य.  
\*गम्भय 9 1 9b, 14 2 9b नर्मदा, रेवा  
13 12 4.  
गिञ्जालोयपुर 13 1a नित्यालोकपुर.  
\*तड 6 4 9a तड (द्वीप).  
\*तावि 9 1 9 तापी.  
तिकूड 11 14 8 त्रिकूट (पर्वत).  
तोयावलि 6 4 7, तोयावलि (द्वीप).  
डुल्ल 15 10 2 डुल्ल (नगर).  
देवसंगीयणयरी 10 4 2 देवसंगीतनगर; सुरसं-  
गीयणयरी 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.  
धर 6 4 5 (द्वीप).  
\*पयाग 2 11 4, 19 13 10b प्रयाग (नगर).  
पलियङ्कगुह 19 6 6, 19 9 4 पर्यङ्कगुहा.  
पायाललङ्का 5 8 6, 7 9 1, 7 11 6 पाता-  
ललङ्का (नगर).  
पुष्कवण 9 1 2 पुष्कवन.  
पुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल (नगर).  
पुचविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह (खण्ड).  
पोयण 4 2 7, पोयणगयरी 4 3 4 पोतन-  
नगर.  
भरक्खम 6 4 9a भरक्षम (द्वीप).  
\*भरह 3 6 11a भरत (खण्ड).  
भार 6 4 0a (द्वीप).  
भीम 6 4 9a (द्वीप)  
भीमवण 9 7 1 भीमवन.  
भूयस्वाटह 19 17 4 भुनरवा-अटवी.  
\*मगह 15 9 2, मगहदेस 1 1 1 मगवदेस

°मणि° 6 4 6 मणि ( द्वीप ).  
 °मणुसोत्तर° 3 7 2, मणुसुत्तर° 6 8 1  
 मालुसोत्तर ( पर्वत ).  
 महिन्द 18 3 4 महिन्द्र ( नगर ).  
 महु 7 10 5 महु ( पर्वत ).  
 \*महुर 15 9 3 मधुरा ( नगर ).  
 माहेन्द्रपुर 19 2 7 माहेन्द्रपुर.  
 माहेसरपुर 14 4 9α माहेश्वरपुर.  
 मेह 1 16 2°, 2 1 8°, 4 11 9b.  
 मेहडर 6 2 2 मेघपुर; मेहणयर 8 12 7  
 मेघनगर.  
 °रयण 6 4 6 रत्न ( द्वीप ).  
 रविपुर 18 4 1.  
 रत्न° 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ).  
 रहणेडर 6 1 3, 11 12 7, रहणेडरचक्रवाल-  
 णयर 5 6 4 रघनपुरचक्रवालनगर.  
 \*रायगिह 1 4 9α राजगृह ( नगर ).  
 \*रेवा° see गम्भय.  
 रोहण 3 8 4, °6 4 8° रोधन ( द्वीप ).  
 लङ्कणयर 5 8 5 लङ्कानगरी.  
 °वज्जर° 6 4 7 वज्र ( द्वीप ).  
 वध्वर° 6 4 7 वर्वर ( द्वीप ).  
 वाणरदीव 6 5 1 वानरद्वीप.  
 °वाहण° 6 4 6 वाहन ( द्वीप ).

विडलमहीहर 1 7 5, विडलइरि 1 6 9b  
 विपुलमहीघर, विपुलगिरि.  
 \*विम्भ 9 1 9b, 10 7 9b, विम्भइरि 11 6  
 3, °13 12 4 विन्ध्यगिरि.  
 वेयडु 2 15 5, 7 1 2 विजयार्ध ( पर्वत ).  
 वेल्धर 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ); 23 3 7 ( पर्वत ).  
 सयडामुह °3 1 1b [ शकटक-सुख ] शकटमुख  
 ( उद्यान ).  
 सयंपह 9 13 6. 10 4 9α सयंपभ ( नगर ).  
 \*सक्रेयणयर see अउज्झ.  
 °सन्झागार 6 4 7 सन्झाकार ( द्वीप ).  
 सम्मेयइरि 11 3 1 सम्मेतगिरि.  
 ससिपुर 8 12 6 शशिपुर.  
 सहससिहर 9 13 7 सहसखिलर ( चैत्य ).  
 °सिङ्गल° 6 4 8 सिंहल ( द्वीप ).  
 सिद्धत्थ 2 11 2 सिद्धार्थ ( उद्यान ).  
 सिन्धुणयर 10 2 4 सिन्धुनगर.  
 सिरि 6 4 7 श्री ( द्वीप ).  
 सुरसंगीयणयर see देवसंगीयणयर.  
 सुवेल 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
 °हणुरुह 6 4 5, 19 11 8b, हणुरुह° 19  
 10 7 हनुरुह ( द्वीप ).  
 °हलियणयर see गयडर.  
 °हुल° 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
 हरि 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).

## BOTANICAL NAMES

\*अगरिथ° 3 17 अगरिथि ( G. अगरिथियो ).  
 अचहय° 3 1 12 ?  
 °अम्ब 3 1 10 आम्र ( G. आँवो ).  
 °अल्ल° 3 1 4 आलू ( G. आलू ).  
 °आमली 3 1 9 आमलकी ( G. आमली ).  
 °आसल्य° 3 1 4 अश्वत्थ.  
 इक्कु° 2 16 9, 2 17 5, 1 4 2 9α,  
 उच्छ° °3 1 4, उच्छु 1 4 4, 14 1 7  
 उछु ( G. ईल, M. उव ).  
 इन्दु 3 1 7 ?  
 उच्छ, उच्छु see इवत्तु.  
 एल° 3 1 3 ( G. एलनी ).

\*कयम्ब 3 1 10 कदम्ब.  
 कङ्केडि° 3 1 5 अंगोक ( D. 2 12 ).  
 कङ्कोल 3 1 3.  
 कणयारि° 3 1 9 कनकारि ( cf. MW. कनका-  
 न्तक ).  
 \*कणवीर° 3 1 9-करवीर ( Hc. I 263 )  
 °कन्यारि° 3 1 8 कन्धरी.  
 कपूर 3 1 3 कर्पूर.  
 \*करमन्दि 3 1 8 करमदी ( G. करमदी, Mp.  
 करवंद, 9 14 9 ).  
 °करिमर° 3 1 8; cf. करमर Mp. 9 10 9.  
 °करीर 3 1 8 ( G. केर-डो ).

- °कुङ्कुम° 3 14.  
 °कुन्द° 3 1 7.  
 केयङ् 3 1 12 केतकी.  
 °कोक्ष 3 1 11 कुज( वल्ली ).  
 कोरण्ट 3 1 11.  
 कोसम्ब 3 1 11 कोशात्र ( PSM ).  
 खज्जुरि° 3 1 7 खर्जूरी ( G. खजूरी ).  
 गुञ्जा 14 2 7, गुञ्जाहल 11 10 7 गुञ्जाफल  
 चम्पय° 3 1 4 चम्पक ( G. चंपो ).  
 चार 3 1 11 पियालवृक्ष ( D. 3 21 ).  
 जम्बीरि 3 1 6 जम्बीरी.  
 जम्बू 3 1 10 जम्बू ( G. जॉबू ).  
 जासवण° 3 1 12 जपा ( G. जासु, जाखंती ).  
 °जीव 3 1 7 जीवक or वन्धुजीव.  
 °जीर° 3 1 4 ( G. जीरे ).  
 °जूही 3 1 12 यूथिका ( G. जूई ).  
 °ढउय 3 1 6 ?  
 °णगोह° 3 1 5 न्यग्रोध.  
 °णन्दी 3 1 7.  
 णारङ्ग° 3 1 5.  
 णालिकेरी 3 1 8 ( G. नाळीयेरी ).  
 तमाल 3 1 10.  
 °तरल 3 1 9 धत्तूर thorn-apple.  
 °ताल 3 1 10.  
 ताली 3 1 10.  
 दक्ख 3 1 5 द्राक्षा ( G. दराख ).  
 दवणा° 14 2 5, 14 4 5, 14 7 5 दमनक.  
 °द्विपण° 3 1 8 द्विपण.  
 °देवदारु 3 1 12 ( G. देवदार ).  
 °पडमक्ख° 3 1 5, 4 6 5 पद्माक्ष.  
 °पाडली° 3 1 8 पाटल.  
 पियङ्ग 3 1 4 प्रियङ्गु.  
 पुण्णाय° 3 1 2 पुन्नाग.  
 पुत्तजीव 3 1 6 पुत्रजीव.  
 °पूयफल 14 7 3 पूगफल.  
 °पोप्फली° 3 1 8, फोप्फल 1 5 9a, 6 5 2  
 पूगफल.  
 °फणिस° ( P. 1. फणस ) 3 1 6 पनस.  
 मन्दार 3 1 7.  
 मरिय° 3 1 4 मरिच.  
 मल्लिव° 14 10 6 मल्लिका.  
 °मल्ली 3 1 12 मल्लिका.  
 महु° 3 1 3 मधुक.  
 माल्लर° 3 1 9°, 3 13 2°, °5 1 4 कपित्थ  
 ( D. 6 130 ).  
 °माहवी° 3 1 3 माधवी.  
 °माहुलिङ्गी° 3 1 3 मातुलिङ्गी ( Hc. I 214 ).  
 रिट्ठ 3 1 11 रिष्ट.  
 °रुहक्ख° 3 1 5 रुद्राक्ष.  
 °लवङ्ग 3 1 3.  
 °लिम्ब 3 1 6 निम्ब.  
 वडल 3 1 4, 14 6 4, वडल 14 7 3 वकुल.  
 °सज्ज 3 1 11 सर्ज.  
 सत्तच्छय° 3 1 7 सप्तच्छद.  
 सम्बलिरुक्ख° 11 9 5 शाल्मलीवृक्ष.  
 °सरल 3 1 9.  
 °सिन्दी 3 1 7.  
 °सिन्दूर° 3 1 7.  
 सिरिखण्ड° 3 1 9 श्रीखण्ड.  
 सिरिस् 3 1 9 शिरीष.  
 हरियाल 3 1 6 हरिताल.  
 हिन्ताल 3 1 10.

## VIDYĀS

- अग्नि-जल-धम्मणी 9 12 7 अग्नि-जल-स्तम्भनी.  
 अणिम 9 12 3 अणिमन्.  
 अत्ति 9 12 3 अग्नि.  
 अमोहविजय 13 10 4 अनोधविजया.  
 अवलोयणी 9 12 7 अवलोकनी.  
 आसालविज 15 10 6, 15 12 6, 15 14  
 7, आसालिय 15 14 9a, आसाली 15  
 13 2 आसालीविद्या.  
 आसुरी 9 12 8.  
 उच्चाटिणी 9 12 4 उच्चाटनी.  
 उम्मोहण 7 7 7 उन्मोहनी.  
 कामसुद्धाङ्गी 9 12 5 काम-सुख-दायिनी.  
 कालि 9 12 2 काली.  
 ऊडिल 9 12 7 ऊटिला.  
 कोमारि 9 12 2 कौमारी.

गयणसंचारिणिय 9 13 3, गयणसंचालिणी 9 12 1 गगनसंचारिणी.	माहेसरिय 12 10 3, माहेसरी 9 12 2 माहेश्वरी.
गारुडविज 12 2 10α गारुडविद्या.	माहेन्द्रविज 8 7 9α माहेन्द्रविद्या.
छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी.	चद्वरिविद्धंसिणी 9 12 4 वैरीविद्धंसिनी.
जय 9 12 6 जया	बन्ध-वह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-वध-कारिणी.
जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 2 योगयोगेश्वरी.	वम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी.
गह्वङ्गणगामिणिय 9 13 1 नभोऽङ्गणगामिनी.	वरिसणी 9 12 8 वर्षिणी.
गारायणिय 12 10 1 नारायणी.	वामोहण° 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी.
गिचिवग्घ 9 13 3 निर्विघ्ना.	वाराहि 9 12 2 वाराही.
धम्भणि 9 13 1, धम्भणी 9 12 4, 6 स्तम्भनी.	वारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8.
दारुणी 9 12 8 दारुणा.	विजय 9 12 6 विजया.
दुण्णिदारा 9 12 8 दुर्निदारा.	वीरासणी 9 12 2 वीरासनी.
दुहरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दशना.	सत्ति-संवाहिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-सवाहनी.
पण्णत्ति 9 12 3 प्रज्ञप्ति.	सत्तुविणिवारणिय 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका.
भाणुपरिमालिणी 9 12 1 भानुपरिमालिनी.	संखिद्धि 9 13 1 संखद्धि.
भिन्दणी 9 12 7 भेदनी.	सन्वमाकरिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वाकर्षिणी.
भुवनसंखोहणी 9 12 4 भुवन-संक्षोभनी.	सन्वकामणरुण्य 9 7 6 सर्वकामान्-रूपा.
भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी 9 12 5.	सन्वपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी.
महाकालिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली.	सन्वमय-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी.
महोदरिय 17 9 9 gl. सर्पिणीविद्या [for महोरगिका ?].	सन्वोसह 9 13 1 सर्वोषधा.
	सिद्धत्थ 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था.
	तिरिमालिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमालिनी.
	सोमणी 9 12 3 *सोमाणी.

## NUNERALS

½ अद्ध 1 16 4 अर्ध.	8, 12 6 8, चायार 6 1 7, चेयारि 16 6
1 एक 3 2 2α, 16 6 4 एक.	3 चतुर्.
-पडम 10 8 9 प्रथम.	-चउथय 18 8, 1 12 2 चतुर्थ.
2 दो° 3 2 2, दुइ (जि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15 4, 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15 8, 12 9 3, वि 2 13 8, 15 1 3, 16 6 4, वेणि 12 12 10b, 2 13 8, दोणि (v 1. विणि) 18 12 9b;	5 पञ्च 1 1 5 पञ्चन;
-वीयय 1 8 7, 1 12 1, 3 6 2, विज्जय 2 15 9α द्वितीय.	-पञ्चम 1 8 9, 18 5 7.
3 तिणि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि.	5½ अद्धछट्ट 20 12 4 अर्धषष्ठ.
-तइयय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय.	6 छ 10 7 1, छह 10 5 3 षष्;
4 चउ 1 7 2, 7, चउर° 3 4 1b, चयारि 3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7 (Mp 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14	-छट्ठय 1 12 3, छट्ठम 1 8 9 षष्ठ.
	7 सत्त 1 8 2, °2 9 3° सप्त.
	-सप्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सप्तम.
	8 अट्ट 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्टन;
	-अष्टम 1 8 10 अष्टम.
	9 णव 3 4 4; णव णव 15 9 2
	-णवमय 1 8 11 नवम enl.

- 10 दस 2 1 3, 3 2 6; दह° 1 10 7,  
9 4 9 $\alpha$  दशन्.  
-दसनी° f. 15 11 8, दसमय 2 5 5,  
दहमय 1 8 11 दशम enl.  
11 एयारह 3 2 1, 11 7 1; एकादशन्.  
-एयारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 7 एकादशम  
enl.  
12 बारह 1 7 7, 15 10 9b, डुवारह 11  
7 1 द्वादशन्;  
-बारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 8 द्वादश enl.  
13 तेरस 3 2 8.  
-तेरहमय 12 5 8 त्रयोदशन्.  
14 चउदस 13 2 8; चउदह 1 11 6, 14  
4 9b; चउदह 1 11 3, °11 2 1, 16  
15 7 चतुर्दशन्.  
-चउदहमय 12 5 9.  
15 पण्णारस 3 12 7; पण्णारह° 1 7 4,  
3 2 9, 16 15 4 पंचदशन्;  
-पण्णारहमय 12 5 9.  
16 सोलह° 2 4 4, 3 2 9, 9 1 1 (P. S.  
सोलस ) षोडश.  
-सोलहमय 12 5 10.  
17 सत्तारह 3 2 10 सप्तदशन्;  
-सत्तारहमय 12 5 11.  
18 अट्टारह 1 16 7, 2 17 7, 3 2 10  
अष्टदशन्;  
-अट्टारहमय 12 5 12.  
19 एकूणवीस 12 5 4 एकोनविंशति,  
-एकूणवीसमय 12 5 12.  
20 बीस° 1 10 7, 11 7 1, 16 6 6 विंशति.  
22 बाबीस 5 9 8 द्वाविंशति.  
24 चउबीस 1 1 19 $\alpha$  चतुर्विंशति.  
25 पन्नबीस 16 10 3 पञ्चविंशति.  
26 छब्बीस 8 1 6 षड्विंशति.  
27 सत्ताबीस 3 6 7 सप्तविंशति.  
30 तीस 1 14 9b, 17 8 7 त्रिंशत्.  
32 बत्तीस° 1 9 5 द्वात्रिंशत्.  
34 चउतीस° 1 7 3, 3 3 1 $\alpha$  चतुर्विंशत्.  
48 अट्टायाल 8 1 8 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्.  
50 पण्णाल 16 11 2, 17 9 3°, पन्नासथ  
3 13 3 पञ्चाशत्.  
59 एकूणसट्ठि 5 9 10 एकोनषष्टि.  
60 सट्ठि 4 1 $\alpha$ , 5 10 4, 17 9 3 षष्टि.  
63 तिसट्ठि 2 8 9 $\alpha$  त्रिषष्टि.  
64 चउसट्ठि 1 7 5°, 5 5 7 चतुःषष्टि.  
80 असी 2 3 4 अशीति.  
84 चउरासी 3 10 2 चतुरशीति.  
90 णवह° 2 3 3, 5 3 5 नवति.  
92 वाणवह 5 11 8 द्वाप्तनवति.  
96 छण्णवह 3 13 2 षण्णवति.  
98 अट्टाणवह 2 3 7, 4 2 6 अष्टानवति.  
99 णवणवह 1 11 7°, 4 2 3° नवप्तनवति.  
100 सय 2 3 3, 2 3 8 शत.  
108 सउ अट्टोत्तर 3 4 7 अष्टोत्तर-शत.  
110 दस-उत्तर-सय 5 9 11b दशोत्तर-शत.  
1000 सहस 1 6 7°, 1 11 7°, 4 2 3,  
सहास 2 1 3, °12 4 5°, 15 10 9 $\alpha$   
सहस.  
1008 अट्टोत्तर-सहास 2 1 1 अष्टोत्तर-सहस.  
100000 लक्ख° 1 11 5°, 5 3 5 लक्ष.  
1000000 कोटि 2 5 6 कोटि.